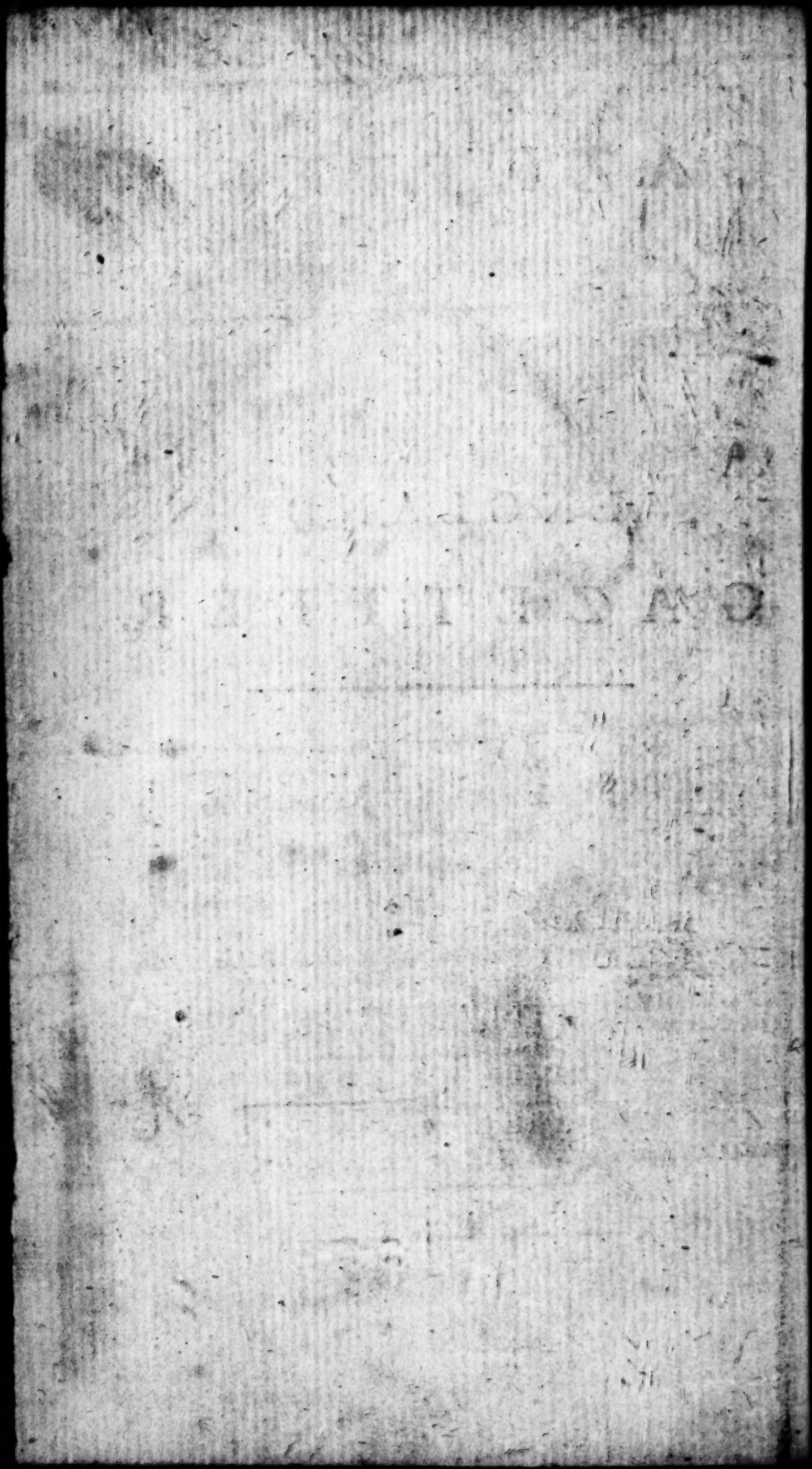
ENGLAND's GAZETTEER.

VOL. I.



ENGLAND's GAZETTEER;

OR,

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

OF ALL THE

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, IN THE KINGDOM.

SHEWING THEIR

SITUATIONS,
MANUFACTURES,
TRADES,
MARKETS,
FAIRS,

CUSTOMS,
PRIVILEGES,
PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS,
CHARITABLE AND OTHER FOUNDATIONS, &c. &c.

And their Distances from LONDON, &c.

With a descriptive Account of every COUNTY, their Boundaries, Extent, natural Produce, &c.

INCLUDING THE

CHIEF HARBOURS,
BAYS,
RIVERS,

CANALS,
FORESTS,
MINES,

HILLS,
VALES, and
MEDICINAL SPRINGS.

With other Curiosities both of Nature and Art:

POINTING OUT

THE CAMPS, CASTLES, AND OTHER REMAINS OF ROMAN, DANISH, AND SAXON, ANTIQUITY.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

ANTONINUS's ITINERARY, with the Direction that the Roman Military Roads take thro' the Kingdom, and the Names of their Stations.

Also a copious Introduction on its ancient and modern Divisions, Rise, and Course of its Rivers, &c. Taxes, Revenues, Trade, Militia, &c.

BY PHILIP LUCKOMBE.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, AND R. BALDWIN, IN PATER-NOSTER-ROW.
MDCCXC.


G.R. III.

PREFACE.

OF all the improvements in the preſent age, there is none more conſpicuous than, in the maps of the ſeveral counties of England, many of which are by actual ſurveys, on a large ſcale, and have been done at a great expence. Theſe have enabled the Editor to correct, enlarge, and to make the following ſheets as complete as the nature of the work will admit; for the original deſign of which the nation is indebted to that great antiquarian, Sir Henry Spelman, who publiſhed his *Villare Anglicum*, which being imperfect in its execution, others were induced to improve. Thus, the laborious and accurate Mr. Speed made ſome additions to it, and publiſhed it with his maps; but, as the liſts were diſpoſed in counties, any perſon, not knowing in what county the place was ſituated, would be greatly puzzled to find it out. Mr. Adams, in his *Index Villaris*, attempted to obviate this difficulty, by ranging them under one alphabetical regiſter, adding the county, hundred, longitude, and latitude. This work gave great ſatisfaction to the public, as was very evident by its going through three ſeveral editions; but its being in folio rendered it cumberſome, and the price too high for the generality of Readers. To accommodate the public, and remove theſe difficulties, it was produced, ſome years ſince, with additions, yet reduced in ſize and price; but that haſty production had many conſiderable deficiencies; no notice was taken in it of any part of Wales, nor, indeed, were the Counties of England paid the leaſt attention to; inland navigations were not mentioned, and London itſelf was

omitted; the rivers were not noticed, and the greateſt part of the villages, by being ranged by themſelves, in a diſtinct volume, occaſioned great confuſion; and, as that publication was before the alteration of the ſtile, few of the fairs were right, nor were the diſtances of places laid down with accuracy; all which were in a former edition of this work duely attended to; notwithſtanding which there were great deficiencies and inaccuracies, which in this edition have been remedied, and the work ſo conſiderably enlarged as to encreaſe it to another volume. No gentleman's name, as proprietor of any manor or eſtate, is mentioned in the deſcribing any place, as ſuch proprietors are continually fluctuating; and, as the plan of the performance demanded all the brevity that was conſiſtent with perſpicuity; and it was found neceſſary, in the late edition, to expunge all that did not materially relate to the deſcription.

Few Engliſhmen have acquired ſuch a competent knowledge of what their own country exhibits, as to be able, when they travel, in any tolerable degree, to ſatisfy the curioſity of ſtrangers. It is preſumed this work will ſomewhat enable them, and will prove amuſing and uſeful to thoſe who are deſirous of forming a proper idea of the magnificence with which this iſland abounds, and bring to their knowledge objects which they have no opportunity of perſonally viſiting

INTRODUCTION.

ENGLAND, which is the moſt extenſive, rich, and fertile part of Great-Britain, and the reſidence of her ſovereigns, lies, with reſpect to its boundaries, S. of Scotland, N. of France, E. of Ireland, and W. of the Netherlands. It is divided a conſiderable way from Scotland by the river Tweed; from France by the Engliſh Channel; from Ireland by the Iriſh Sea, or St. George's Channel; and from the Netherlands and Denmark by the German Ocean; being of a triangular form. The longeſt day in the Northern parts contains 17 hours and an half, and the ſhorteſt in the Southern about 8. It has the advantage of being ſurrounded by the ſea on every ſide but the North, and its coaſts are defended by high cliffs, which prevents incroachments of the ſea. Its extent in length, from Berwick in the North, to the Lizard Point in the South, is 330 miles, or from Berwick to Beachyhead 400 miles; and in breadth, from the North Foreland, to the Land's End, 285; and its circumference 1532. It lies between the 2d Degree of Longitude E. of *London*, and the 6th Deg. 20 Min. W. and the 50th Deg. of Latitude and the 56th. England and Wales containing 49450 ſquare miles, the whole iſland of Great Britain having 72,926 ſquare miles. The number of inhabitants in England are computed to be about 8,000,000 among whom are included about 10,000 Jews.

It received its name from the Anglo-Saxons, who came from Sleſwick or South Jutland in Denmark, and with their brethren of Saxony ſubdued great part of Britain in the fifth century; having been called in by Vortigern, king of South Britain, to oppoſe the incurſions of the Scots and Picts.

The Ancient Diviſion of England, *under the* BRITONS.

Grand Diviſions.	Alfred's Diviſion.	Chief Towns.
1. *Danmonii*	*Cornwall* and *Devon*	Iſca Danmoniorum, *Exeter*
2. *Durotriges*	*Dorſet*	Durnovaria, *Dorcheſter.*
3. *Belgæ*	*Somerſet*, *Wilts*, the N. part of *Hants*, and the Iſle of *Wight*	Aquæ Solis, *Bath.*
4. *Attrebatii*	*Berks* — —	Galleva, *Wallingford.*
5. *Regni*	*Surry*, *Suſſex*, and the South part of *Hants*	Noviomagus, *Winchester.*
6. *Cantium*	*Kent* — —	Durovernum, *Canterbury.*
7. *Trinobantes*	*Middleſex* and *Eſſex*,	Londinum, *London.*
8. *Iceni*	*Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon.*	Venta Icenorum Caſter, *Norwich.*
9. *Catieuchlani*	*Bucks*, *Hertford*, and *Bedford.*	Verulamium, *Verulam* by St. *Alban's.*
10. *Dobuni*	*Glouceſter*, and *Oxford*	Glevum, *Glouceſter.*
11. *Silures*	*Hereford*, *Monmouth*, *Radnor*, *Brecon*, and *Glamorgan*	Iſca Silurum, *Caerleon.*
12. *Dimetæ*	*Caermarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*	Maridunum, *Caermarthen.*
13. *Ordovices*	*Flint*, *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, *Montgomery*, *Caernarvon*, and the Iſle of *Angleſey*	Segointum, nigh *Caernarvon.*

Grand Divisions.	Alfred's ivision.	Chief Towns.
14. *Cornavii*	*Cheſter, Salop, Staffford, Warwick,* and *Worcheſter.*	Deva, *Cheſter.*
15. *Coritani*	*Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leiceſter, Rutland,* and *Northampton*	Lindum, *Lincoln.*
16. *Brigantes*	*York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cumberland,* and Bpp. of *Durham*	Eboracum, *York.*
17. *Ottadini*	*Northumberland*	Axelodunum, *Hexham.*

Roman *Diviſion of* England.

1. *Britannia Prima*, comprehended the South of England.
2. *Britannia Secunda*, Wales.
3. } *Maxima Cæſarienſis*, and *Valencia*, the Northern coun-
4. } tries.
5. *Flavaria Cæſarienſis*, the middle of England.

But the exact boundaries of theſe provinces are not known.

Kingdoms erected by the Saxons, *uſually ſtiled the* Saxon Heptarchy.

Kingdoms.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
1. *Kent*, founded by *Hengiſt* in 454 and ended in 823.	*Kent* — —	*Canterbury.*
2. *South-Saxons*, founded by *Ella*, in 491, and ended in 686.	*Suſſex* — —	*Chicheſter.*
	Surry — —	*Southwark.*
3. *Eaſt-Angles*, founded by *Uffa* in 565, and ended in 792,	*Norfolk* —	*Norwich.*
	Suffolk —	*Bury St. Edmunds;*
	Cambridge, with the Iſle of *Ely.*	*Cambridge.* *Ely.*

Kingdoms.	Counties.	Chief Towns.
4. *West-Saxons*, founded by *Cerdic* in 519, and ended 828.	*Cornwall* —	*Launceſton*
	Devon —	*Exeter*
	Dorſet —	*Dorcheſter*
	Somerſet —	*Bath*
	Wilts —	*Saliſbury*
	Hants —	*Wincheſter*
	Berks — —	*Abingdon*
5. *Northumberland*, founded by *Ida* in 547, and ended in 827.	*Lancaſter* —	*Lancaſter*
	York —	*York*
	Durham —	*Durham*
	Cumberland —	*Carliſle*
	Weſtmorland —	*Appleby*
	Northumberland, and *Scotland* to the Frith of *Edin.*	*Newcaſtle.*
6. *East-Saxons*, founded by *Erchenwin* in 527, and ended in 827	*Eſſex* — —	*London.*
	Middleſex, and part of *Hertford*,	
7. *Mercia*, founded by *Criddain* 582, and ended in 827.	*Glouceſter* —	*Glouceſter*
	Hereford —	*Hereford*
	Worceſter —	*Worceſter*
	Warwick —	*Warwick*
	Leiceſter —	*Leiceſter*
	Rutland —	*Oakham*
	Northampton —	*Northampton*
	Lincoln —	*Lincoln*
	Huntingdon —	*Huntingdon*
	Bedford —	*Bedford*
	Buckingham —	*Aleſbury*
	Oxford —	*Oxford*
	Stafford —	*Stafford*
	Derby —	*Derby*
	Salop —	*Shrewſbury*
	Nottingham —	*Nottingham*
	Cheſter —	*Cheſter*
	And the other part of *Hertford.*	and *Hertford.*

Egbert as ſovereign of the whole heptarchy, he having made the other ſix ſubſervient to the Weſt Saxons, firſt diſtinguiſhed his dominions by the name of England about the year 828. Alfred, his ſucceſſor, in 889 rendered the dimen-

ſion of the diſtricts more exact, and divided England into thirty-two counties or ſhires, when Durham and Lancaſhire were included in that of Yorkſhire; Cornwall was included in Devonſhire; Rutland in that of Northamptonſhire; Monmouthſhire was deemed a part of Wales; and Northumberland, Weſtmorland, and Cumberland, were then ſubject to the Scots.

Alfred ſubdivided each county into trethings or trithings (of which riding is a corruption) hundreds, and tythings or decannaries. The trething was a third part of a county; the hundred was a diſtrict containing an hundred families; and the tything a diſtrict that contained ten families.

The exact time of the diviſion of Wales into counties is very obſcure; Caermarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, Cardiganſhire, Flintſhire, and Caernarvonſhire, Angleſea, and Merionethſhire, appear to have been of ancient date; in the time of Edward I. to theſe the following four were added by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry VIII. viz. Radnorſhire, Brecknockſhire, Montgomeryſhire, and Denbighſhire.

The firſt diviſion of Wales, that we have any authentic records of was made about 870, when Roderick, king of Wales, divided it among his three ſons, into three diſtricts, which were called kingdoms, and diſtinguiſhed by the names of South Wales, Powis-land, and North Wales. This diviſion gave riſe to many wars, in which the kingdom of Powis-land was divided among the conquerors, and annexed partly to South Wales, and the remainder to North Wales; diviſions which ſubſiſt even to this time.

Beſides the preſent diviſion of England and Wales into fifty-two ſhires, there are counties corporate, conſiſting of certain diſtricts to which the liberties and juriſdictions peculiar to a county have been granted, by charters; thus the City of London is a county diſtinct from Middleſex; as are the cities of York, Briſtol, Exeter, Cheſter, Norwich, Worceſter, &c. &c. counties of themſelves independent and diſtinct from thoſe in which they are ſituated.

The Counties, Cities, Corporations, Borough-Towns, *and* Stewarties *in* Great-Britain; *with the Number of* Knights, Commiſſioners *of* Shires, Citizens, *and* Burgeſſes, *choſen to each to ſerve in* Parliament. The Figures within the Braces are the Number that County ſends.

ENGLAND.

[4]	BEDFORD	*Shire*	2
		Town	2
[9]	Berk *Shire*		2
	New-Windſor		2
	Reading		2
	Wallingford		2
	Abingdon		1
[14]	Buckingham	*Shire*	2
		Town	2
	Chipping Wycombe		2
	Ayleſbury		2
	Agmondeſham		2
	Wendover		2
	Great Marlow		2
[6]	Cambridge	*Shire*	2
		Univerſity	2
		Town	2
[4]	Cheſter	*Shire*	2
		City	2
[44]	Cornwall *County*		2
	Launceſton		2
	Liſkeard		2
	Loſtwithiel		2
	Truro		2
	Bodmin		2
	Helſton		2
	Saltaſh		2
	Camelford		2
	Weſt-Low		2
	Grampound		2
	Eaſt-Low		2
	Penryn		2
	Tregony		2
	Boſſiny		2
	St. Ives		2
	Fowey		2
	St. Germains		2
	St. Michaels		2
	Newport		2
	St. Maws		2
	Kellington		2
[6]	Cumberland *County*		2
	Carliſle *City*		2
	Cockermouth		2
[4]	Derby	*Shire*	2
		Town	2
[26]	Devon *Shire*		2
	Exeter *City*		2
	Totneſs		2
	Plymouth		2
	Okehampton		2
	Barnſtaple		2
	Plympton		2
	Honiton		2
	Taviſtock		2
	Aſhburton		2
	Dartmouth		2
	Beeralſtone		2
	Tiverton		2
[20]	Dorſet *Shire*		2
	Poole		2
	Dorcheſter		2
	King's Lyme		2
	Weymouth		2
	Melcomb		2
	Bridport		2
	Shafteſbury		2
	Wareham		2
	Corfe *Caſtle*		2
[4]	Durham	*Biſhoprick*	2
		City	2
[8]	Eſſex *County*		2
	Colcheſter		2
	Malden		2

	Harwich	2
[8]	Glouceſter { *Shire*	2
	{ *City*	2
	Tewkeſbury	2
	Cirenceſter	2
[8]	Hereford { *Shire*	2
	{ *City*	2
	Leominſter	2
	Weobly	2
[6]	Hertford { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
	St. Albans	2
[4]	Huntingdon { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
[10]	Kent *County*	2
	Canterbury *City*	2
	Rocheſter *City*	2
	Maidſtone	2
	Queenborough	2
[14]	Lancaſter { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
	Preſton	2
	Newton	2
	Wigan	2
	Clithero	2
	Liverpool	2
[4]	Leiceſter { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
[12]	Lincoln { *Shire*	2
	{ *City*	2
	Boſton	2
	Great Grimſby	2
	Stamford	2
	Grantham	2
[8]	Middleſex *County*	2
	London *City*	4
	Weſtminſter *City*	2
[4]	Monmouth { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
[12]	Norfolk *County*	2
	Norwich *City*	2
	King's Lynn	2
	Great Yarmouth	2
	Thetford	2
	Caſtle Riſing	2
[9]	Northampton { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
	Peterborough *City*	2
	Brackley	2
	Higham Ferrers	1
[8]	Northumberland *County*	2
	Newcaſtle *upon* Tyne	2
	Morpeth	2
	Berwick	2
[8]	Nottingham { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
	Eaſt Retford	2
	Newark	2
[9]	Oxford { *Shire*	2
	{ *Univerſity*	2
	{ *City*	2
	New Woodſtock	2
	Banbury	1
[2]	Rutland *County*	2
[12]	Shrop *Shire*	2
	Shrewſbury	2
	Bridgenorth	2
	Ludlow	2
	Great Wenlock	2
	Biſhops Caſtle	2
[18]	Somerſet *Shire*	2
	Briſtol *City*	2
	Bath *City*	2
	Wells *City*	2
	Taunton	2
	Bridgwater	2
	Minehead	2
	Ilcheſter	2
	Milborn-Port	2
[26]	Southampton { *County*	2
	{ *Town*	2
	Wincheſter *City*	2
	Portſmouth	2
	Yarmouth	2
	Peterſfield	2
	Newport	2
	Stockbridge	2
	Newton	2

	Chriſtchurch	2
	Whitchurch	2
	Lymington	2
	Andover	2
[10]	Stafford { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
	Litchfield *City*	2
	Newcaſtle *under* Line	2
	Tamworth	2
[16]	Suffolk *County*	2
	Ipſwich	2
	Dunwich	2
	Orford	2
	Aldborough	2
	Sudbury	2
	Eye	2
	St. Edmond's Bury	2
[14]	Surry *County*	2
	Southwark	2
	Bletchingly	2
	Rygate	2
	Guildford	2
	Gatton	2
	Haſlemere	2
[20]	Suſſex *County*	2
	Chicheſter *City*	2
	Horſham	2
	Midhurſt	2
	Lewes	2
	New Shoreham	2
	Bramber	2
	Staining	2
	Eaſt Grinſtead	2
	Arundel	2
[6]	Warwick { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
	Coventry *City*	2
[4]	Weſtmoreland *County*	2
	Appleby	2
[34]	Wilt *Shire*	2
	New Sarum *City*	2
	Wilton	2
	Downton	2
	Hindon	2
	Weſtbury	2
	Heyteſbury	2
	Caln	2
	Devizes	2
	Chippenham	2
	Malmſbury	2
	Cricklade	2
	Great Bedwin	2
	Luggerſhall	2
	Old Sarum	2
	Wooton Baſſet	2
	Marlborough	2
[10]	Worceſter { *Shire*	2
	{ *Town*	2
	Droitwich	2
	Eveſham	2
	Bewdley	2
[30]	York { *Shire*	2
	{ *City*	2
	Kingſton *upon* Hull	2
	Knareſborough	2
	Scarborough	2
	Rippon	2
	Richmond	2
	Heydon	2
	Boroughbridge	2
	Malton	2
	Thirſk	2
	Aldborough	2
	Beverley	2
	Northallerton	2
	Pontefract	2
	Cinque Ports.	
[16]	Haſtings	2
	Winchelſea	2
	Rye	2
	New Romney	2
	Hythe	2
	Dover	2
	Sandwich	2
	Seaford	2

WALES.

[24]	ANGLESEA *Island*	1	Flint	*Shire*	1
	Beaumaris	1		*Town*	1
Brecon	*Shire*	1	Glamorgan	*Shire*	1
	Town	1	Cardiff	*Town*	1
Cardigan	*Shire*	1	Merioneth	*Shire*	1
	Town	1	Montgom.	*Shire*	1
Carmarthen	*Shire*	1		*Town*	1
	Town	1	Pembroke	*Shire*	1
Carnarvon	*Shire*	1		*Town*	1
	Town	1	Haverford-West		1
Denbigh	*Shire*	1	Radnor	*Shire*	1
	Town	1		*Town*	1

ENGLAND.

40	Counties, which ſend up to parliament	80 Knights.
25	Cities (Ely none, London four) —	50 Citizens.
167	Boroughs, two each, — —	334 Burgeſſes.
5	Boroughs (Abingdon, Banbury, Bewdley, Higham Ferrers, and Monmouth one each	5 Burgeſſes.
2	Univerſities, — —	4 Repre.
8	Cinque Ports (Haſtings, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and their dependents, Rye, Winchelſea, and Seaford) two each, — —	16 Barons.

WALES.

12	Counties, — —	12 Knights.
12	Boroughs (Pembroke two, Merioneth none) one each — —	12 Burgeſſes.

SCOTLAND.

	Shires — — —	30 Knights.
	Boroughs — — —	15 Burgeſſes.
	Total	558

Some reckon the four towns, which gave name to the four biſhopricks in Wales to be cities; but they are not incorporated, nor ſend any repreſentatives to parliament, any more than Ely.

The principal rivers in England, are, 1. The Thames, compoſed of the Thame and Iſis, of which the Iſis, the moſt

conſiderable ſtream, riſes on the confines of Glouceſterſhire, and taking its courſe E. receives the Churn; then running N. E. to Lechlade, in Wiltſhire, unites with the Colne, and becomes navigable; continuing to run N. E. it receives the Windruſh, and paſſes on to Oxford, where it receives the Cherwell, and turning due South, runs to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorcheſter, where it is joined by the Tame; after which running Eaſtward, it paſſes by Wallingford, Reading, Marlow, and Windſor, and from thence to Kingſton, a little below which it uſed to meet the tide before Weſtminſter bridge was built, but now the tide flows only to Richmond, or a little higher; from thence it continues its courſe Eaſtwards to London; then dividing the counties of Kent and Eſſex; it falls into the ſea below Sheerneſs, being navigable for ſhips as high as London bridge.

2. The Medway, which falls into the mouth of the Thames, is navigable for the largeſt ſhips as far as Chatham, where the men of war are laid up.

3. The river Severn, Sabrina, eſteemed the ſecond river in England, has its ſource in Plinlimmon-Hill in Wales, and running North Eaſt to Welch Poole, becomes navigable there; after which it runs Eaſt to Shrewſbury, afterwards turns South, viſiting Bridgenorth, Worceſter, and Tewkeſbury, where it receives the Upper Avon: then paſſing by Glouceſter, bends South-Weſt, and receives the Wye and Uſk near its mouth, diſcharges itſelf into Briſtol channel near King-Road, where the great ſhips lie that cannot get up to Briſtol. This is a very rapid ſtream, and frequently overflows the adjacent country.

4. The Trent riſes in the Moorlands of Staffordſhire, and running South-Eaſt by Newcaſtle under Line, divides that country in two parts; then turning North-Eaſt on the confines of Derbyſhire, viſits Nottingham, running the whole length of that county to Lincolnſhire, and being joined by the Ouſe, and ſeveral other rivers towards the mouth, obtains the name of the Humber, falling into the ſea S. E. of Hull.

5. The Ouſe, which riſing in the North of Yorkſhire, runs South by York, and falls into the Humber, having received the Wharfe, the Are, the Caulder, and the Don, which unite their ſtreams before they fall into the Ouſe: the Derwent alſo runs from North to South, and falls into the Ouſe.

6. Another Ouſe, which, riſing in Bucks, runs Eaſt through Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and the Iſle of Ely, and falls into the ſea near King's Lynn in Norfolk.

7. The river Cam riſes in Hertfordſhire, and running North-East through Cambridge, joins the Ouſe in the Iſle of Ely, the united ſtream falling into the ſea at King's Lynn in Norfolk.

8. The Tyne runs from Weſt to Eaſt through Northumberland, and falls into the German ſea at Tynemouth below Newcaſtle.

9. The Tees runs from Weſt to Eaſt, dividing Durham from Yorkſhire, and falls into the German ſea below Stockton. The Tweed runs from Weſt to Eaſt on the borders of Scotland, and falls into the German ſea at Berwick.

10. The Eden runs from South to North through Weſtmorland and Cumberland, and paſſing by Carliſle, falls into Solway Frith below that city.

11. The lower Avon runs Weſt through Wiltſhire to Bath, and then dividing Somerſetſhire from Glouceſterſhire, runs to Briſtol, falling into the mouth of the Severn below that city.

12. The Derwent, which runs from Eaſt to Weſt, through Cumberland, and paſſing by Cockermouth, falls into the Iriſh ſea a little below.

13. The Ribble, which runs from Eaſt to Weſt through Lancaſhire, and paſſing by Preſton, diſcharges itſelf into the Iriſh ſea.

14. The Merſey, which runs from the South-Eaſt to the North-Weſt, through Cheſhire, and then dividing Cheſhire from Lancaſhire, paſſes by Liverpool, and falls into the Iriſh ſea a little below that town. And,

15. The Dee riſes in Wales, and divides Flintſhire from Cheſhire, falling into the Iriſh channel below Cheſter.

There are not many lakes in England; the largeſt are in the Iſle of Ely in Cambridgeſhire; viz. 1. Soham mere; 2. Wittleſea mere; and, 3. Ramſey mere: and in winter, or in a rainy ſeaſon, all the fens in the Iſle of Ely are overflowed, and form one great lake of 40 or 50 miles in circumference; Wynander mere and ſeveral lakes are in Weſtmorland. There are alſo ſome ſmall lakes in Lancaſhire, which go by the name of Derwent waters.

It would be unpardonable in us to omit mentioning the important advantages that the inland towns derive from the Navigable Canals lately conſtructed, as well as the canal for ſupplying London with water by means of the New River, which was undertaken and begun by Mr. (afterwards Sir Hugh) Middleton, in the year 1608, and finiſhed in five years. This canal commences near Ware, in Hertfordſhire, and takes a courſe of ſixty miles before it reaches the ciſtern at Iſlington, which ſupplies the ſeveral water-pipes that convey it to the

city and parts adjacent. In ſome places it is thirty feet deep, and in others it is conveyed over a valley between two hills, by means of a trough ſupported by wooden arches, and riſing twenty-three feet in height; and produces 70,000 *per annum*.

That ancient canal from the river Nyne, a little below Peterborough, to the river Witham, three miles below Lincoln; called by the modern inhabitants Caerdike, may be ranked among the monuments of the Roman grandeur, though it is now moſt of it filled up. It was forty miles long; and ſo far as appears from the ruins, muſt have been very broad and deep; ſome authors take it for a Daniſh work. Morton will have it made under the emperor Domitian. Urns and medals have been diſcovered on the banks of this canal, which ſeem to confirm that opinion.

The Duke of Bridgewater's canal, projected and executed under the direction of Mr. Brindley, was begun ſoon after he had obtained an act for this purpoſe in 1759. It was firſt deſigned for conveying coals from a mine on his grace's eſtate to Mancheſter, but has ſince been applied to many other uſeful purpoſes of inland navigation. This canal begins at a place called Worſley-mill, about ſeven miles from Mancheſter, where the duke has cut a baſon capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water which ſerves as a reſervoir or head to his navigation. The canal runs through a hill by a ſubterraneous paſſage, big enough for the admiſſion of long flat-bottomed boats, which are towed by a rail on each hand, near three quarters of a mile, to the coal works. There the paſſage divides into two channels, one of which goes off 300 yards to the right, and the other as many to the left; and both may be continued at pleaſure.

The paſſage is, in ſome places, cut through the ſolid rock, and in others, arched over with brick. Air-funnels, ſome of which are near thirty-ſeven yards perpendicular, are cut, at certain diſtances, through the rock to the top of the hill. The arch at its entrance is about ſix feet wide, and about five feet wide from the ſurface of the water; it widens within, ſo that in ſome places the boats may paſs one another, and at the pits it is ten feet wide. When the boats are loaded and brought out of the baſon, five or ſix of them are linked together, and drawn along the canal by a ſingle horſe or two mules. The canal reaches Mancheſter in a courſe of nine miles; it is broad enough for the barges to paſs or go a-breſt, and on one ſide there is a good road for the paſſage of the people, and horſes or mules employed in the work. The canal is raiſed over public roads by means of arches, and it paſſes over

the navigable river Irwell near fifty feet above it, ſo that large veſſels in full ſail paſs under the canal, whilſt the duke's barges are at the ſame time paſſing over them. This canal joins that which paſſes from the river Merſey towards the Trent, taking in the whole a courſe of thirty-four miles.

The Lancaſter canal begins near Kendal, and terminates near Eccleſtone, comprehending the diſtance of 72½ miles.

The canal from Liverpool to Leeds is 108½ miles: that from Leeds to Selby, 23¼ miles; from Cheſter to Middlewich, 26½ miles; from the Trent to the Merſey, 88 miles; from the Trent to the Severn, 46½ miles. The Birmingham canal joins this near Wolverhampton, and is 24½ miles: the Droitwich canal is 5½ miles: the Coventry canal, commencing near Litchfield, and joining that of the Trent, is 36½ miles: the Oxford canal breaks off from this, and is 82 miles. The Cheſterfield canal joins the Trent near Gainſborough, and is 44 miles.

A communication is now formed, by means of this inland navigation, between Kendal and London, by way of Oxford; between Liverpool and Hull, by the way of Leeds; and between the Briſtol channel and the Humber, by the junction formed between the Trent and the Severn. Other ſchemes have been projected, which the preſent ſpirit of improvement will probably ſoon carry into execution, of opening a communication between the German and Iriſh ſeas, ſo as to reduce a hazardous navigation of more than 800 miles by ſea, into a little more than 150 miles by land; and alſo of joining the Iſis with the Severn, already carried on to Cirencester.

There are many obvious advantages which accrue from theſe inland navigations. By diminiſhing the price of carriage, and facilitating the communication between remote parts of the country, they greatly conduce to the improvement and extenſion of our manufactures and commerce. They likewiſe tend, in a variety of ways, to advance and perpetuate the value of eſtates near which they paſs, by the eaſe with which manure may be procured, by the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, and by the cheap conveyance of their produce to large towns and ſea-ports: not to add, that they ſerve as drains for moiſt lands, and that they furniſh a ſupply of water for thoſe that are dry. And beſides, navigable canals give employment to the induſtrious labourer, as well as the ingenious artiſan.

The chief Points of Land on the coaſt of England and Wales are

Flamborough-Head in Yorkſhire; Spurn-Head in Yorkſhire; Wintertoneſs in Norfolk; Eaſtoneſs in Norfolk; Orfordneſs in Suffolk; Walton-naze in Eſſex; North Foreland, South

Foreland, Dungeneſs in Kent; Beachy-Head in Suſſex; Dunneſs and the Needles on the Iſle of Wight; Peverel-Point in Dorſetſhire; Race-of-Portland in Dorſetſhire; Berry-Point, Star-Point, Bolt-Head, on the South of Devonſhire; Lizard-Point, Land's-End, Trevoſa-Point, in Cornwall; Hartland-Point, Bag-Point, in the North of Devonſhire; Naſh-Point, Worms-Head, in Glamorganſhire; St. Goven's-Point, and Biſhop-and-his-Clerks, in Pembrokeſhire; Cardigan-Point, in Cardiganſhire; Sarnabuck-Point in Merionethſhire; Brayehilput-Point in Carnarvonſhire; Holyhead and Hilary-Point in Angleſey; Ormſhead in Denbighſhire; and St. Bee's-Head in Cumberland.

The principal hot-baths are thoſe of Bath and Briſtol in Somerſetſhire, and Buxton Wells in Derbyſhire. The beſt mineneral waters for drinking are thoſe of Tunbridge, Epſom, Dulwich, Northall, Barnet, Hampſtead, Iſlington, Cheltenham, Acton, Cobham, Harrowgate, and Scarborough.

The air is not ſo cold in winter, or hot in ſummer, as in countries on the continent which lie under the ſame parallel; but then our air is not ſo pure, nor have we that clear ſettled weather that they enjoy upon the continent both winter and ſummer. The weather is ever changing here; a month of ſerene ſettled weather is ſeldom ſeen in England; however, the air is generally healthful, unleſs in the fens and ſalt marſhes near the ſea; and we are ſeldom troubled with great droughts or unfruitful ſeaſons. A perpetual verdure is alſo ſeen on the ſurface of the earth, whereas the ground is like a barren deſart in other countries, during the hot months; and in winter the harbours in Holland and Germany are blocked up with ice, when ours are open which lie in the ſame latitude. The winds ſit weſterly here the greateſt part of the year; and theſe are eſteemed the moſt healthful. The Eaſt and North-East winds ſet in uſually in the ſpring, and are often prejudicial to the fruit as well as the health of the native.

The country towards the South conſiſts chiefly of little fruitful hills and vallies, champaign fields, incloſed grounds, arable, paſture, and meadow; woods, foreſt, parks, and chaces, agreeably intermixed. We have no mountainous tracts comparable to the Alps or Pyrenees. Thoſe we have are

	Feet high.		Feet high.
Wernſide in Yorkſhire	5340	Penole-hill, Lancaſhire	3411
Ingleborough, ditto	5286	Croſsfell, Cumberland	3390
Penygent, ditto	5220	Holwallyn, ditto	3320
Snowdon in Wales	3900	Skiddow	3270
Penmanmure, ditto	1400		

The highest hills we have are those of the Peak in Derbyshire, the Pendle, &c. in Lancashire, the Wrekin in Shropshire, the White-Horse in Berkshire, the Mendips in Somerset, the Wolds in Yorkshire, Cotswold in Gloucestershire, the Chiltern in Bucks, Malvern in Worcestershire, with the Chiviot hills, and others on the borders of Scotland and Wales.

As to forests, it is computed that two-thirds of the kingdom were such before King John disforested part of them. There were in England, according to my Lord Coke, no less than sixty-nine, of which those of Windsor, New Forest, the Forest of Dean, and Sherwood, Wichwood, Exmoor, and Dartmoor forests, are now the chief.

The timber growing in this island is chiefly oak, ash, elm, and beach. We have also walnut-trees, poplar, maple, hornbeam, hazle, willow, sallow, sycamore, arbeles, and some other species of wood, which are not honoured with the name of timber, and yet are exceeding useful and ornamental.

Our plantations of hops are very considerable; these abound chiefly in Kent and Essex; and there are good quantities of flax and hemp sown in some parts of the kingdom.

The soil is generally clay, but in many places gravel and sand; the clays produce good wheat and beans, the other barley and oats, and both of them good peale. The clays were esteemed much the richest till of late years; but since we found the way of improving the light ground by turnips, and thereby preparing them for a crop of barley, they almost equal the other, except in very dry years, when the grain that is sown on the light grounds is liable to be burnt up. The lands of England have been doubled and trebled also in their value of late years, in many places, by inclosing and sowing them with clover, cinque-foil, tree-foil, lucern, and other grass-seeds.

Kent is famous for its orchards of apples and cherries; but no counties afford that plenty of apples for cyder as Herefordshire and Devonshire, where that liquor has a body almost equal to white wine.

Besides apples, pears, and cherries, already mentioned, we have great variety of other excellent fruits, such as peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, &c. But I cannot say they have that delicious flavour as in hotter climates, especially in wet years; nor will our grapes make good wine. In Essex and Cambridge, we meet with fields of saffron; and in Bedfordshire and Bucks, woad for dying. Our kitchen gardens abound in artichokes, asparagus, colly-flowers, turnips, mushrooms, carrots, pota-

toes, onions, cabbages, peas, kidney-beans, windſor-beans, and variety of other pulſe, ſpinnage, beets, lettice, cellary, and of late plenty of brockery, and all manner of raw and boiled ſallads.

It has been computed, that the arable lands, ſown with wheat in England, annually produce thirty-four millions of buſhels of that grain; of which, in good years, great quantities are exported, and the reſt converted into excellent bread and flour, and ſpent in the kingdom. There is about the ſame quantity of barley annually produced here, according to Dr. D'Avenant, of which twenty-three millions of buſhels are converted part into malt, and afterwards into ale and beer; one million more of buſhels made into ſpirits and ſtrong waters: and ten millions, the reſidue of the ſaid thirty-four millions of buſhels of barley unmalted, is either made into bread, exported abroad, or uſed for ſeed at home. And ſince Dr. D'Avenant wrote, great part of the light lands which uſed to be ſown with rye, are ſown with barley, and, by late improvements, produce as good crops of that grain, as the richeſt lands in the kingdom; conſequently we have much greater quantities of barley annually, than when the doctor made his calculations. Of rye we have the leaſt ſown at preſent of any kind of grain. Our lands are too good for this grain, and in general the common people are too dainty to eat the bread made of it. Of horſe-grain, ſuch as peaſe, beans, vetches, and oats, there are large quantities of land ſown annually, as there are with wheat, rye, and barley, together; for the very ſame land that is ſown one year with theſe kinds of grain, is the next ſown with horſe-corn, and every third year the land lies fallow in the common fields; but in the incloſed grounds, where the huſbandman can dung and improve his lands as he pleaſes, he has uſually a crop every year.

This kingdom affords neat cattle, ſheep, horſes, aſſes, and ſome mules, goats, red and fallow deer, hares, rabbits, dogs, foxes, ſquirrels, ferrets, weazels, lizards, otters, badgers, hedgehogs, cats, pole-cats, rats, mice, and moles; which being common to all our neighbouring countries, I ſhall deſcribe only thoſe in which we are ſuppoſed to excell.

Our oxen are the largeſt and beſt that are to be met with any where: we have a leſſer ſort that are bred in Wales and the North, and the fleſh of theſe are as good to be conſumed in the houſe as the former.

Our ſheep are to be valued for their fleeces and fleſh; thoſe of Lincolnſhire are vaſtly large; but the fleſh of the ſmall down mutton is moſt admired; and the wool of both exceeds

any in Europe. As to the number of ſheep in England, it is computed there are no leſs than twelve millions of fleeces ſhorn annually; which, at a medium of 2s. a fleece, makes 1,200,000l. and when manufactured, makes five times as much, viz. ſix millions.

The horſes for the ſaddle and chace are beautiful creatures, about fifteen hands high, and extremely well proportioned; and their ſpeed is ſuch, that it is an ordinary thing to run twenty miles in leſs than an hour, by five or ſix minutes.

The horſes for draught, either for coach or waggon, are ſcarce any where to be paralleled; of theſe our cavalry in the army conſiſts: there are not better charging horſes in the world; they have abundance of metal, a French writer obſerves, as well as their maſters.

Our tame fowls are turkies, peacocks, common poultry, geeſe, ſwans, ducks, and tame pigeons. The wild are, baſtards, wild geeſe, wild ducks, teal, wigeon, plover, pheaſants, partridges, woodcocks, grouſe, quail, ſnipe, wood pigeons, hawks of various kinds, black-birds, thruſhes, nightingales, goldfinches, linnets, larks, &c. and of late we breed great numbers of Canary birds.

England abounds in a great variety of excellent river fiſh, ſuch as carps, tench, eels, pike or jacks, ſalmon, trouts, perch, ſmelts, gudgeons, plaice, flounders, barbels, roach, daice, ſhad, mullet, haddock, and bream.

The ſeas produce cod-fiſh, herrings, pilchards oyſters, lobſters, crabs, ſhrimps, and all manner of ſhell-fiſh. The herrings and pilchards are exported to the Straits in great quantities, and produce very valuable returns of the produce of thoſe countries in the Mediterranean; but the Dutch ſend abroad forty times that quantity of herrings the Engliſh do, eſpecially to Germany and the Baltic, though this fiſhery lies cloſe to the coaſt of Scotland and England, and the Dutch have ſcarce a herring upon their coaſt: as this fiſhery was the principal foundation of the Dutch greatneſs, ſo it is ſtill one of the greateſt ſupports of their ſtate. Sir Walter Raleigh was opinion, they made ten millions *per annum* profit of this fiſhery in his time. And the great De Wit aſſures us, that they employed a thouſand buſſes in it, from 24 to 30 tons which are now increaſed to 70, and ſome 120 tons burthen. Theſe buſſes, with the veſſels that attend them, and are employed in carrying and diſperſing them all over Europe, amount to many thouſand ſail; and this fiſhery occaſions the employing upwards of 100,000 hands on ſhore, in their maritime provinces. This is alſo their great nurſery of ſeamen, and finds

employment for their poor; and might be equal advantage to this nation if duly attended to. Upon a moderate calculation it appears that this fiſhery is worth annually ten millions ſterling to the Dutch.

It has been ſufficiently demonſtrated, that Great-Britain might carry on this fiſhery cheaper, and to greater advantage, than the Dutch can; for they are obliged to begin this fiſhery every year 600 miles from home, and do great part of their buſineſs at ſea. They ſend out buſſes of about 100 tons, with 14 or 15 hands, with proviſion for three months. Theſe drive at ſea, and are forced to cure and pack their fiſh, mend and dry their nets, *&c.* on board: ſo that computing the expence of wear and tear, proviſions and wages, every barrel of herrings ſtands them in ſix ſhillings *per* barrel as ſoon as taken.

On the contrary, theſe ſhoals of herrings being on our coaſts, and even in our harbours, bays, and roads, our people may lie on ſhore every night, and with two of their boats called three-men and five-men cobbles (having perſons ready to take off their fiſh to cure and pack them) may take as many herrings in a month, as a Dutch dogger of 100 tons and 15 men can do in three, lying out at ſea. Thus our fiſhermen, being employed on the coaſt, by thoſe who will take them off their hands immediately, may deliver them at twelve pence, and ſometimes ſixpence the barrel; which low price, in the prime coſt, muſt enable us to underſell the Dutch, who are at ſix ſhillings charges for every barrel of herrings they take, as they fall from the net.

As to the great objection, that we have not the art of curing them, and that as long as the Dutch herrings are better than ours, we ſhall never meet with a market: this is very true; but are our people ſo very dull, that we muſt deſpair they ſhould ever underſtand how to cure a herring? Or, are there not Dutchmen in abundance to be purchaſed, who would cure them, if we could not do it ourſelves? There is alſo in the German ſea, a cod-fiſhery on the Dogger-bank, a ſand between Britain and Holland, where both the Engliſh and Dutch take great quantities of that kind of fiſh.

As to minerals, we have the beſt tin-mines in the world in Cornwall, which have been in great reputation ever ſince the iſland was diſcovered by the Greeks and Phœnicians. Until very lately we uſed to ſend our tin into Germany to be manufactured and converted into tin plates or white iron; but now this is done in Great-Britain, whereby the nation ſaves a vaſt expence.

We have alſo mines of lead, copper, and iron, and ſome of ſilver; but none of the laſt worth working ſince the mines of Potoſi have been diſcovered. We have good quarries of free-ſtone, and ſome of marble, particularly in Derbyſhire and Devonſhire. Near Plymouth there is a marble, which very much reſembles the Egyptian granate, and has no other fault but the exceeding hardneſs of it. Our allum and ſalt-pits in Northumberland and Cheſhire are very conſiderable; and our fullers earth of ſingular uſe in the clothing trade. Pit-coal and ſea-coal abound in ſeveral counties; but the coal-pits in the biſhoprick of Durham and in Northumberland, which are ſhipped at Newcaſtle and Shields, ſupply the City of London, which alone conſumes 658,853 chaldron, or 922,394 tons; and many other great towns in England, and beyond ſea, with that valuable fuel.

There is ſcarce a manufacture in Europe but what is brought to great perfection in England, particularly in glaſs and ſteel, cabinet work, pottery and porter, and therefore it is unneceſſary to enumerate them all. The woollen manufacture is the moſt conſiderable, and exceeds in goodneſs and quantity that of any other nation. Hard-ware is another very great article; locks, edge-tools, guns, ſwords, and other arms, exceed any thing of the kind; houſehold utenſils of braſs, iron, and pewter, alſo are very great articles; our clocks and watches are in very great eſteem. There are but few manufactures we are defective in. In thoſe of lace and paper we do not ſeem to excel, but we import much more than we ſhould if the duty on Britiſh paper was taken off.

As to the foreign traffic, the woollen manufacture is ſtill the great foundation and ſupport of it. To Holland, Germany, Ruſſia, Turky, the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, Portugal, Spain, America, and Ireland, we export vaſt quantities, for which we receive the produce of ſeveral countries in return; and from ſome places a balance in treaſure, 2117 veſſels, beſides colliers, entered the port of London in 1786. In the year 1788, out of 9747 veſſels that paſſed the Sound for the Baltic 2984 were Engliſh.

England lies very commodiouſly for trade, having ſeveral good harbours and roads, both for ſhips to get into, or for ſhip-building; able ſailors, the beſt in the world, and in the greateſt numbers; and they have alſo many home commodities for exportation: ſo that the Engliſh trade accordingly thoughout all parts of the world; a particular enumeration of which, with the ſeveral articles exported and imported, would carry us too far. However, in ſhort, the annual

amount of their exports, in Engliſh and foreign goods, is reckoned to the value of between 6 or 7,000,000l. ſterling: whereas, on the other hand, all the imports no not exceed 5,000,000l. and, as a great deal of this is ſhipped off again, the yearly duties for foreign goods may be reckoned at 4,000,000l. This foreign trade is hardly 1-6th of what the Engliſh carry on; ſo that upwards of 41,000,000l. are given for their manufactures.

The manufactures of Great-Britain are at preſent calculated by offices:

The Woollen	£.	16,800,000
Leather		10,500,000
Flax		1,750,000
Hemp		890,000
Glaſs		630,000
Paper		780,000
Porcelane		1,000,000
Silk		3,350,000
Cotton		900,000
Lead		1,650,000
Tin		1,000,000
Iron		8,700,000
Steel and plating, &c.		3,400,000
	£.	51,310,000

The iron, glaſs, cotton, and porcelane, are on the rapid increaſe; tin and leather declines; lead is ſtationary.

Paper increaſes, flax is rather falling, hemp as it was; ſilk rather increaſes.

The Duke of Portland has a calculation that makes theſe fabricks employ 5,250,000 ſouls.

The following is an accurate ſtate of our imports and exports:

Average from 1770 to 1780.

ALL PARTS.

Imports	11,760,655	10	4¾
Exports	13,913,236	5	6
Balance in our favour	2,152,580	15	1¼

IRELAND.

Imports	1,412,130	5	0¼
Exports	1,897,001	11	7¼
Balance in our favour	484,871	6	6½

HOLLAND.

Imports	475,166	12	8½
Exports	1,553,147	2	6½
Balance in our favour	1,077,977	6	3½

FLANDERS.

Imports	226,041	15	5½
Exports	1,019,097	2	6½
Balance in our favour	793,055	7	1

GERMANY.

Imports	657,545	9	1½
Exports	1,340,639	4	8
Balance in our favour	683,093	15	6½

RUSSIA.

Imports	1,084,539	17	4
Exports	206,813	2	0½
Balance againſt us	877,726	15	3½

EAST INDIES.

Imports	1,523,273	18	8½
Exports	909,033	7	2½
Balance againſt us	614,240	11	6½

WEST INDIES.

Imports	2,943,955	7	1
Exports	1,279,572	6	0
Balance againſt us	1,664,383	1	1

UNITED STATES.

Imports	743,560	10	10
Exports	1,331,206	1	5
Balance in our favour	757,645	10	7

A foreign author, ſpeaking of the Engliſh traffic and manufactures, obſerves, that England, without being more fertile than the countries about it, is inhabited by richer men: that

wanting woods, it covers the sea with its ships; produces few things, and yet has a flourishing trade with all the world. If the shipping of Europe be divided into twenty parts, England is computed to have one-third, or seven parts of the whole. The annual produce of the land of Great-Britain is estimated at 20,000,000l.

The Legislative Authority (or the power of making laws and raising money) is vested in king, lords, and commons; and each of them has a negative when these matters are proposed.

The crown is made hereditary in the Hanover line by several acts of parliament, provided they do not profess popery, marry papists, or subvert the constitution.

The Peers are created by the crown, but their honours are hereditary, and cannot be taken from them, any more than their lives and estates, unless forfeited by the commission of high treason; and they can be tried only by the whole House of Peers, being subject to no other jurisdiction.

The House of Peers is the last resort in all civil causes, unless where the privileges of the Commons are affected; and they can try any Commoner on an impeachment of the Commons, but no suit or prosecution can be begun against a Commoner in the House of Lords, though they may be possessed of a cause, and determine it finally in case of appeal.

Any bill, for the making a new law, or altering an old law, may be brought in first in the House of Peers, except a money bill; but no bill relative to the revenue or public taxes can be brought into the House of Peers first, or altered when it comes from the Commons, though it may be totally rejected by the Lords.

The House of Peers can apprehend and commit any man for a breach of privilege, or reflections on their judicature (except a member of the Commons) and such a commitment is of itself a sufficient punishment frequently, being vastly chargeable; but such persons are released of course on the rising of the parliament.

Every Lord, in his private capacity, may bring his action of *Scadalum Magnatum* against any subject, in the Court of King's Bench, and may recover such damages for defamation as a jury shall think proper.

The Commons are said to represent the people, though they do not, in reality, represent a fourth part of them; for only the freeholders vote for a knight of the shire, and these scarce amount to a sixth of the inhabitants of any county; and in some cities and boroughs there is as great or a much greater disproportion, particularly in London, where there are 800,000

people and upwards, and none but the liverymen, who amount to about ſeven thouſand, have a vote in elections. Many great towns have no vote at all in elections. If there was any ſtreſs, therefore, to be laid on that maxim, *That all juſt and legal power is derived from the people* (from the multitude) then there has been very few juſt or legal governments in this or any other nation.

Since the Norman conqueſt England has been divided into ſix circuits, each containing a certain number of counties; two judges are appointed for each circuit, which they viſit twice each year, for the adminiſtration of juſtice to the ſubjects, who are at a diſtance from the capital; which circuits and counties are as follows:

Home Circuit.

Counties.	Chief towns.
Eſſex.	Chelmsford, Colcheſter, and Harwich.
Hertfordſh.	Hertford, St. Albans, part of Royſton, Ware, Hitchen, and Baldock.
Kent.	Maidſtone, Canterbury, Chatham, Rocheſter, Greenwich, Woolwich, Dover, Deal, Aſhford, and Deptford.
Surry.	Southwark, Kingſton, Guildford, Croydon, Epſom, and Richmond.
Suſſex.	Chicheſter, Lewes, Rye, Eaſt-Grimſtead, and Haſtings.

Norfolk Circuit.

Bucks.	Ayleſbury, Buckingham, Much-Wickham, and Marlow.
Bedfordſh.	Bedford, Ampthill, Woburn, Dunſtable, Luton, and Bigleſwade.
Huntingdonſh.	Huntingdon, St. Ives, and Kimbolton.
Cambridgeſh.	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket, and part of Royſton.
Suffolk.	Bury, Ipſwich, Sudbury, Leoſtoff, and part of Newmarket.
Norfolk.	Norwich, Thetford, Lynn, and Yarmouth.

Oxford Circuit.

Oxfordſh.	Oxford, Banbury, Chipping-Norton, Henley, Burford, Whitney, Dorcheſter. and Woodſtock.
Berks.	Abingdon, Windſor, Reading, Wallingford, Newbury, Hungerford, and Maidenhead.
Glouceſterſh.	Glouceſter, Tewkeſbury, Cirenceſter, and part of Briſtol.
Worceſterſh.	Worceſter, Eveſham, and Droitwich.

Counties.	Chief towns.
Monmouthſh.	Monmouth and Chepſtow.
Herefordſh.	Hereford and Leominſter.
Salop.	Shewſbury, Ludlow, Bridgenorth, and Wenlock.
Staffordſh.	Stafford, Litchfield, and Newcaſtle under Line.

Midland Circuit.

Warwickſh.	Warwick, Coventry, Birmingham, and Stratford upon Avon.
Leiceſterſh.	Leiceſter, Melton-Mowbray, and Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.
Derbyſh.	Derby and Cheſterfield.
Nottinghamſh.	Nottingham, Southwell, and Newark.
Lincolnſh.	Lincoln, Stamford, Boſton, and Grantham.
Rutlandſh.	Oakham and Uppingham.
Northamptonſh.	Northampton, Peterborough, and Daventry.

Northern Circuit.

Yorkſh.	York, Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Rippon, Pontefract, Hull, Richmond, Scarborough, Boroughbridge, Malton, Sheffield, Doncaſter, Whitby, Beverley, Northallerton, and Burlington or Bridlington.
Durham.	Durham, Stockton, Sunderland, Stanhope, Bernard-Caſtle, and Auckland.
Northumberland.	Newcaſtle, Berwick, Tinemouth, Shields, and Hexham.
Lancaſhire.	Lancaſter, Mancheſter, Preſton, Liverpool, and Wiggan.
Weſtmoreland.	Appleby, Kendal, and Lonſdale.
Cumberland.	Carliſle, Penrith, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven.

Western Circuit.

Hants.	Wincheſter, Southampton, Portſmouth, Andover, Baſingſtoke, Chriſtchurch, and Newport in the Iſle of Wight.
Wilts.	Saliſbury, Devizes, Marlborough, Malmſbury, Wilton, and Chippenham.
Dorſetſh.	Dorcheſter, Lyme, Sherborn, Shaftſbury, Pool, Blandford, and Bridport.
Somerſet.	Bath, Wells, Briſtol in part, Taunton, Bridgewater, and Ilcheſter.
Devonſh.	Exeter, Plymouth, Barnſtaple, Biddeford, Tiverton, Dartmouth, Taviſtock, Topſham, and Oakhampton.

Counties.	Chief towns.
Cornwall.	Launceſton, Falmouth, Truro, Saltaſh, Bodmyn, St. Ives, Padſtow, and Tregony.
Middleſex,	being the ſupreme court of juſtice, is not comprehended in any circuit; and Cheſhire being a county palatine, is not contained in any circuit.

CIRCUITS IN WALES.

North East Circuit.

Flintſh. Flint, St. Aſaph, Caerwis, and Holywell.
Denbighſh. Denbigh, Wrexham, Llanroſt, and Ruthyn.
Montgomery. Montgomery, Llanvylin, Welchpool, Newton, and Machinleth.

North West Circuit.

Angleſey. Beaumaris, Llanrickmead, and Holyhead.
Carnarvonſh. Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, and Pullilly.
Merionethſh. Dolgelheu, Bala, Dinaſmondy, and Harlech.

South East Circuit.

Radnorſh. Radnor, Knighton, Riadergowy, and Preſteign.
Brecouſh. Brecknock and Builth.
Glamorganſh. Llandaff, Cowbridge, Swanſey, Caerfilly, Neath, Bridgend, and Cardiff.

South West Circuit.

Pembrokeſh. St. David's, Haverfordweſt, Pembroke, Denbigh, and Milfordhaven.
Cardiganſh. Cardigan, Aberiſtwith, Tregannon, and Llanbeder.
Caermarthenſh. Caermarthen, Kidwelly, Llandilovour, Llanimdovery, and Llangadock.

The King's title is, George III. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, Arch-Treaſurer, and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Arms.] In the firſt grand quarter, *Mars*, three lions paſſant guardant in pale, *Sol*; the imperial enſigns of England, impaled with the royal arms of Scotland, which are *Sol*, a lion rampant, within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleurs-de-lis, *Mars*. The ſecond quarter is the royal arms of France, *Jupiter*, three fleurs-de-lis, *Sol*. The third the enſign of Ireland, which is *Jupiter*, an harp, *Sol*, ſtringed *Luna*. The fourth grand quarter is his preſent majeſtey's own coat, *Mars*, two lions paſſant guardant, *Sol*, for Brunſwick, impaled with Lunenburg, which is *Sol*, ſemee of

hearts, proper, a lion rampant, *Jupiter*, having ancient Saxony, viz. *Mars*, an horſe current, *Luna*, grafted in baſe; and in a ſhield ſur-tout, *Mars*, the diadem or crown of *Charlemaign*. The whole within a Garter, as ſovereign of that moſt noble order of knighthood, inſcribed with this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*, given by King Edward III. the founder of the ſaid order.

Creſt.] A helmet full-faced and grated, mantled with cloth of gold, doubled ermine, and ſurmounted on an imperial crown, on the top of which is a lion paſſant guardant, *Sol*, crowned the ſame.

Supporters.] On the dexter ſide, a lion guardant, *Sol*, crowned as the creſt, the proper ſupporter of the Engliſh enſign; on the ſiniſter a unicorn, *Luna*, horned, maimed, and hoofed, *Sol*, gorged with a collar of croſſes pattee and fleur-de-lis, a chain fixed thereto, all gold, both ſtanding on a compartment, from whence iſſue from one ſtem the two royal badges of his majeſty's chief dominions, viz. on the right, a roſe, party per pale, argent and gules, ſtalked and leaſed vert, for England; and, on the left, a thiſtle, proper, for Scotland; being ſo adorned by King James I. whoſe ſupporters (as king of Scotland) were two unicorns; but in his reign England, being united to that nation, gave occaſion for our bearing one of them on the ſiniſter ſide; and, in the year 1614, as king of Ireland, he alſo cauſed the harp to be marſhalled with the arms of Great-Britain, ſince which time it hath been put on the Britiſh coin.

The land forces of theſe kingdoms, in time of peace, are about 56,000, all national troops.

In time of war there have been in Britiſh pay, natives and foreigners, upwards of 150,000.

The compliment of ſeamen, in time of peace, is uſually 12 or 15,000. In time of war, money has been raiſed for 60,000 ſeamen.

There are men of war of the line of battle (from 110 down to 50 guns) 150 ſail; of fifth rates, under 50, and above 20, 36 ſail; of ſixth rates, of 20 guns each, 70 ſail; ſloops of war, of 16 guns and 100 men each, 54 ſail. Total of the royal navy, 310 ſhips of war, beſides bomb veſſels, fire ſhips, and royal-yachts.

The king's revenues for the civil liſt is 900,000l. *per annum*.

The annual charges of government, for the payment of the forces by ſea and land, and diſcharging the intereſt of the national debt, amount to above 12 millions more; and in time of war 20,000,000l. have been raiſed.

The ſeveral ſpecies of taxes are,

1. The land-tax, often at 4s. in the pound. 2. The malt-tax. 3. The cuſtoms. 4. The exciſe. 5. The ſtamp-duties. 6. Window-tax. 7. Coaches and chairs. 8. Hawkers and pedlars, &c. &c.

The net produce of the duties of cuſtoms, exciſe, ſtamps, and incidents, between the 5th day of April, 1787, and the 5th day of April, 1788.

	£.	s.	d.
Cuſtoms	3,817,628	15	0
Exciſe	6,368,189	3	8½
Stamps	1,211,878	10	8

INCIDENTS.

Salt, 5th April, 1759			
Additional ditto, 10th May, 1780.			
Ditto, 22 June, 1782.			
706 per week letter money, 1ſt June, 1711			
2320 ditto, 1784			
Seiſures, 25th Oct. 1760	4,132	7	9½
Proffers, ditto	666	13	8
Fines of leaſes, do.	6,756	6	4
Letter money, do.	101,000	0	0
Alum mines, do.	960	0	0
Compoſition duty. do.	4	16	8
Alienation duty, do.	2,433	15	4
Fines and forfeitures, do.	1,400	0	0
Rent of a light houſe	156	13	4
Rent of Savoy lands, do.			
6d. per Lib. on penſions, 24th June, 1721	41,100	0	0
1s. deduct on ſalaries, &c. 5th April, 1758	16,757	12	3½
Houſe and windows, 10th Oct. 1766	408,470	0	6
Houſes, 5th April, 1778	136,542	16	8½
Hawkers and pedlars, 23d June, 1710	1,454	7	10½
Hackney coaches, 1ſt Aug. 1711	11,219	15	4
Ditto, 1784	10,769	0	0
Hawkers and pedlars, 23 July, 1785	1,088	13	11½
Firſt fruits of the clergy	5,164	2	10
Salt, 1ſt Aug. 1785			
Tenths of the clergy	9,893	16	4
Men ſervants, 1777 (arrears)			
Two wheel carriages, 1785	29,092	9	0½
Four wheel, do.	131,037	16	5½
Carried over	920,099	4	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	920,099	4	8
Carts, do	10,853	19	1¼
Men ſervants, do.	95,431	6	10¼
Female, do.	29,989	3	1¼
Horſes, do.	114,459	19	4½
Shops, do.	59,313	15	2¼
Waggons, do.	17,334	2	0½
Houſes, An. 1787	82	0	9½
Conſol. letter money, An. 1787	156,000	0	0
Do. ſalt, do.	361,995	12	8
Total of incidents	1,765,561	3	6¼
Total of cuſtoms, exciſe, ſtamps, and incidents	13,163,257	12	11½

Of the STAMPS, there is the following account of the particulars:

	£.	s.	d.
Conſolidated duties	616,526	12	8
Inſurance duty	97,499	18	1
Burials, &c.	4,081	15	7
Bills of Exchange	88265	14	4
Receipts	42,993	8	2
Hats	25,253	9	11
Plate	22,873	16	8
Horſe dealers licences, and race horſes	4,198	9	10
Poſt horſe duty	179,557	12	9
Medicine	11,372	7	2
Game	44,959	16	3
Attornies licences, &c.	26,104	18	0
Pawnbrokers	4,232	7	10
Gloves	12,482	12	3
Perfumery	12,232	1	11
Judges duty in Scotland	1,031	4	1
Apprentice duty	7,363	5	2
	1,201,029	10	8

Indeed the moſt conſiderable ſource of the revenues of England is the land-tax, which amounts generally to 2,000,000l. ſterling, when at 4s. in the pound. The extraordinary ſupplies are procured by raiſing double, treble, &c. occaſionally; ordinary ones alſo by the duties of ſtamp-paper, parchment, coach-

wheels, windows, coals, malt, &c. the laſt article of which is very conſiderable, and is annually laid on.

The ſums raiſed by the Land-Tax ſince 1688, *the time of the Revolution, are*

Yrs.	per Pound. s. d.	Produce. £.	Yrs.	per Pound. s. d.	Produce. £.
1688	1 0	500,000	1728, 29	2 0	2,000,000
89, to 91	2 0	3,000,000	30, 31	3 0	3,000,000
92, to 94	3 0	4,500,000	32, 33	1 0	1,000,000
95, to 97	4 0	6,000,000	34 to 39	2 0	6,000,000
98, 99	3 0	3,000,000	40 to 49	4 0	20,000,000
1700	2 6	1,250,000	50 to 52	3 0	4,500,000
1701 to 12	4 0	24,000,000	53 to 55	2 0	3,000,000
13 to 15	2 0	3,000,000	56 to 66	4 0	22,000,000
16	4 0	2,000,000	67 to 70	3 0	6,000,000
17 to 21	2 0	5,000,000	71	4 0	2,000,000
22 to 26	4 0	10,000,000	72 to 75	3 0	6,000,000
27	3 0	1,500,000	76 to 88	4 0	28,000,000
			Total		167,250,000

Which enormous ſum has been raiſed by the Land-Tax only!

The proportions the ſeveral counties pay to the Land-Tax, with the number of members they ſend to parliament.

Counties.	Parts of the Land-Tax.	Members of Parliament.	Counties.	Parts of the Land-Tax.	Members of Parliament.
Bedford	7	4	Monmouth	3	3
Berks	10	9	Norfolk	22	12
Bucks	12	14	Northampton	12	9
Cambridge	9	6	Northumberland	4	8
Cheſter	7	4	Nottingham	7	8
Cornwall	8	44	Oxon	10	9
Cumberland	1	6	Rutland	2	2
Derby	6	4	Salop	7	12
Devon	21	26	Somerſet	19	18
Dorſet	9	20	Southampton	14	16
Durham	3	4	Stafford	7	10
Eſſex	24	8	Suffolk	20	16
Glouceſter	12	8	Surry	18	14
Hereford	5	8	Suſſex	16	28
Herts	11	6	Warwick	10	6
Huntingdon	4	4	Weſtmoreland	1	4
Kent	22	18	Wilts	13	34
Lancaſter	5	14	Worceſter	9	9
Leiceſter	9	4	York	24	30
Lincoln	19	12	Wales	11	24
Middleſex	80	8		513	513

Middleſex and Eſſex pay 104 parts, and ſend only 16 members.

As England and Wales ſend 513 members to parliament, ſo the whole of the preſent Land-Tax is divided into ſo many parts; cities are included in their reſpective counties.

Before the Union with Scotland, England ſent 513 repreſentatives to parliament; and, by the act of Union, forty-five Scotch were added to them; which, if they had gone by the Land-Tax, ought not to have been ſo many; but it ſeemed the intention of the then legiſlature that but 45 Scotch ſhould ſit in the Houſe; for at that time of the day few or no Scotchmen had eſtates in England, nor had any of them, till of late years, qualifications to be choſen for any Engliſh borough. The whole kingdom of Scotland pays but 47,054l. 1s. 2d. towards the Land-Tax, not ſufficient to pay for the places and penſions which the Scotch enjoy. How many Engliſh counties there are that pay much about the ſame ſum, or more, to the land tax, and yet have not that number to repreſent them, will appear by what follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Bucks pays, and has but 14 members to repreſent it, - - - - -	47,142	11	8
Devon pays, and has 26 members, - -	82,583	3	4
Eſſex pays, and ſends but 8 members, -	89,397	6	0
Glouceſterſhire pays, and has but 8 members,	47,339	1	0
Kent pays, and ſends but 10 members, -	82,552	15	5
Lincolnſhire pays, and ſends but 12 members,	71,907	0	0
London pays, and ſends but 4 members, -	123,309	6	7
Weſtminſter pays, and ſends but 2 members,	63,092	1	5
Middleſex pays and ſends 2 members, -	107,602	11	7

And ſo other counties pay far more than the whole kingdom of Scotland, and yet ſend but a few members. Indeed, the Scotch ſay their kingdom is greatly increaſed in riches, and their lands greatly improved in value: Why ſhould not their Land-Tax be increaſed?

The following is to ſhew the ſhameful diſproportion between the repreſentation of five branches of repreſentation, and ſix rotten boroughs, who elect an equal number of members.

Places.	*Electors.*	*Membs.*	*Places.*	*Electors.*	*Membs.*
London	7000	ſend 4	Newtown - -	1	ſend 2
Weſtminſter	10000	— 2	Old Sarum - -	1	— 2
Middleſex	3500	— 2	Midhurſt - -	1	— 2
Surry - -	4500	— 2	Caſtle Riſing	2	— 2
Southwark	2000	— 2	Marlborough	3	— 2
			Downton - -	4	— 2
	27000	12		12	12

The church of England is called the Epiſcopal or high church, who departed from the church of Rome no further than they have deviated from the ancient church. The chief parties in religion are the Epiſcopalians and Preſbyterians; the former being the eſtabliſhed church in England and Ireland, while the latter are ſo in Scotland. The moſt numerous of the other parties are Anabaptiſts, Quakers, and Papiſts. Beſides theſe ſeveral other ſubordinate and ſmaller parties.

The church of England, under the monarchical power, is governed by two archbiſhops, 24 biſhops, beſides the biſhop of Sodor and Man; deans of chapters and canons of cathedrals, ſixty archdeacons, rural deans, &c. in the whole 11,000 clergy! The names of the dioceſes and the counties comprehended in the provinces under the two archbiſhops, together with the valuation of their dioceſes in the king's books, and their real value will appear by the following table:

	Dioceſes.	Value in the King's Books.			Real Value.	
In the province of Canterbury are	Canterbury	2682	12	2	8000	Kent (part.)
	London	2000	0	0	6200	Eſſex, Middleſex, Hertfordſhire (part.)
	Winchester	3124	12	8	7400	Southampton, Surry, Iſles of Wight, Guernſey, and Jerſey.
	Chicheſter	677	1	3	2600	Suſſex.
	Saliſbury	1385	8	3	3500	Wiltſhire, Berkſhire.
	Exeter	500	0	0	2700	Devonſhire, Cornwall.
	Bath and Wells	533	1	3	2200	Somerſetſhire.
	Glouceſter	315	7	3	2200	Glouceſterſhire.
	Worceſter	929	13	3	3400	Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire (part.)
	Hereford	768	11	0	3000	Herefordſhire, Shropſhire (part.)
	Litchfield and Coventry	559	17	3	2800	Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Warwickſhire (part) Shropſhire (part.)
	Ely	2134	18	6	4000	Cambridgeſhire, Iſle of Ely.

	Dioceſes.	Value in the King's Books.	Real Value.	
In the province of Canterbury are	Norwich	834 11 7	5000	Norfolk, Suffolk.
	Lincoln	894 18 1	3200	Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Hertfordſhire (part.)
	Oxford	381 11 0	2800	Oxfordſhire.
	Peterboro'	414 14 0	1700	Northamptonſhire, Rutlandſhire.
	Briſtol	294 11 0	1500	Dorſetſhire.
	Rocheſter	358 4 9	2400	Kent (part.)
	St. David's	426 2 1	2400	Pembrokeſhire, Cardiganſhire, Caermarthenſhire, Brecknockſhire, Radnorſhire, Glamorganſhire (part) Monmouthſhire (part) Montgomeryſhire (pt.) Hereford ſhire (part.)
	Bangor	131 16 3	1200	Caernarvonſhire, Angleſeaſhire, Merionethſhire, Montgomeryſhire (pt.) Denbighſhire (part.)
	Llandaff	154 14 2	1600	Monmouthſhire (part) Glamorganſhire (part.)
	St. Aſaph	187 11 8	1500	Denbighſhire (part) Flintſhire (part) Montgomeryſhire (pt.) Merionethſhire (part) Hereford ſhire (part.)
In the province of York.	York	1610 0 0	7000	Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire.
	Durham	1821 1 3	8700	Durham, Northumberland.
	Cheſter	420 1 8	2700	Cheſhire, Richmondſhire, Lancaſhire, Cumberland (part.)
	Carliſle	531 4 9	2800	Cumberland (part.) Weſtmoreland.

A LIST of the MITRED ABBEYS in England, their Valuation, Founders, &c.

NAMES.	Counties.	Annual Valuation. Dugdale.	Speed.	Years of Christ.	By whom founded.
Glastonbury	Somersetshire	3311 7 4	3508 13 4	425	St. Patrick.
Canterbury	Kent	†1413 4 11	†1413 4 11	605	King Ethelbert and St. Augustine.
Westminster	Middlesex	3471 0 2	3977 6 4	610	Sebert, King of the East Saxons.
Peterborough	Northamptonshire	made Episc. Sept. 4, 1541		655	King Peada, first Christian King of Mercia.
Abingdon	Berkshire	1876 10 9	2042 2 8	675	Kean, nephew to Cissa.
Malmsbury	Wiltshire	† 803 17 7	† 803 17 7	675	Eleutherius, Bishop of Winchester.
Gloucester, St. Peter's	Gloucestershire	1946 5 9	1550 4 [illegible]	681	Osric, King of Northumberland.
Evesham	Worcestershire	1183 12 9	1268 9 5	709	St. Egwin, first Bishop of Worcester.
Bardeney	Lincolnshire	666 3 1	429 7 [illegible]	712	Etheldred, King of Mercia.
Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire	†1598 1 3	†1598 1 [illegible]	715	Oddo and Doddo, Dukes of Mercia.
Croyland	Lincolnshire	1803 15 0	1217 5 11	716	Ethelbald, King of Mercia.
St. Alban's	Hertfordshire	2102 7 1	2510 6 1	794	King Offa.
Winchelcombe	Gloucestershire	759 11 9	—— — —	797	King Kenwulph.
Hyde	Hampshire	† 865 18 0	† 865 18 [illegible]	903	King Edward.
Tavistock	Devonshire	† 902 5 7	† 902 5 7	961	Edgar, Earl of Devonshire.
Ramsey	Huntingdonshire	1716 12 4	1983 15 3	969	Ailwine.
Thorney	Cambridgeshire	411 12 11	508 12 5	972	Ethelwald, Bishop of Winchester.
St. Edmondsbury	Suffolk	1659 13 11	2336 16 [illegible]	1020	King Canute.
Hulm, St. Bennet's	Norfolk	—— — —	677 9 8	1031	Ditto.
Coventry	Warwickshire	† 731 19 5	† 731 19 [illegible]	1057	Leofric, Earl of Chester, and his wife Godiva.
Waltham	Essex	900 4 3	1079 12 1	1062	Earl Harold.
Battel	Sussex	880 14 7	987 0 11	1067	William the Conqueror.
Selby	Yorkshire	729 12 10	819 2 6	1069	Ditto.
Shrewsbury	Shropshire	132 4 10	615 4 3	1083	Roger de Montgomery.
York, St. Martyr's	Yorkshire	1550 7 0	2085 1 5	1088	Allan, Earl of Richmond.
Colchester	Essex	523 17 0	—— — —	1097	Eudo.
St. John's of Jerusalem	Middlesex	2385 12 8	3385 19 8	1100	Jordanus Briset.
Cirencester	Gloucestershire	1051 7 1	1051 7 1	1117	King Henry I.
Reading	Berkshire	1938 14 3	2116 3 [illegible]	1125	Ditto.

The following is the comparative view of the cathedrals, &c.

Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches.	LENGTH From East to West.			LENGTH Of the Tranſept from N. to S.			BREADTH Of the Nave and Side Ailes		
	ft.	in.		ft.	in.		ft.	in.	
St. Alban's	350	—	—	217	—	—	70	—	—
St. Aſaph	179	—	—	108	—	—	68	6	—
Bangor	214	2	—	95	10	—	60	—	—
Bath	210	—	—	126	—	—	72	—	—
Beverley	334	4	—	167	6	—	64	3	—
Briſtol	175	—	—	128	—	—	73	—	—
Cambr. King's Coll. Ch.	289	—	—	—	—	—	41	10	—
Canterbury	514	—	—	154 up. Tran 124 lo. Tran.			74	—	—
Carliſle	219	—	—	124	—	—	71	—	—
Cheſter	348	—	—	180	—	—	73	6	—
Chicheſter	401	8	—	131	—	—	91 in 1 part 62 in ano.		
St. David's	300	—	—	130	—	—	72	—	—
Dorcheſter Cathedr. Oxf.	189	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—
Durham	411	—	—	170	—	—	78	—	—
Ely	518	—	—	182	—	—	76	—	—
—St. Mary's Ch. N. Side	100	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
Exeter	390	—	—	140	—	—	74	—	—
Glouceſter	420	—	—	144	—	—	84	—	—
Hereford	370	—	—	140	—	—	68	—	—
Llandaff	263	6	—	—	—	—	65	—	—
Litchfield	411	—	—	154	—	—	66	—	—
Lincoln	498	within	—	201 upp. Tranſ			88	—	
	530	without		224 low. Tranſ			177 W Front		
—By another account	487	within	—	192 upp. Tranſ.			82	—	
	519	without		227 low. Tranſ.			168 W Front		
London, St. Paul's	500	—	—	248	—		98	—	
							177 W Front		
Norwith	400	—	—	178	—	—	71	—	—
Oxford	150	—	—	120	—	—	54	—	—
Peterborough	479	10	—	203	—		91	4	
							156 W Front		
Rocheſter	306	—	—	122	—	—	65	—	—
Selby	300	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—
Saliſbury	478	—	—	210	—	—	76	—	—
Southwell	306	—	—	121	—	—	59	—	—
Tewkeſbury	300	—	—	120	—	—	70	—	—
Wells	371	—	—	135	—	—	67	—	—
Weſtminſter, St. Peter's	390	—	—	189	—	—	75	—	—
—K. Henry VII.'s Ch.	99	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—
Winchester	491			186	—	—	87	—	—
— Lady's Chapel	54	545							
Worceſter	394	—	—	126	—	—	74	—	—
York	524	—	—	280	—		109	—	—
							140 W. Front.		
— By another account	497	—	—	222	—		105	—	—
							140 W. Front.		

HEIGHT of the Nave from the Area to the Canopy.		HEIGHT of the Middle Towers, Lanterns, or Spires.		HEIGHT of the West Towers, or Spires.		Number of Bells in each Church.
ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
65	—	144	—	—	—	6
60	—	93	—	—	—	2
33	10	60	—	—	—	5
—	—	162	—	—	—	8
67	—	—	—	166	—	—
73	—	—	—	128	—	5
80	6	—	—	—	—	6
80	—	130 within 235 without	—	100 N. W. Tower 130 S. W. Spire		6
71	—	123	—	—	—	5
73	—	127	—	—	—	5
61	6	260	—	106	9	6
54	—	127	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69	6	162 within 223 without		138	—	8
76	—	150 within 182 without		266	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74	—	—	—	130	N. Tower S. Tower	10
66	—	222	—	—	—	8
64	—	240	—	130	—	10
65	—	—	—	105 N.W. Tower 89 S.W. Tower		5
66	—	240	—	188	—	10
83	—	124 6 within 288 without		270	—	6
83	—	124 within 288 without		270	—	8
88	—	340	—	208	—	—
—	—	515	—	—	—	—
416 in 1 part 57 in another		144	—	—	—	10
78	—	136 within 150 without		186 4 N.W.Sp. 153 S.W.Tower		10
—	—	156	—	—	—	6
—	—	130	—	—	—	—
80	—	410	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	8
55	—	210	—	—	—	8
67	—	160	—	130	—	5 6
101	—	—	—	—	—	6
54	—	—	—	—	—	—
76	—	138	—	—	—	8
74 or 87	—	162	—	—	—	8
99 in one part 102 in another	—	192 within 234 without		198	—	12
96 in one part 102 in another	—	188 within 213 without		196	—	—

It cannot but be acceptable to find that since the Reformation when 1041 religious houſes were ſuppreſſed whoſe revenues, for the ſupport of biggotry, amounted to 273,106l. 18s. annually, equal to 3,300,000l. at this day, that the following CHARITABLE DONATIONS throughout England and Wales exiſts at this time, excluſive of the poor rate, which produces near 2,000,200l. annually.

ENGLAND.

	Annual produce of money.			Annual produce of land.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bedford	196	2	2	2,186	11	7
Berks	904	17	9	6,576	2	3
Bucks	663	6	1	4,306	15	8
Cambridge	481	5	4	4,064	6	9
Cheſter	1,445	15	11	2,646	19	2
Cornwall	695	13	8	1,050	7	0
Cumberland	251	19	0	457	3	2
Derby	1,067	15	7	3,864	14	2
Devon	2,329	15	3	6,105	0	2
Dorſet	386	6	0	4,474	19	8
Durham	380	11	7	1,076	2	1
Eſſex	914	14	6	5,658	17	7
Glouceſter	2,231	17	4	5,145	5	1
Hereford	506	6	9	1,791	11	7
Hertford	898	14	0	3,360	0	7
Huntingdon	339	5	4	950	11	10
Kent	1,816	9	0	9,395	6	9
Lancaſter	2,521	18	0	6,722	14	0
Leiceſter	1,024	3	4	4,877	15	4
Lincoln	587	13	2	7,279	0	4
Middleſex	2,192	4	4	7,648	4	2
London	2,126	8	3	6,764	5	8
Weſtminſter	466	16	0	2,054	18	5
Monmouth	230	6	2	1,357	0	7
Norfolk	591	13	6	5,671	8	4
Northampton	692	2	2	6,444	8	3
Northumberland	722	13	0	749	6	3
Nottingham	374	4	6	3,070	1	2
Oxford	706	13	3	3,347	2	11
Rutland	267	12	10	500	7	10
Salop	838	8	9	2,744	15	7
Carried over	27,853	12	6	100,916	3	11

	Annual produce of money. £.	s.	d.	Annual produce of land. £.	s.	d.
Brought over	27,853	12	6	100,916	3	11
Somerſet	1,589	19	7	8,801	17	2
Southampton	2,427	15	3	3,501	16	11
Stafford	1,083	18	1	5,057	16	2
Suffolk	386	17	1	12,037	5	9
Surrey	2,814	3	7	7,423	12	2
Suſſex	1,247	11	4	2,312	14	1
Warwick	855	1	0	10,205	1	1
Weſtmoreland	197	14	5	836	13	11
Wilts	1,887	10	11	5,442	9	2
Worceſter	820	4	2	6,160	10	9
York, East Riding	1,331	7	7	5,025	7	1
North ditto	724	13	2	3,520	7	10
Weſt, ditto	1,953	1	1	13,633	13	5
£.	46,173	9	9	206,301	8	8

WALES.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Angleſey	149	5	4	174	18	4
Brecon	151	2	8	578	13	3
Cardigan	16	7	0	46	4	0
Carmarthen	91	18	0	164	19	10
Carnarvon	160	2	10	392	12	7
Denbigh	438	5	10	930	14	5
Flint	309	3	8	346	6	0
Glamorgan	152	1	3	338	1	2
Merioneth	183	17	5	165	13	0
Montgomery	221	3	5	336	18	5
Pembroke	137	18	4	330	12	5
Radnor	58	14	11	310	6	9
Wales	2,070	0	8	4,166	0	2
England	46,173	9	9	206,301	8	8
	48,243	10	5	210,467	8	10
				48,243	10	5
Total England and Wales				£. 258,710	19	3

The following are the Numbers of the reſpective Regiments of Militia called out in 1778.

BEDFORD	400	Rutland	120
Berks	560	Salop	640
Bucks	560	Somerſet	840
Cambridge	480	Southampton	960
Cheſter	560	Stafford	560
Cornwall	640	Suffolk	960
Cumberland	320	Surry	800
Derby	560	Suſſex	800
Devon	1600	Warwick	640
Dorſet	640	Weſtmoreland	240
Durham	400	Worceſter	560
Eſſex	960	Wilts	800
Glouceſter	960	York, W. Riding 1240	
Hereford	480	N. ditto 720	2360
Hertford	560	E. ditto 400	
Huntingdon	320	Angleſea	80
Kent	960	Brecknock	160
Lancaſter	800	Cardigan	120
Leiceſter	560	Carmarthen	200
Lincoln	1200	Carnarvon	80
Middleſex	1600	Denbigh	280
Monmouth	240	Flint	120
Norfolk	960	Glamorgan	360
Northampton	640	Merioneth	80
Northumberland	560	Montgomery	240
Nottingham	480	Pembroke	160
Oxford	560	Radnor	120
		Total	30,840

OF WALES.

AS the Britons were at firſt a colony of the Gauls, ſo they were originally known by the name of Ga li, which the Welch ſtill retain; there is but a letter difference between Gallia and Wallia, and nothing is more common than the turning the G into a W. The French call Wales Gallia to this day. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this iſland was invaded by the victorious Saxons, and

continue to preſerve their own language. The Weſtern part is bounded by St, George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea, on the South by the Briſtol Channel, on the North by the Iriſh Sea, and on the Eaſt by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 pariſhes, 58 market-towns, and above 300,000 people, 12 counties, namely, Angleſea, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, in North-Wales; Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in South-Wales. It is for the moſt part mountanious, and yet its produce is ſufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants.

In their hills they have rich lead and copper-mines, and great plenty of coals, with quarries of free-ſtone.

They are a brave hoſpitable people, and were never conquered by the Saxons: their laſt prince, Llewelin ap Griffith, loſt his life in defence of his country, when Edward I. made a conqueſt of it, in 1282. And this prince obſerving how fond this people were of being governed by their native princes, ſo ordered it, that his queen was brought to bed at Carnarvon of a prince, who was baptized by the name of Edward, and ſucceeded to the crown of England, by the name of Edward II. the king's eldeſt ſon being ever ſince ſtiled Prince of Wales, and a large revenue out of that country appropriated to that principality.

Wales was incorporated with England by act of parliament in the year 1536, in the reign of Henry VIII. and they ſend twenty-four members to the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, as has been already mentioned.

The arms of the Prince of Wales are the ſame as thoſe of England, with the addition of a label of three points, and a coronet adorned with three oſtrich feathers, with the following inſcription: viz. *Ich Dien.* I ſerve.

Among the curioſities in this country, beſides its numerous caſtles, are reckoned ſeveral Roman altars that have been dug up with inſcriptions on them, giving ſome light into the ſuperſtion of that people: and in Flintſhire is a well called Hollywell, from the ſuperſtition of the modern Romaniſts, who aſcribe numerous miracles to thoſe waters; and there are ſtill ſome remains of the dyke made by Offa, King of the Mercians, in Denbighſhire, to defend his country againſt the Britons. This line of intrenchment, called Offa's Dyke, ran through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Denbighſhire, and Flintſhire. The air is clear and ſharp, but the cattle are ſmall, and proviſions in ge-

neral good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries: and for fewel they uſe wood, coals, and turfs. They have ſeveral creeks and harbours for ſhips, but the moſt remarkable is Milford-haven; becauſe 1000 veſſels may ſafely ride in it at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Uſk, Conway, Cluyd, and Towy. The principal towns muſt be ſought for under their propernames.

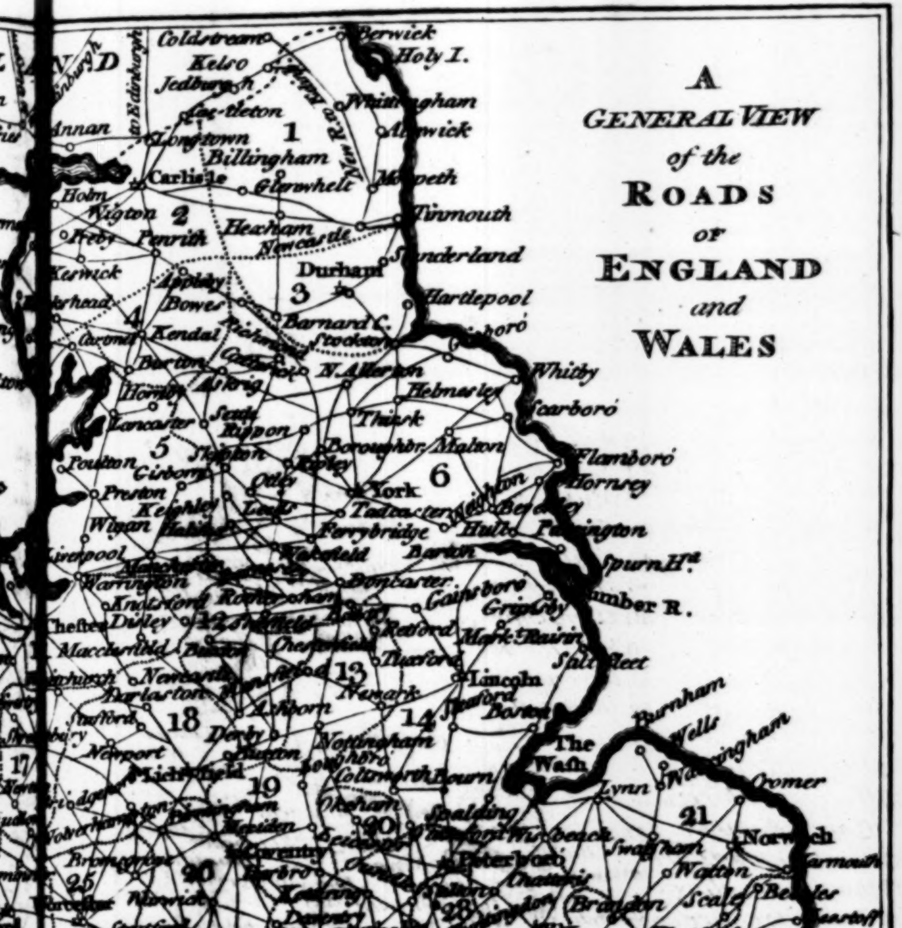
IN the following work, ſuch places as ſend members to Parliament are diſtinguiſhed by an aſteriſm *; and the following abbreviations uſed:

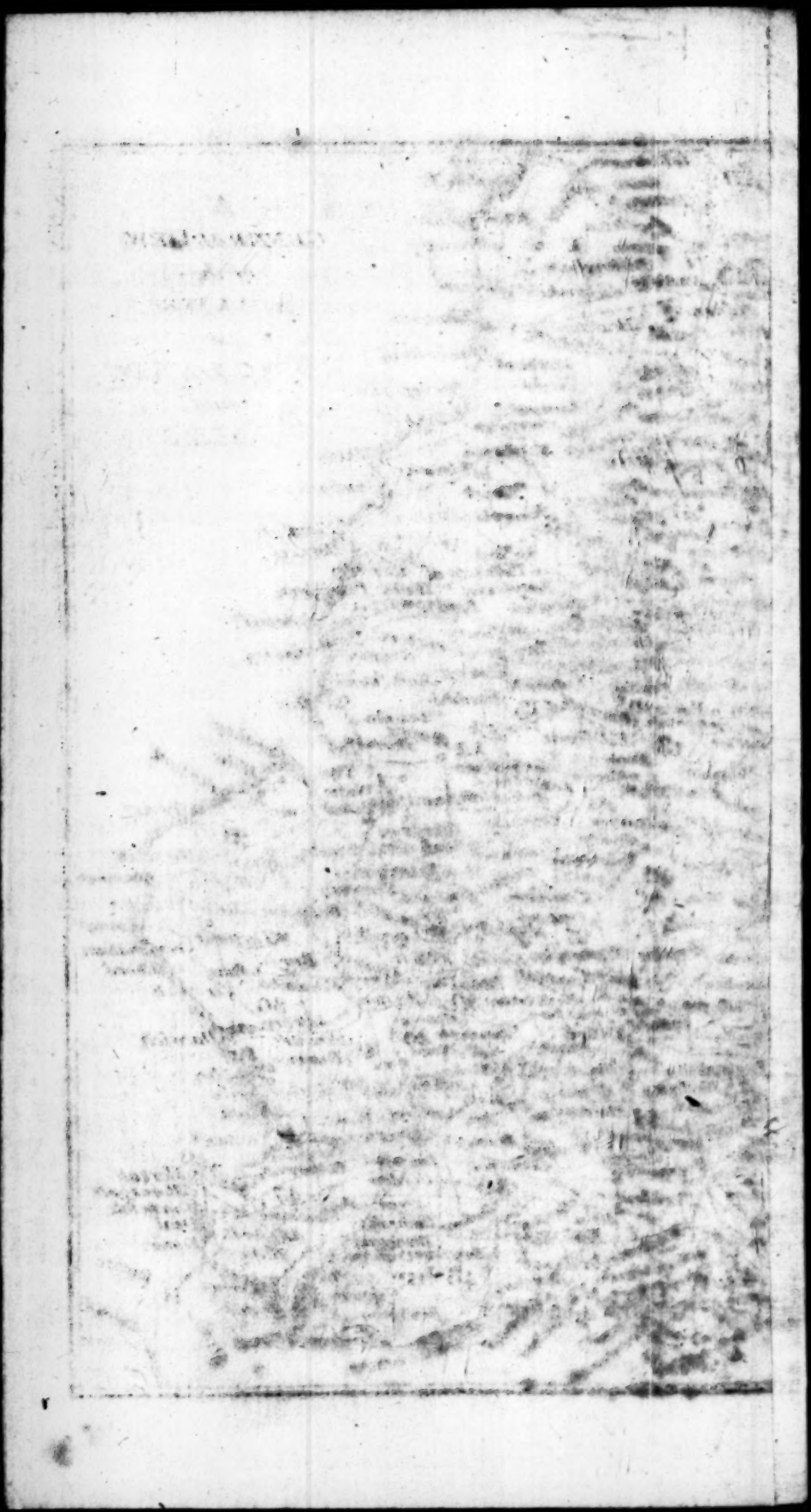
Abp.	Archbiſhop	inh.	Inhabitants
ald.	Aldermen	K.	King
alms.	Almſhouſe	Km.	Kingdom
Bor.	Borough	Ld.	Lord
Bp.	Biſhop	Lp.	Lordſhip
Bpk.	Biſhoprick	M.	Monday
bel.	belonging	m.	miles
bet.	between	mf.	manufacture
b.	borders	mon.	monaſtery
Co.	County	mt.	market
c. c.	Common-Council	N.	North
ch.	Church	p.	Pariſh
ch. ſc.	Charity-School	Pt.	Parliament
com.	compaſs	Q.	Queen
corp.	corporation	R.	Reign
D. and C.	Dean and Chapter	Ref.	Reformation
Diſſ.	Diſſolution	r.	River
E.	Eaſt	S.	Saturday
E. R.	Eaſt Riding	S.	South
W. R.	Weſt Riding	T.	Town
N. R.	North Riding	Th.	Thurſday
F.	Friday	Tu.	Tueſday
fr. ſc.	Free-School	U.	Univerſity
Gt.	Government	W.	Wedneſday
H.	Hundred	W.	Weſt
hoſ.	Hoſpital		

Cities, Market-Towns, and Villages that have Fairs, are diſtinguiſhed with Small Capitals.

References *to the* **Counties.**

1 *Northumberland*
2 *Cumberland*
3 *Durham*
4 *Westmorland*
5 *Lancashire*
6 *Yorkshire*
7 *Anglesey*
8 *Caernarvonshire*
9 *Denbighshire*
10 *Flintshire*
11 *Cheshire*
12 *Derbyshire*
13 *Nottinghamshire*
14 *Lincolnshire*
15 *Merionethshire*
16 *Montgomeryshire*
17 *Shropshire*
18 *Staffordshire*
19 *Leicestershire*
20 *Rutlandshire*
21 *Norfolk*
22 *Cardiganshire*
23 *Radnorshire*
24 *Herefordshire*
25 *Worcestershire*
26 *Warwickshire*
27 *Northamptonshire*
28 *Huntingdonshire*
29 *Cambridgeshire*
30 *Suffolk*
31 *Pembrokeshire*
32 *Carmarthenshire*
33 *Brecknockshire*
34 *Glamorganshire*
35 *Monmouthshire*
36 *Glocestershire*
37 *Oxfordshire*
38 *Buckinghamshire*
39 *Bedfordshire*
40 *Hertfordshire*
41 *Eſsex*
42 *Somersetshire*
43 *Wiltshire*
44 *Berkshire*
45 *Middlesex*
46 *Surry*
47 *Kent*
48 *Suſsex*
49 *Hampshire*
50 *Dorsetshire*
51 *Devonshire*
52 *Cornwall*


A
GENERAL VIEW
of the
ROADS
OF
ENGLAND
and
WALES
Coldstream
Berwick
Holy I.
Kelro
Jedburgh
to Edinburgh
Whittingham
Alnwick
Annan
Longtown
Billingham
Carlisle
Morpeth
Tinmouth
Wigton
Penrith
Hexham
Newcastle
Sunderland
Kerwick
Appleby
Durham
Hartlepool
Bowes
Kendal
Barnard C.
Stockton
Burton
N. Allerton
Whitby
Helmsley
Scarboro'
Hornby
Lancaster
Thirsk
Ripon
Boroughbr.
Malton
Flamboro'
Poulton
Skipton
York
Hornsey
Preston
Keighley
Otley
Tadcaster
Beverley
Wigan
Halifax
Leeds
Ferrybridge
Hull
Patrington
Liverpool
Manchester
Wakefield
Barton
Spurn Hd.
Warrington
Doncaster
Gainsboro
Humber R.
Knutsford
Chester
Retford
Macclesfield
Buxton
Chesterfield
Tuxford
Lincoln
Salt fleet
Newcastle
Newark
Sleaford
Boston
Darlaston
Ashborn
Stafford
Derby
Nottingham
The Wash
Burnham
Wells
Walsingham
Cromer
Newport
Lichfield
Colsterworth
Bourn
Lynn
Oakham
Spalding
Norwich
Wisbeach
Swaffham
Yarmouth
Coventry
Peterboro
Watton
Beccles
Bromsgrove
Chatteris
Brandon
Scale
Warwick
Kettering
Huntingdon
Ely
Thetford
Stratford
Daventry
Bury
Tenbury
Cambridge
Stow
Ipswich
Gloucester
Bedford
Newmarket
Harwich
Moreton
Buckingham
Sudbury
Aylesbury
Colchester
Cirencester
St Albans
Ware
Dunmow
Maldon
Abingdon
Chelmsford
Chippenham
Wallingford
London
Rumford
Rochford
Hounslow
Thames R.
Gravesend
Margate
Ramsgate
Sandwich
Deal
Dover
Warminster
Bagshot
Dartford
Croydon
Amesbury
Sevenoaks
Ashford
Hithe
Tunbridge
Cranbrook
Horsham
Lewes
Rye
Hastings
Newhaven
Eastbourn
Winchelsea
Calais
Straits of Dover
1
2
3
4
5
6
13
14
17
18
19
20
21
25
26
27
28
29
30
36
37
39
40
41
43
44
45
46
47
48
49



GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABBAS-COMB, *Somerſetſh.* 4 miles from Milburn-port.

Abbatſton, alias *Abberſton*, *Hampſh.* near Alresford.

Abberley, *Worcef.* ſituated on a hill of limeſtone and had formerly a park, is 12 miles N. W. of Worceſter, near it is Abberley lodge.

Abberton, *Eſſex*, near Lexden.

Abberton, *Worc.* near Parſhore, is noted for a bitter purging mineral water, 7 miles from Worceſter.

Abberwick, *Northumberland*, on the N. W. ſide of Alnewick.

Abbenhall, *Glouc.* 12 miles from Glouceſter, 3 from Newnham. Here is a paper-mill, driven by a ſpring of water riſing out of a rock in the foreſt, which effectually cures all cutaneous eruptions.

Abbey Holm, ſee *Holm Cultrum.*

Abbey Manor, *Berks*, 3 miles from Wantage, and belonged to Reading abbey.

Abbington, *Northamp.* near the town of Northampton.

Abbington, *Camb.* near Royſton.

Abbington, *Magna & Parva*, *Camb.* near Linton and Bournbridge.

Abbern, or *Awburn-Chapel*, *York*, E. Riding, on the coaſt, 10 m. from Flamborough.

Abbots, or *Apewood-Caſtle*, *Staff.* in the p. of Seiſdon, on the b. of Shropſhire, 7 m. from Wolverhampton, and on the N. ſide of the road from Shrewſbury to London, ſituated on a lofty round promontory, and a ſteep ridge of hills, extending for a mile together, having hollows cut in the ground, over which it is imagined tents have been pitched. The whole is ſuppoſed to have been one continued fortification and the hill at each end ſeems to have been a kind of baſtion, and to have been a work of the ancient Britons.

Abbots-Beckington, *Dev.* on the riv. Towridge, before it joins the Ock.

Abbots Bromley, ſee *Bromley Abbey.*

ABBOTSBURY, *Dorſet.* on the coaſt, 7 m. from Weymouth, 10 from Dorcheſter, and 129 from London. There is a noble ſwannery here. The town conſiſts of three ſtreets in form of the letter Y. Its chief trade is fiſhing. Here is a ſmall old ſeat near the W. end of the town where the Strangeways ſometimes reſided in the ſummer ſeaſon. One of its fairs and the market is diſcontinued. The town was nearly deſtroyed by a fire in 1706. The pariſh church is a large handſome ſtructure 84 feet long. The monaſtery, of which ſome ruins yet remain, was built in the infancy of Chriſtianity among the Britons. The conventual church ſtood a little N. of the Abbey. St. Catharine's chapel is half a mile S. W. of the town on an high round hill, now tolerably entire, and a venerable piece of antiquity. It is a very ſtrong and lofty building, all of ſtone, 43 feet in length and 15 broad within the walls, which are above 4 feet thick. The compaſs roof is lofty, arched with ſtone, and clamped with iron. It was repaired in 1742. The abbey ſtood a little S.

from the preſent pariſh church, on a riſing ground, and has a large gate-houſe leading from the town. There is another gate when you enter the precincts of the monaſtery, of which there are ſeveral ſcattered ruins. Here is a free ſchool for 20 boys. Near it is an old fortification ſuppoſed Roman. Fair, July 10. See *Bexington*.

Abbotſbury, *Hertf.* near Barley.

Abbots-Langley, *Hertf.* in the p. of Barley, near Barkway; 4 miles S. W. of St. Albans, to whoſe abbey it once belonged. The church is a handſome edifice, having a fine tower, and is famous for having been the birth place of Nicholas Breakſpear, the only Engliſhman who ever attained the dignity of being made a Pope, when he aſſumed the name of Adrian IV. at the time when his mother was maintained by the charity of the monks of Canterbury.

Abbotſton, or *Abſton*, *Glou.* near Kingſwood. 'Tis alſo called *Wyke*, from a winding brook that runs by it; here is a ch. ſchool.

Abbots-Anne, *Hamp.* near Andover.

Abbots Fee-Tything, *Dorſet.* near Shirborn.

Abbotſham, *Devon.* near Biddeford.

Abbot's-Leigh, or *Iſle*, *Som.* 3 m. from Ilminſter.

Abbotſley, *Hunt.* near St. Neots.

Abbotſtoke, *Dorſet.* near Beminſter, from whence it is diſtant 2 miles.

Abbotſton, *Wilts*, on the border of Hampſhire.

Abbotſton, *Glou.* near Syſton.

Abbotſton, *Southamp.* near Alresford.

Abbotſroot, *Dorſet*, near Winborne Minſter.

Abbots Wood, *Worceſt.* now Naſh's plantation, 4 miles North-Weſt of Perſhore.

Abbotſworthy, *Hamp.* near Alresford.

Abbs-Court, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Walton.

Abby-Forgate, *Salop.* near Shrewſbury.

Abby-Gate, *Leiceſt.* not far from Mount-ſorrel.

Abby-Green, *Northumb.* near Bellingham.

Abcot, *Salop*, near Purſlow.

Abclick, *Som.* near Ilminſter.

Abdon, *Salop*, near Munſlow.

Aben-Hall, *Glou.* near the foreſt of Dean.

ABER-AVON, *Glam.* ſeated on the Avon, 194 m. from London, is governed by a Portreve, and Mt. S. now diſcontinued.

ABERCONWAY, *Caernarvonſhire*, 10 miles from Bangor, 229 from London, is governed by an alderman and 2 bailiffs, is remarkably pleaſant, has a good port and river. It is ſurrounded by a wall, and being on the declivity of a hill, the proſpect over the river is as pleaſant as can be imagined. A magnificent caſtle was built here by the Earl of Cheſter, in the reign of William the Conqueror, which was deſtroyed in the reign of King Stephen, but King Edward I. ordered it to be rebuilt, and it yet remains one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures in Wales. On the upper part of the walls are ten towers, and one higher than the others has four beautiful turrets. The walls in many places are from twelve to fifteen feet in breadth. The gate of the caſtle is lofty. The hall is a moſt lofty and ſpacious room, 100 feet long, with breadth and height 30 feet. All the outſide of the caſtle is ſtill entire, except one of the towers, which fell into the ſea by the rock giving way. A wood extends from the caſtle to the ſummit of the hill. A great trade was carried on in corn formerly, but it is now decayed, though it has ſome conſiderable merchants reſiding in it. The church is a handſome gothic ſtructure, and in the church-yard is the following remarkable inſcription: "Here lieth the body of Nicholas Hooker, of Conway, Gent. who was the one and fortieth child of his father William Hooker, Eſq. by Alice his wife, and the father of 27 children. He died 20th of March, 1637." Its weekly market is now diſuſed. The harbour is oppoſite the town, where are the

ns of a caſtle. Fairs, Apr. 6, pt. 4, Oct. 10, and Nov. 8. Mt. F.

Aberdaron Bay, in Barſey-Iſland, the N. part of Card. Bay, where ere is good anchoring, but the en-nce is dangerous for large ſhips in d weather.

ABERFORTH, or ABURFORD, *York*, . Riding, 214 m. from Lond. noted a mf. of pins, has a Mt. on W. ns, laſt Wed. in April, May, and t. Wed. after St. Luke's, and Oct. . Stands on the great Roman-ſey, which, all the way to Caſtle-d-bridge, appears as entire as when t made, tho' 'tis near 1760 years d. Under the T. runs the r. Cock, d near it may be ſeen the founda-n of an old fort, called Caſtle-cary. re was a priory.

ABERFRAW, *Angleſea*, N. Wales, m. from Newburgh. It was an-ntly famous for the palace of the gs of N. Wales, who were ſtiled gs of Aberfraw. Fairs, March 7, ed. after Trinity, Oct. 23, and c. 11.

ABERGAVENNY, *Monmouth*. 16 les from Monmouth, 144 from ndon, is a large populous flouriſh-g T. governed by a bailiff, recorder, d 27 burgeſſes; was once walled, d had a caſtle. Some of whoſe ns remain. It ſtands at the mouth the r. Gavenny, running into the k, over which it has a fine ſtone dge of 15 arches. It carries on a nſiderable trade in flannels. Its rs are on May 11, Trinity Tu. and pt. 25. Mt. on Tu. 'Tis well niſhed with accommodation for tra-lers, and is a great thoroughfare from e W. parts of Wales to Briſtol and th, by Chepſtow; and to Gloceſter Monmouth, croſſing the r. through olford, and the foreſt of Dean.

ABERGELY, *Denb.* N. Wales, 5 W. by S. of St. Aſaph. Fairs Ap. thy bef. Holy Th. Aug. 20, and t. 9.

ABERGUILLY, or ABERGERLECH, rm. S. Wales; remarkable only the ſeat of the Biſhop of St. Da-d, and for its pleaſant ſituation, ng ſituated on a ſmall ſtream that falls into the Towy, and for the remains of its ancient collegiate church. 12 miles from Caermarthen. Fairs Oct. 2, and 27.

ABERISTWYTH, *Card.* on the r. Rydal and Yſtwith; or, as the name denotes, the mouth of the Iſtwyth. Fairs are on Monday before Eaſter, and Dec. 18. It drives a good trade in fiſh, eſpecially whiting, cod, and herrings; is 28 miles from Cardigan, and 203 miles from London. Mt. on M. Its old wall is almoſt totally decayed as well as its caſtle, which had been garriſoned by Cromwell. Near it are ſeveral ancient encampments. Great quantities of lead are dug up in its neighbourhood. The church is a handſome gothic ſtructure, and it has a good town-hall. The government is veſted in a mayor, recorder, and common-council, &c. In 1745 10,000 barrels of herrings were taken here, and in 1732, 113 bottle-noſes, ſome 15 feet long, which yielded great quantities of blubber, were caught among the rocks.

Aberley, *Aburley*, or *Abbotesly*, *Worc.* 5 m. from Bewdly, and 10 from Droitwich, ſtands near the Severn, from whence runs a ridge of hills.

Abertannot, *Salop*, near Oſweſtry.

Aberton, *Worc.* near Perſhore, famous for its mineral waters, which are bitter and purging, and of the ſame nature with thoſe of Epſom.

Abeſley, *Hamp.* on the Avon, bet. Ringwood and Fording-bridge.

Abetone, *Staff.* near Totmanſlow.

Aberwoon, *Glam. S. Wales*, 6 m. from Swanſey.

* ABINGDON, *Berks.* the ſhire T. 55 miles from London, has its name from its ancient abby, (where, in 1084, Will. the Conq. kept his Eaſter) and is governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 9 aldermen, purſuant to a charter of Q. Mary. It has 2 ch. an hoſ. for 6 poor men and as many women; a free ſ. and a ch. ſ. Its chief mf. is malt, whereof great quantities are ſent by water to London, which is 150 m. Its fairs are the firſt M. in Lent, June 20, Sept. 19,

and Dec. 11. Markets, M. and F. The ſeveral ſtreets centre in a ſpacious area, in which ſtands its market-houſe, built on pillars, with a hall over it, where they hold the aſſizes for the co. and tranſact the buſineſs of the corp. Before the building of its abbey it was called Shroveſham. It was famous for the reſidence of ſome of the Britiſh kings, as well as for a ſynod held here in the time of the Saxons. The gate of its once ſplendid abbey, which for building and wealth few exceeded or equalled, is the only part remaining, the other parts were deſtroyed at the general diſſolution by Henry VIII. In the church were many ancient monuments, and in particular one of Jeffery of Monmouth, the Britiſh hiſtorian, who was abbot of it in the reign of Henry I.

Abinger, *Surry*, near Darking. It has two churches, both of which were built by one of the abbots of its monaſtery, now no more. One of them has a fine ring of bells, much favoured by the echo of the neighbouring hills.

ABINGWORTH, *Surry*, near Godalming and Stoke, has a fair on St. James's-day.

Abkettleby, *Leic.* 3 m. from Melton-Mowbray.

Ablench, *Worceſ.* a chapelry to Flambury, but the chapel is in ruins.

Ablington, *Glou.* near Fairford.

Ablington, *Wilts.* 4 m. from Ambreſbury.

Ablods-Court, near Glouceſter, on the Severn.

Abney, *Derby.* in the High Peak.

Abornol, *Suſſex*, near Arundel.

Aborrows, *Cornwal*, near Helſton-Downs.

Abram, *Lanc.* near Leigh.

Abrey-Hatch, *Eſſex*, near Rumford.

Abridge, *Eſſex*, near Lambourn, Fair, June 2.

Abrightled, *Salop*, near Shrewſbury.

Abroke, *Surry*, not far from Cobham.

Abſcourt, *Surry*, near to Walton upon Thames.

Abſheals, *Northumb.* near Morpeth.

Abſhot, *Hamp.* near Tichfield.

Abſton and *Wick*, *Glouceſ.* 7 miles E. of Briſtol, through which the turnpike road from London to Briſtol paſſes. Here are remains of ſome old fortifications. A dark coloured ſtone dug up here made into lime, makes excellent terras, as it hardens under water. Great quantities of Roman bricks, &c. have been dug up in its neighbourhood, as well as foundations of maſſive pillars, and foundations of buildings, not noticed by hiſtorians. Near it is a field called the Caſtler, where remain three very large ſtones, lately diſcovered to be monumental, erected in 577, for three Britiſh chiefs whom Chevelin ſlew in battle not far from hence.

Abton, *Salop*, near Wenlock.

Abury, or *Aubery*, *Wilts*, near Marlborough-downs, noted for the ſtupendous remains of a Druid's temple, deſcribed by Dr. Stukely, being a collection of huge ſtones, like Stonehenge on Saliſbury-plain, and by him is ſuppoſed to have been ſo large as to have included the whole village within its circumference. A high rampart with a proportionable ditch on the inſide, ſurrounds it. From hence to W. Kennet is a walk a mile long, incloſed on both ſides with large ſtones, and near it two large circles of ſtones, of remarkable antiquity. A new road is lately ſtruck out this way from London to Bath.

Aby, *Linc.* near Alford.

Acaſter, *York.* Weſt Riding, near Sherborn.

Acaſter-Over, *York*, Eaſt Riding, near Wetherly.

Acclam, *York*, E. Riding, near Bugthorp.

Accle, *Norf.* between Norwich and Yarmouth.

Accleton, *Salop*, near Stotteſden.

Accrington, *New and Old*, *Lanc.* in the pariſh of Whalley.

Achurch, *Northamp.* near Oundle.

Ackeld, *Northumb.* in the lordſhip of Wooler.

Acklam, *York*, E. Riding, on the r. Tees, near Stockton, 12 m. from York; near it is a mount called Si-

ers, from the Emperor Severus, whose body, after his death, was there burnt to aſhes, put into an urn, and ſent to Rome.

Ackley, *Bucks*, near Buckingham.

Ackworth, *Ackworth-halſe*, *Ackworth-lower*, and *Ackworth-more*, are four Lps. in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, near Pontefract.

Acle, *Glou.* near Cheltenham.

Acley, *Durh.* on the r. Skern, 4 m. N. of Darlington, 11 m. S. from Durham.

Acliff, *Durh.* 5 m. from Biſhops-Aukland.

Acol, *Kent*, not far from Canterbury. Fair, May 10.

Acomb, *Northumb.* on the N. ſide of Hexham.

Acomb, *York*, near York city, where are ſeveral fine houſes, and many of the gentry reſide in the ſummer.

Aconbury, *Heref.* 3 m. from the city of Hereford.

Aconbury, *Hunt.* See *Auconbury*.

Acryſe, or *Awkbridge*, *Kent*, a manor near Eltham.

Acton, *Kent*, in the pa. of Charing.

Acton, *Staff.* in the road from Sudbury to Lenham.

Acton-Beauchamp, 10 miles from Worceſter city.

Acton-Burnel, *Salop*, 8 m. from Shrewſbury, 3 m. from Great-Wenlock. A Pt. was held here in the reign of Edward I. wherein a ſtatute, called the Statute-merchant, was made for the aſſurance of debts, when the Lords ſate in the caſtle, and the Commons in a barn, the property of the monks of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Shrewſbury, which is alſo ſtanding. A great part of the caſtle remains. Such of the walls as are ſtanding are exceedingly ſtrong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiouſly carved. The building is ſquare, and in many places entire, having ſuffered leſs from the injury of time than any other, and muſt from its preſent appearance have been a magnificent ſtructure.

Acton-Eaſt, *Mid.* 6 miles from London, in the Oxford road; noted for the Wells near it on Old Oak-common, frequented in May, June, and July, for their purging waters, and for a village in the way to Weſt Acton (which is but half a mile from this Eaſt-Acton) called Friars-place, ſuppoſed to have been formerly a Mon. and at a farm-houſe in it, there is an orchard, which in old writings, is called the Devil's Orchard.

Acton-Weſt, 7 m. from London. Fair, Aug. 24.

Acton-Grange, *Cheſter*, near the river Merſey.

Acton-Pigot, *Salop*, near Montgomeryſhire.

Acton, *Cheſter*, near Northwich.

Acton, *Cheſter*, near Namptwich.

Acton, *Cumber.* 8 m. from Carliſle.

Acton, *Northamp.* near Northampton.

Acton, *Salop*, near Purſlow.

Acton, *Staff.* between the r. Trent and the Severn.

Acton-Higher, *Glou.* near Wotton.

Acton-Reynold, *Salop*, between Shrewſbury and Whitchurch.

Acton-Scot, or *on the Hill*, *Salop*, 10 miles from Sudlow.

Acton-Truſſel, *Staff.* near Penkridge.

Acton-Turville, *Glou.* a chapel to Hawkeſbury, 5 miles from Chipping Sedbury, 28 from Glouceſter. In the middle of the place is an ancient building, formerly a ſanctuary, built by one of the Saxon kings.

Acton-Ilger, *Glou.* a hamlet to *Iron Acton*.

Acwell, *Oxford*, near Oxford, where are the veſtiges of an ancient fortification called Awell-cop, ſuppoſed to have been made by the Danes in 1010, when they paſſed to the Chiltern hills, and burnt Oxford.

Adam's-Chapel, *Dorſet.* on the coaſt not far from Corfcaſtle.

Adbaſton, *Staff.* near Eccleſhal.

Adber, *Som.* 4 m. from Ilcheſter.

Adbolton, *Notting.* near Bingham.

Adcot, *Salop*, near Shrewſbury.

Adde, *York*, 5 miles from Otley.

Adderley, *Salop*, near Drayton.

Adderbury, *Oxf.* 3 m. from Banbury.

Addeſham, *Kent*, 5 m. from Sandwich, has a ch. ſ.

Addingham, *York*, W. Riding, near Craven.

ADDINGTON, *Surry*, 3 m. from Croydon, and near Ewel, has a ch. an irregular building, which ſeems to be above 300 years old, yet is ſtill very firm. This village lies at the deſcent of a high ſpacious common, to which it gives name. The Ld. of this manor, in the R. of Henry III. held it by this ſervice, viz. to make his Majeſty a meſs of pottage in an earthen pot in the K's kitchen at his coronation, called Dilligrout; and if there were butter or fat in it, 'twas then called Maupigyrnum. And ſo late as the coronation of Cha. II. it appeared that the then lord of the manor, made a meſs of Dilligrout, according to his tenure, and brought it to the K. at his table, as he was ordered by the court of claims; and the King accepted of his ſervice. Tradition ſays it had a caſtle formerly, which is ſupported by a hill in the neighbourhood, called Caſtle-hill. Near it are a great number of pits of a conſiderable extent, ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the ſinking of the ſoil.

ADDINGTON, *Magna & Parva*, *Northamp.* are two diſtinct pariſhes, near Higham Ferrers.

Addington, *Bucks*, near Winſlow.

ADDLE, *York*, W. Riding, near Leeds, noted for a moor adjacent to it, on which, an. 1702, were diſcovered the outlines of a Roman town; many fragments of their urns, and of a large ſtone aqueduct; and at a little diſtance a Roman camp, pretty entire, with the ruins of their ſepulchral monuments.

Addleſton, *Surry*, near Chertſey.

Addleſthorp, *Glouceſterſhire*, near Stow on the Would, and the borders of Oxfordſhire, 3 m. N. E. of Stow, 10 from Chipping-Sudbury, 28 N. E. from Glouceſter, whoſe church was twice rebuilt in the ſpace of a year, owing to the unſkilfulneſs of the builder. This village is on the gentle ſlope of a hill in a pleaſant ſituation. Near is Caſtleton-hill, a Daniſh camp.

Addleſthorp, *Linc.* near Spilſby.

Adenburgh, *Notting.* near Nottingham.

Adeſham, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of Broad-Windſor.

Adlingfleet, *York*, W Riding, on the borders of the Eaſt Riding, between the Trent and the Ouſe.

Adlington, *Cheſt.* a townſhip belonging to Preſbury.

Adlington, *Lanc.* near Eccleſton.

Admaſton, *Salop*, near Wellington.

Admaſton, *Staffordſ.* near Pagets-Bromley.

Admington, *Glouc.* near Campden.

Adney, *Salop*, 3 miles S. W. of Newport.

Adrington, *Devon.* near Barnſtaple.

Adrington, *Suſſex*, near Arundel.

Adſcomb, *Surry*, near Croydon, where is a fine ſeat, richly embelliſhed with ſome valuable paintings.

Adſet, *Glouc.* near Weſtbury.

Adſtock, *Bucks*, near Buckingham.

Adſton, or *Adſon*, *Northamp.* bet. Brackley and Daventry.

Advene, *Cornw.* near Leſneath.

Adur, a river in Suſſex, which runs into the Britiſh ſea below Adrington.

Adwalton, *York*, W. Riding, 5 m. from Leeds. Fairs Jan. 26, Feb. 26, in Eaſter week, Thurſ. fortnight and Thurſday month after Eaſter. Whit. Thurſ. and every Thurſ. fortnight after Michaelmas.

Adwel, *Oxf.* between Thame and Watlington. It has ſome remains of an ancient fortification, which is ſaid to be a Daniſh work when they burnt Oxford the beginning of the eleventh century.

Adwic, on Stratton, or on the Street, in the W. Riding of York, near Doncaſter.

Aferwick, *Worceſt.* a chapelry to Sukeley.

Affington, *Dorſet.* near Blandford.

Affordby, *Leiceſt.* near Hallaton.

Affpiddle, *Dorſet.* near Bere-Regis,

on the S. ſide of the river Piddle, near it is Blackdown, where are numbers of pits of great extent, occaſioned by the mouldering of the ſoil.

St. Agatha, *York*, N. Riding, near Richmond, was an abbey, whoſe ruins remain, by which it appears to have been a magnificent building.

Agborough, *Worc.* near Bromſgrove.

Agbury, *Lanc.* near Weſt-Derby.

Agden, *Cheſh.* near Broxton.

Agden, *Cheſh.* near Bucklow.

Ageſton, *Wight-Iſle*, near Medina.

Agford, *Som.* 1 mile W. from Frome.

Agliſwell, *Devon.* near Newton-Buſhel.

Agle, *Linc.* near Boothby-Pannel.

Aglionby, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Warwick.

Agmondeſham, ſee *Amerſham*.

St. Agnes, one of the Scilly Iſles, lying weſtward of the Land's End. See *Scilly*.

St. Agnes and its Well, *Cornw.* on the Britiſh-channel, between St. Ives and St. Michael, where is a Roman encampment, remarkable for being circular, in which a gold coin of the Emperor Valentinian was lately dug up. There are ſeveral rich mines in this pariſh, not inferior to any in Cornwall.

Aighton, *Lanc.* near Blackbourn.

Ailan, *Norf.* near Norwich.

Aileſbury, ſee *Aleſbury*.

Aileſweſthorp, or *Elweſthorpe*, commonly called *Gayton-Thorp*, *Norf.* near Lynn-Regis.

Ailſton, *Leic.* near Leiceſter.

Airſtable, *Cumb.* between Brampton and Kirk-Oſwald.

Ainthorp, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Boulnets.

Aire, a river in York. which runs into the Ouſe, a little above Hoke.

Aiſlaby, *Durh.* near Stockton.

Aiſlaby, *York.* N. Riding, in the pariſh of Whitby.

Aka. ſee *Roche*.

Akeham, with its grange, near York.

Akelington, *Northumb.* between the coaſt and Morpeth, on the South ſide of the river Coquet.

Akenham, *Suff.* near Ipſwich.

Aketon, *York*, W. Riding, near Pontefract.

Akley, *Notting.* near Bawtre.

Akring, *Notting.* near Sherwood-Foreſt.

Alall, *Lanc.* near Ormſkirk.

Alan, or *Camel*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into St. George's Channel at Padſtow Haven.

Alanby, *Cumberland*, on the ſea-coaſt, in the pariſh of Bromfield, where a chapel was built in 1745, for the uſe of the inhabitants. It has a charity-ſchool and a good ſchool-houſe.

* ST. ALBANS, *Hertford*, 21 m. from London; owes its name to Alban, the firſt martyr of Great-Britain, who ſuffered in the perſecution under Dioclesian. He was canonized by the Romiſh church, and buried on a hill in the neighbourhood of this town, where a mon. was erected, and dedicated to him by K. Offa. A ſynod was held here anno 429, againſt the Pelagian hereſy; and two biſhops, ſent for from France, preached againſt it in a chapel here, which is ſince converted into a barn. King Edw. I. erected a ſtately croſs in this town, in memory of Q. Eleanor. K. Edward VI. gave this borough a charter, incorporating it by the name of a mayor, and ten burgeſſes, with a ſteward and chamberlain, and appointing the mayor and burgeſſes to hold a court of record before the ſteward every W. and that the mayor and ſteward ſhould be the only juſtices of peace here. Its juriſdiction extends to Rickmanſworth, Watford, Barnet, Langley-Abbots, Elſtree, Buſhy, &c. whoſe gaol is at St. Albans, where is a gaol-delivery four times a year, viz. on the firſt Th. after the quarter-ſeſſions at Hertford. There are four wards here, in each of which are a conſtable, and two church-wardens. Here are three churches beſides that called St Alban's. In St. Michael's is the monument of the famous Sir Francis Bacon, Viſc. Verulam. St. An-

drew's, the ancient parish church being demolished, the corporation bought that belonging to the abbey of King Edw. VI. for 400l. and having made it their parish church called it St. Alban's. It is chiefly built with Roman bricks, and on the south side the statues of 17 kings stand in niches. The stone screen of the communion table is a very light and elegant piece of sculpture, set up 1434. The west end of the choir has a noble piece of Gothic workmanship, and the roof throughout painted in devices and the arms of its benefactors, is now very fresh. The modern altar-piece is a good piece of painting. There are some medals and coins to be seen in this church that have been dug out of the ruins of Old-Verulam, that stood on the other side of the riv. Ver, or Moore, S. W. of the town. In this church also are the funeral monuments and effigies of K. Offa, its founder, on his throne, St. Alban the martyr, and Humphry (brother to K. Henry V.) commonly called the Good Duke of Glouceſter. In digging a grave bet. 60 and 70 years ago, the stairs were discovered that lead down to the vault where his leaden coffin was found, with the body preserved entire, by the pickle it lay in, except the legs, from which the flesh was wasted, the pickle at that end, being dried up. The body yet remains, but dried up, as all the pickle is gone. Near the west end of the church is the old gateway of the abbey now used as a prison. Here are two charity schools, one for boys, the other for girls. Some almshouses were also built at the entrance of the town by the great Duchess of Marlborough. There is a fort near this town, which is, by the common people, called the Oyster-hills, and is supposed to have been the camp of Ostorius, the Roman proprætor. Here Cæsar defeated Cassibelan; and this was the scene of Boadicea's victory and cruelty when she massacred 70,000 Romans, and the Britons that adhered to them. Near this place were fought two bloody battles between the houses of York and Lancaster, the first in 1455, the last 1461. Near it are several noblemen's seats, and a curious watermill for polishing diamonds. It has one of the best markets for wheat in England. Its Fairs are March 25, June 22, Aug. 15, and Sept. 29. Market on Sat.

St. Albans, *Dorset*. on the coast, S. of Swannage bay, a noted sea mark. Here the cliff is 147 yards perpendicular, on which, about a mile S. of Worth, is a chapel, built and vaulted with stone, supported by a single pillar and four circular arches. It has no window only a hole.

St. Albans, *Kent*, near Canterbury.

Alberbury, or *Aberbury*, *Salop*, near the Severn, between Salop and Welsh-pool.

Alberton, *Suſſex*, near Bramber.

Alberton, *Som.* 3 miles from Axbridge; chapel to Wedmore.

Albins, *Eſſex*, near Witham.

Alborn, *Suſ.* near Bramber.

Alborn, *Wilts*, near Marlborough.

Alborough, *Norf.* near Reppis and Erpingham.

Albrighton, *Staff.* near Stafford.

Albrighton, *Salop*, near Salop, 10 miles N. E. of Bridgenorth, has Fairs May 23, July 18, and Nov. 9.

Alburgh, *York*. E. Riding, near the sea, S. of Mapleton.

ALBURGH, or *Alberghe*, *Norf.* near Bungay. Fair June 21.

Alburn, *Eſſex*, W. of Southminster.

Albury, or *Alderbury*, *Surry*, near Box-hill, and 5 miles from Guilford. The river Wye runs through it.

ALBURY, *Hertf.* near Putmore-Heath. Fair July 17.

Albury, *Glo.* near Wickwar.

Alby, *Norf.* 4 m. from Alesham, where was a convent which continued till the reformation.

Alcannings, *Wilts*, near the Devizes.

Alcaſton, *Salop*, near Munslow.

Alchester, *Oxf.* a little to the S.

W. of Biceſter. As the name ſignifies an old caſtle, the bounds of a quadrangular compaſs, are ſtill to be ſeen here, though the area, or ſite of it has been, for a long time, part of the common field of Wendlebury; and it ſtands upon the Roman conſular way, called Akeman-ſtreet. That it has been of great ſtrength and even an extenſive place, is evident from the great number of coins frequently dug up, and the plough which meets with the ruins of the foundations. A great part of the trench that ſurrounded the city is ſtill viſible. Many parts of the ſtreets are to be traced, and Roman bricks in every part of the fields are frequently found.

Alcomb, *Som.* near Dunſter.

ALCONBURY, *Hunting.* 5 m. from Huntingdon, has a Fair June 24; near it is a wood of the ſame name.

Alcot, *Devon.* near Barnſtaple.

* ALDBOROUGH, *Suff.* 3 m. from Orford, and 94 miles from London, has a good harbour, defended by cannon, and is pleaſantly ſituated in the valley of Slaughden, having the ſea on the E. and the river Ald on the S. W. 'Tis governed by two bailiffs, choſen out of 12 capital burgeſſes, and by 24 inferior officers. It has two ſtreets, each near one mile long, but 'tis not near ſo broad, the ſea having lately ſwallowed up one of the ſtreets. The church which ſtands weſt of the town is a good edifice, and built on a hill, with an extenſive proſpect of the ſea. Its Fairs are on the firſt of March, and on the third of May. Markets Wed. and Sat.

Ald, a river in Suffolk, that runs into the ſea near Aldborough.

* *Aldborough*, or *Oldborough*, *York.* W. Riding, 3 m. from Ripon, and 209 from London. The river Ouſe runs by it to Boroughbridge. Coins, and other monuments of the Saxons and Romans have been diſcovered here; for it was an ancient Roman city and colony, called *Iſurium Brigantium*, though not ſo much as the ruins are now to be ſeen, except ſome remains of walls, pavements, and baths.

Alborough, or *Alkborough*, *Lincoln.* near Winterton Cliff, in the N. W. extremity of the county, where is ſtill the remains of a ſquare camp, now called Counteſs Cloſe, conveniently ſituated by the Romans to overawe Nottinghamſhire and Yorkſhire.

Aldburgh, *York.* E. Riding, on the ſea coaſt.

Aldbury, *Hertf.* near Berkhamſted.

Aldbury, *Hertf.* between Buntingford and Biſhop's-Stortford.

Aldby, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Dacre, near Penrith.

Aldby, *Norf.* on the b. of Suffolk.

Aldby, *York.* E. Riding, on the river Derwent, 4 miles N. of Stanford Bridge.

Alder, a river in Suſſex, which runs by Shoreham into the ſea.

Aldenham, *Hertf.* 2 miles from Watford and 5 from St. Albans, has 2 charity ſchools well endowed.

Aldenham, or *Awdenham*, *Salop*, near Bridgnorth.

Alderbury, *Wilts*, 2 m. from Saliſbury, on a heathy hill, in a good ſporting country and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of fuſtians, and received conſiderable damage by a fire Sept. 1777, when 200 houſes were deſtroyed.

Alderford, *Norf.* near Sparham.

Alderholt, *Dorſet.* near Corfe-caſtle, 4 miles E. of Cranborne, which formerly had a park; one of the walks of the chaſe, and a chapel now deſecrated remains.

Alderkirk. *Linc.* near Kirton.

ALDERLEY, *Glouc.* near Wotton Under-edge, is a pariſh 5 miles in compaſs, and lies on the ſide of a hill between 2 rivulets, which join and fall into the Avon. It has a handſome church with a tower that has curious pinnacles viſible to a conſiderable diſtance, which commands an extenſive view of the adjacent vale. It is 3 miles from Wotton-under-edge, 22 from Glouceſter, and was formerly the utmoſt bounds of

Kingſwood foreſt. Its church is on an eminence, though ſmall is neat, and rendered memorable for the burial place of Sir Matthew Hale, a native of this place. On ſome of the hills here, are found great numbers of cockle and oyſter-ſhells, or rather foſſils reſembling ſerpentine-ſtones and ſcollops.

Alderley-Hall, *Cheſh.* near Macclesfield.

Alderley, *Staff.* near Seiſdon.

ALDERMARSTON, *Berks.* a pretty neat village, beautifully ſituated, 3 miles from Silcheſter the Roman ſtation, 3 m. from Baghurſt, on the b. of Hamp. and 8 m. from Reading, on an eminence that overlooks the r. Kennet. Fairs May 6, July 7.

Aldermeſton, *Worc.* in Perſhore H. encompaſſed by Warwickſhire, 9 miles N. of Shipton upon Stour.

Alderminſter, *Worc.* in the ſame neighbourhood.

ALDERNEY-ISLAND, on the coaſt of Normandy, which is in the Tower-records called AURNY. By the Romans it was called Arica. 'Tis hardly 2 leagues from Cape la Hogue, but about 30 from the neareſt part of England, and 8 miles in compaſs. The air is healthy, and the ſoil pretty rich, their manure being Vraic; but by means of a cuſtom they have among them of parting their lands into ſmall parcels by gavel kind, the people are poor. On the ſouth ſide of it is a harbour called Crabb's, which admits only ſmall veſſels. The town called Alderney, in the middle of the iſland, conſiſts at leaſt of 200 houſes, and 1000 inhabitants. On the E. ſide of it there is an ancient fort. The ſtrait between this iſland and France, termed the Race of Alderney, is dangerous in ſtormy weather, by a ledge of rocks that runs from hence to the W. called the Caikets; which having ſeveral eddies, are much dreaded by mariners. The ſon of King Henry I. was caſt away and drowned here, paſſing to Normandy; and this ſtrait proved fatal to the Victory man of war, Oct. 5, 1744, with Adm. Balchen.

Alderney, *Glouceſ.* ſee *Alderley*.

Alderſey, *Cheſh.* near the river Dee, between Malpas and Cheſter.

Alderſhot. *Hamp.* near Farnham.

Alderſton, *Som.* near Ilminſter.

Alderſton, *Wilts*, on the borders of Hampſhire.

Alderton, *Glo.* near Tewkeſbury, is a pariſh 5 miles in compaſs. Near the weſt end of a wood in this pariſh a great quantity of earth parted from the top of a hill there about 80 years ago, and ſlipp'd away, and 'tis therefore at this day called the Slip. It is 7 miles from Tewkeſbury, and 15 N. E. from Glouceſter. It is a ſmall village, near which remain ſome Saxon encampments.

Alderton, or *Aldrington*, *Wilts*, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, near Chippenham.

Alderton, *Salop*, between Salop and Oſweſtry.

Alderton, *Suff.* 6 m. from Woodbridge, and near Deben river.

ALDERWAS, or ALREWAS, *Staff.* between Litchfield and Burton on Trent. Mt. on Tu. and a Fair on July 19, 20, and 21.

Alderwaſhley, *Derb.* near Wirkſworth.

Aldfield, *York.* W. Riding, near Studley.

Aldford, *Cheſ.* near Cheſter.

Aldfriſton, *Suſſ.* near Pevenſey.

Aldham, *Eſſex*, near Colcheſter.

Aldham, *Suff.* near Hadley.

Aldingborn, *Suſſ.* near Chicheſter.

Aldingham, *Lancaſh.* near Ken-Sands.

ALDINGTON, *Kent*, near Limme, the place where the officers belonging to Romney Marſh, and its manors, are yearly elected. Since St. Leonard's church at Hurſt fell to ruin, the inhabitants come to this ch. at Aldington.

Aldington, *Worc.* on the borders of Warwickſhire.

Aldon, *Salop*, near Munſlow.

Aldridge, *Staff.* near Walſal; near this pariſh is a noted pool, called Druidmeer.

Aldringham, *Suff.* near Dunwich.

Aldrington, *Northamp.* near Preſ-

ton, had formerly a Mt. and Fairs, but are now diſcontinued.

Aldrington, *Suſſex*, near Lewes, almoſt overflowed by the ocean.

Aldwark, *York*, W. Riding, near Doncaſter and Rotheram, is in the pariſh of Eccleſfield, though 'tis 4 m. from it, and quite ſeparated by other intervening pariſhes.

Aldwark, near York.

Aldwark, *Derby*. in Bradorn pa. near Wirkſworth.

Aldworth, *Berks*, between Newbury and Wallingford, 3 miles eaſt of Iſley, a place of great antiquity, where formerly was a caſtle which was deſtroyed in the reign of Edward III. The pariſh church is a venerable ſtructure in the Gothic ſtile, wherein are ſeveral ancient monuments, five of which are for knights templars. The church-yard has one of the fineſt yew-trees in England, being 27 feet in circumference.

Aldworth-Wheatcroſt, *York*. W. Riding, near Stafford.

Aldſiſton, *Suſſex*, 2 m. from Seaford, rendered remarkable for ſome antiquities dug out of a Tumulus in 1763.

Aldſworth, *Glou.* on the turnpike road from Bath, through Cirenceſter to Oxford, 10 miles from Cirenceſter 7 from Burford, and 23 from Glouceſter. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, and near it are ſome downs. The church ſhews itſelf to an advantage and has a handſome ſpire.

Aleby, *Linc.* near Alford.

Alecoats, *Nott.* near Worksop.

Aled, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Elney, W. of Llanafydd.

Alen, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Dee above Almere.

Alerton, *Hunt.* near Peterborough.

Alery, or *Averbury*, *Wilts*, near the Devizes.

Aleſbear, *Devon.* in the pariſh of Poughil near Exminſter.

* ALESBURY, or AILESBURY, the beſt town in Bucks, 44 miles from London. In Will. the Conq. time it was a royal manor, ſeveral parts of which that king gave to his favourites, to hold of him by this odd tenure, viz. That they ſhould find litter or ſtraw for the king's bedchamber, and provide him three eels in winter, and three green geeſe in ſummer, beſides herbs for his chamber; and this they were to do thrice a year if the king came hither ſo often: and for this ſervice they had three yard lands given them. The town conſiſts of ſeveral fine ſtreets, lying round about the market-place, an extenſive ſquare, which has a handſome town-houſe in the middle, where are held the county-aſſizes for the ſummer, built in the time of Henry VIII. by Sir John Baldwin, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-pleas, the greateſt benefactor the town ever had; for many public edifices, and the cauſey leading towards London, for 3 miles, were erected at his coſt, which, with his fixing the gaol (which is under the town-houſe) and cauſing the county-court and buſineſs to be held and tranſacted here, very much improved the buildings and trade of the town, which ſtands on a hill, but the country round is low, though remarkably fertile, called Aileſbury Vale, which feeds an incredible number of ſheep, remarkable for their ſize and fine fleeces, and extends from almoſt Thame in Oxfordſhire to Leighton in Bedfordſhire. By a charter of Q. Mary, in Jan. 1553-4, this, which was only a village, was made a corporation, conſiſting of a bailiff and ten aldermen (out of which ten the bailiff was to be choſen) and twelve capital burgeſſes, to be choſen by the ſaid aldermen out of the inhabitants of the borough who, in Sept. 1, were to nominate one of the ſaid ald. to be bailiff for one year, from Michaelmas-day following. She alſo granted them a power to chuſe two members of parliament, together with a Mt. and two Fairs, viz. March 24, 25, and 26, and May 2, 3, and 4, and that the town ſhould be a corp. within itſelf. The Mt. on Sat. is ſtored with all ſorts of proviſions,

Its chief manufacture is lace. The principal Fairs here now are on the Saturday before Palm-M. and June 14, and Sept. 25; their chief officer is a conſtable, put in by the lord of the manor, or elſe choſe by the inh. and by him confirmed.

Aleſbury-Vale, at the weſt end of the town, extends for many miles almoſt from the edge of Oxfordſhire to Leighton in Bedfordſhire, and is reckoned the richeſt land in England, being ſo famous for fattening cattle and ſheep, that all the neighbouring gentlemen are graziers; and one incloſed field of paſture is known to have been let to a grazier, for 1400l. a year.

Aleſby, *Linc.* near Grimſby.

ALESHAM, *Norfolk*, 9 miles from Norwich, and 121 from London, is a populous, but poor town, conſiſting chiefly of knitters of ſtockings. A court is kept here for the Duchy of Lancaſter. Its Market is S. Fair March 23,, and the laſt Tueſday in Sept. The river Thyrn runs by it.

Aleſworth, *Notting.* near Mansfield.

Aleſworth, *Northam.* near Thrapſton.

Alexton, *Leic.* near Hallaton.

ALFORD, *Linc.* 6 miles from the ſea, and 134 m. from London. Mt. on Tu. Fairs, Whit. Tu. and W. and Nov. 8.

Alford, *Som.* 5 miles from Bruton, lies on the banks of the river Bruis, and is noted for its purging mineral water.

Alford, *Cheſ.* on the Dee between Malpas and Cheſter.

Alford, *Som.* near Caſtle-Carey.

Alfoxton, *Som.* 8 m. from Bridgewater.

ALFRETON, *Derby.* 6 miles from Cheſterfield, and 141 from London. The etymologiſts will have it to be Alfred's town, and that it was founded by K. Alfred. About 2 or 3 m. from hence, begin thoſe moors, which extend a great way into the Co. and are very dangerous to travellers, by reaſon of rocks and bogs. Fair July 30. Mt. on Friday.

ALFRISTON, *Suſſ.* 8 miles from Lewes, has 2 Fairs, May 12, and Nov. 30.

Alham, *Lanc.* near Blackburn.

Alhampton, *Som.* near Shepton-Mallet.

ALINGTON, *Northum* near Wirkſworth. Fairs May 10, Nov. 14.

Alker, *Lanc.* near Altmouth.

Alkerington, *Oxf.* near Banbury.

Alkham, *Kent*, near Dover. There is an eyleborn in this pariſh, which, though no head nor ſpring appear, ſends out a great ſtream of water.

Alkham, *Glouc.* near Berkeley.

Alkington, *Glouc.* near Stroud, a hamlet of Berkeley, between Glouceſter and Berkeley, has ſome good inns to accommodate travellers.

Alkley, *Nott.* near Worksop.

Alkmanton, *Derby.* near Worksop.

Alkmere, *Salop*, near Shrewſbury.

Alkmonbury, *Huntingdon.* near Leighton-ſtone.

Alkrington, *Lanc.* near Manchester.

Alkynton, *Salop*, near Wem.

St. Allan, *Cornw.* near Truro.

Allanton, *Northumb.* on the north ſide of the r. Coquet, near Rothbury.

ALLCHURCH, *Worc.* 5 miles from Bromſgrove, in the road to Leiceſter, has a ch. ſchool for 20 children, and 2 Fairs on Ap. 22, and St. Laurence's day. It is 7 miles in circuit. The Roman Ickneld ſtreet paſſes through it. The village was formerly a borough, and had a market as well as ſeveral ſtreets whoſe names are not retained. It has an alms-houſe founded in 1580. The Biſhops of Worceſter had formerly a palace here. The church has ſeveral parts of it of Saxon architecture, and contains many antique monuments.

Allen, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Stoure near Blandford.

Allenſmore, *Heref.* 2 miles from the city of that name.

Allercar, *Derby.* near the town of that name.

Allercomb, *Cornw.* near Stratton.

Allerford, *Som.* near Carhampton.

Allerthorp, *York*, W. Riding, in the pariſh of Wakefield.

Allerthorp, *York*, N. Riding, near Thruſk.

Allerton, *Nott.* near Sherwood-Foreſt, is a hamlet, in the pariſh of Edinſtow.

Allerton-Chapel, *Yorkſh.* a hamlet belonging to Leeds, in a pure air, and on a pleaſant aſcent, which gives a proſpect 12 m. round. Here is a chapel of eaſe, to which the inhab. purchaſed a chapel-yard in 1702.

Allerton-Gledhow, *York.* 2 miles from Leeds, of which it is another hamlet.

Allerton-Grange, is another hamlet of the ſame.

Allerton-Moor, another, on the confines of Leeds.

Allerton-Maulevrer, *York.* near Knareſborough, rendered remarkable for the park near it.

* ALLERTON-NORTH, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, commonly called Alvertonſhire, 223 miles from London, and lies on the river Wiſke. Its only ſtreet, which is about half a mile long, is well built. It has a good market on W. for cattle, corn, &c. It has a Fair Jan. 2, and another upon St. Bartholomew's day. In 1138, the Engliſh routed the Scots near this place, in that called the battle of the Standard. The field of battle is to this day called Standard-Hill, and ſome caverns in it, (where perhaps the Scots were buried) the Scots Pits. In the 16th of Edward II. this town was plundered by the Scots under K. Robert Bruce. Amongſt many other modern improvements in this town, a new priſon has been erected on the plan of the celebrated and humane Mr. Howard, but it is only an aſſiſtant to York gaol, and not a county one, it conſiſts of but thirty cells and a place of correction and labour, with four very ſtrong cells for capital offenders.

Allerton, *Lanc.* near W. Derby.

Allerton, *Salop*, near Wem.

Allerton, *Som.* 3 miles from Axbridge.

Allerton, *York*, W. Riding, 3 miles from Bradford.

ALLERTOWN, *Northumb.* 8 miles S. W. of Hexham. Fairs May 10, and Nov. 11.

Alleſtry, *Derby.* near W. Derby.

Allhallows, *Kent*, 7 miles from Graveſend.

Allhallows, *Cumb.* on the river Elne, near Wigton.

Allhallows, *Linc.* near Waynfleet.

ALLINGTON, *Dorſet.* fr. whence a bridge leads over the Simondbury, which here joins the river Bret, to Bridport. Fair July 22. It was formerly a chapel to Bridport, but is now independent.

ALLINGTON-CASTLE, *Kent*, near the Medway, was by the Saxons called the caſtle of Medway. Mt. on Tueſday, and a Fair, on the eve, day, and day after St. Laurence.

Allington, *Wilts*, near Devizes.

Allington-Eaſt, *Dev.* near Kingſbridge. Weſt-Allington lies juſt by it.

Allington, *Linc.* near Grantham.

Allington, *Suſſ.* near Hoxon.

Allington Cobham, *Kent*, near Malling.

Allington, *Wilts*, N. E. of Biſhop's-Cannings.

Allington, *Wilts*, between Boſcomb and Newton-Tony.

Allington, *Hamp.* near Buſh Waltham.

Allington, *Suſſ.* near Eye.

Alliſon, or *Alureadſon*, *Glou.* a hamlet of Lydney, where was a caſtle in the reign of Will. the Conqueror to defend the marſhes from the Welſh.

Alliſton, *Suſſex*, near Pevenſey.

Allom-houſe, *Hamp.* near Chriſtchurch.

Allon, *Northumb.* near the ſtee ſmelting-mills by Beltingham.

Allonby, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Abbey-holme.

Alloſtock, *Cheſ.* near Northwich.

All-Saints, *Kent*, near Canterbury.

All-Saints, *Suſſ.* near Bungay.

Allow-Eaſt, a river in the Bp. of Durham, which runs into the Tyne near Lees.

Allow-Weſt, a river in Northumberland, which alſo runs into the

Tyne. Another river of the ſame name in Angleſea, which runs into the Iriſh Sea below Llanvorog.

Almanington, *Suſſ.* near Chicheſter.

Almure-Hall, *Cheſ.* near Malpas.

Almer, *Dorſ.* near Whitchurch, on the borders of Devon.

Almerley, or *Almeſtree*, *Hereſ.* near Weobly.

Almerſworthy, *Som.* near Dunſter.

Almisford, *Som.* hamlet of Caſtle-Cary, with a park.

ALMONDBURY, where was formerly a chantry, *York.* W. Riding, ſtands near Huthersfield, in the road from Barnſley to Halifax, was a famous town called Campodunum in the time of the Romans, and was a royal ſeat of the Saxon Kings. Camden alſo calls it a royal town, and ſays it had a cathedral dedicated to St. Alban, from whom it was called Albanbury. It is ſituated on the Calder, and had a caſtle, the ruins of which, with its rampart, are yet to be ſeen on a neighbouring hill, ſuppoſed to be Roman.

ALMONDSBURY, *Glouceſt.* near Berkeley. Here is a ch. ſch. It is 8 miles from Briſtol, and 10 from Chipping Sodbury, 29 from Glouceſter. Here Alcmond the father of Egbert the firſt ſole monarch of England, is ſaid to have been buried. At Knole in this pariſh is a fortification of the Saxons with a double ditch, which commands an extenſive view of the Severn, ſaid to have been made by Offa, king of the Mercians, where ſome antiquities were dug up 1650. This is the mother church to Filton and Elberton. It is large and handſome, with an aile on each ſide, with a ſpire in the middle, and the inſide of the edifice is handſomely wainſcotted, and enriched with carvings, &c.

Almos-cliff, *York.* W. Riding, near Ripley.

Alne Magna & Parva, *Warw.* are 2 villages near Henley, ſo called from the river on which they ſtand.

Alne, a river in Cumb. which runs into the Tyne below Kirk Haugh; another, in Northumb. which runs into the German ocean at Aylmouth; and a third in Warwickſhire, which runs into the Arrow, at Round Alne.

Alne, *Cumb.* near Kirk-Oſwald.

Alne, *York.* N. Riding, near York city.

Alnemouth, *Northum.* a ſmall ſea-port at the mouth of the river Alne, where bones of a gigantic ſize have been dug up.

Alneſton, *Oxford.* near Whitney.

ALNEWICK, commonly called ANWICK, *Northumb.* 306 m. from London, is a good thoroughfare on the river Alne, in the London road to Berwick. It has been particularly fatal to the kings of Scotland. In the reign of King Will. Rufus it was beſieged by Malcolm II. King of Scotland, and the caſtle, then the ſtrongeſt in theſe parts, 1093, was on the point of ſurrendering, when a ſoldier ſtabbed him with a ſpear, pretending to deliver him the keys on the point of it; and his ſon Edward, endeavouring to revenge his death, was here ſlain, and his army routed. This town is alſo famous for a victory obtained by the Engliſh over Will. King of Scots, 1174, who was here taken, and carried priſoner, with his feet bound under the horſe's belly, to King Henry II. who detained him, 'till he gave ſecurity to pay 100,000l. for the ranſom of himſelf and ſome others. It was reduced to aſhes 1215. The caſtle, now the reſidence of Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland, whoſe anceſtors became poſſeſſed of it in 1309, from which period it has continued in their poſſeſſion, ſeems to have been as fine a palace as it was a fortreſs for ſtrength and defence. All round the octagon towers are ſeveral figures of warriors in the attitude of defence, which have a ſingular effect. It has had every embelliſhment that art can contribute or expence procure. The town has a ſpacious ſquare for the market, and a large town-houſe, where the quarter-ſeſſions and county-courts are held. The ancient ap-

pearance of the caſtle ſeems to have filled the inhabitants with the like ideas, for beſides a large Gothic gate-way and clock, the ſhambles, &c. are in the ſame ſtile. The town has formerly been walled, the veſtiges of which may be traced, and 3 gates yet remain almoſt entire. The town-hall has a tower like a church, and the late Duke of Northumberland built handſome ſhambles with piazzas. It is governed by 4 chamberlains, and 24 common-councilmen. The cuſtoms, words, habits, and even the buildings of this town as well as all over Northumberland, imitate thoſe of the Scots; and they are very ſtrict here in the obſervation of their religious duties. Every man who takes up his freedom of this town has cauſe to remember K. John, by being obliged, according to a clauſe, 'tis ſaid, in his charter, to jump into a bog, wherein they ſometimes ſink to the chin. K. John travelling this way, happened to ſtick faſt in this hole, and therefore inflicted this very puniſhment on the town for not mending the road. Mt. on Sat. Fairs, Palm-Sunday eve, May 12, laſt Monday in July; firſt Tueſ. in Oct. and the Saturday before Chriſtmas.

ALNEY-ISLAND, *Glouc.* a ſmall iſland in the Severn, noted for the interview betw. Edm. Ironſide and Canute the Dane, in ſight of both their armies, when a compromiſe took place.

Alnham, *Northumb.* lies 13 m. from Alnewick, in the road to Scotland, near the riv. Alne, which runs into the Britiſh ſea, and from which it takes its name, though of late it has been uſually called Yarwell.

Alperton, or *Apperton*, *Midd.* in the road from London to Harrow on the Hill.

Alphamſton, *Eſſex*, near Henningham.

Alpheton, *Suff.* near Sudbury.

ALPHINGTON, *Devon.* 2 m. from Exeter. Fairs, firſt Thurſ. in June and Oct. 6.

Alpington, *Norf.* near Loddon.

Alport, *Derb.* in the par. of Youlgrave in the High-Peak.

Alpram, *Cheſh.* near Ediſbury.

ALRESFORD, *Hamp.* 60 m. from London, in the road to Wincheſter, is an ancient bor. on a little river called Alre by Camden, but Itching by the country people. 'Tis governed by a bailiff, and 8 burgeſſes. Its Mt. on Thurſday is chiefly for ſheep. Its Fairs are on Holy-Thurſ. and June 24. On May-day, 1710, this town was burnt down by a fire, which ſpared neither the Mt. houſe, nor Ch. before which diſaſter there was not one almſman in the pariſh. It has been ſince burnt down, but is handſomely rebuilt. Part of a Roman highway, that goes from this place to Alton, ſerves for the head to a great pond, or rather a little lake near this town, on which are abundance of ſwans. There is a neighbouring village, called Old Alresford.

Alresford, *Eſſex*, near Tendring.

Alrewick, *Staf.* near Litchfield.

Alrington, *Devon.* bet. Barnſtaple and the ſea.

Alſager, *Cheſ.* near Namptwich.

Alſcot, *Salop*, near Newport.

Alſcot, *Salop*, near Draton.

Alſley, *Warw.* 21 m. from Coventry.

Alſop, *Derb.* near Wirkſworth.

ALSTON-MOOR, *Cumb.* on the bord. of Northumberland, 290 miles from London. Mt. on Sat Here is a mine of lead ore. Fairs, laſt Thurſ. in May, and firſt Thurſ. in September. It is ſeated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne with a ſtone bridge over it. It is 20 miles from Carliſle.

Alſton, *Glec.* in the par. of Cheltenham.

Alſton, *Lanc.* near Kirkham.

Alſton, *Salop*, near Shrewſbury.

Alſton, *Worceſt.* in the chapelry of Tedington, and pariſh of Overbury E. of Tewkeſbury. Here is a chapel for the inhabitants, it being 2 miles from the church of Overbury.

Alſton-Mary's, *Som.* near Mere Pool.

Alſtretton, *Salop*, near Church-Stretton.

Alſwic, *Heritf.* near Meaſden.

Alt, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Iriſh ocean at Altmouth.

Alterinnis, *Heref.* on the b. of Monmouthſhire, ſtands ſo, at the winding of the river Munnow, that 'tis almoſt ſurrounded with it.

Alternon, *Cornw.* 4 m. from Pickering.

Althome, *Lanc.* near Blackburn.

ALTHORNE, *Eſſex*, near Southminſter. Fair June 5.

Althorne, *York.* N. Riding, near Swale's-dale foreſt.

Althorp, *Northamp.* 4 miles from Northampton, and 57 m. from London, beautifully ſituated in the midſt of a delightful park.

Althorp, *Linc* near Alford.

Althorp, *Norf.* near Fakenham.

Althorp, *Northamp.* near Towceſter.

Altmouth, *Lanc.* here the river Alt runs into the ſea, N. of Liverpool.

Altofts, *York.* W. Riding, on the river Calder, and in the pariſh of Normanton.

ALTON, *Hamp.* bet. Farnham in Surry, and Alresford in the road fr. Southampton and Wincheſter, to London, from whence 'tis 50 m. It abounds with wood. It is but ſmall, and of little note, but for its manufactory of corded druggets, figured barragons, ſargedenims, &c. It has a ſmall but neat church, and the river Wye runs through the town. Here is a ch. ſch. for 40 boys and 20 girls. Fair Dec. 29. Mt. on Sat.

Alton-Grange, *Leic.* near Aſhby de la Zouch.

Alton, *Derby.* near Chefterfield.

Alton, *Dorſet.* near Whitchurch.

Alton, *Worc.* near Droitwich.

Alton, *Staff.* 3 m. from Chedle, where are remaining the ruins of a ſtrong caſtle, built ſoon after the conqueſt, from its appearance it muſt have been a magnificent ſtructure, as well as a place of ſtrength, for the walls are of a prodigious thickneſs, and ſome of the towers are ſtill ſtanding.

Alton-Berns, *Wilts*, near Marlborough.

Alton-Dangeous, *Wilts*, in the par. of Langford-Little.

Alton-Hall, *Derb.* near Keddleſton.

Alton-Lodge, *Staff.* on the river Dove, and bord. of Derbyſhire.

Alton, N. and S. *Wilts*, both 3 m. from Ambreſbury.

Alton-Pancras, *Dorſet.* bet. Cerne-Abbey and Middleton.

Alton-Priory, *Wilts*, near Marlborough-Down.

ALTRINGHAM, *Cheſ.* bet. Warrington and Stockport, on the bord. of Lancaſhire, is governed by a mayor and common-council. It is ſituated 184 miles from London, and 24 from Cheſter, on the river Merſey. Its a market-town, whoſe church is a mile diſtant from it. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the borders of Lancaſhire, and is one of the neateſt towns in the county. Here is a handſome church and a good town-houſe. Fairs Aug. 5, and Nov. 2. Market on Tueſ.

Alvandeley, *Cheſ.* near Frodſham.

Alvandeſton, *Cheſ.* near Namptwich.

Alveley, *Eſſex*, in the road from Dagenham to Tilbury-Fort.

Alveley, *Salop*, bet. Cleobury and Bridgenorth.

Alveley, *Worc.* near Worceſ. city.

Alverdiſcot, *Devon.* near Barnſtaple.

Alverſtock, *Hampſ.* near Fareham.

Alverſton, *Hampſ.* near Fareham.

Alverſten, *Wilts*, near Wardour-Caſtle.

Alverton, *Notting.* near Newark.

Alveſcot, *Oxf.* near Burford.

Alveſton, *Derby.* near Derby town.

Alveſton, *Warwic.* near Stratford upon Avon.

Alveſton, *Dorſet.* 1 mile N. E. of Folke.

Alveſten, *Glouc.* near Thornbury, but nearer to the Severn, in the vale, in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, 8 miles and a half from

Briſtol, 2 and a half from Thornbury, and 28 from Glouceſter. On the top of a hill near the Severn is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where ſeveral antiquities have been dug up, and ſeveral ſtone coffins. The village is a mile from the church, which is ſmall, with a low tower. Near it is Caſtle Hill, where is an oblong camp with a ſingle ditch.

Alvingham, *Linc.* near Louth.

Alvington, *Glo.* near Lidney, in the foreſt of Dean, was anciently one of the Roman ſtations, but is now only a ſmall village, with a chapel of eaſe to Wollaſton. It is 9 miles from Monmouth, 6 from Chepſtow, and 22 from Glouceſter. This was the Abone of Antoninus.

Alwoodley, commonly called *Allingley*, *York.* W. Riding, near Otley.

Alwalton, *Hunt.* near Yaxley.

Alwarby, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Aſpatrick.

Alwen, a river in Denbighſhire which runs into the Dee above Langer.

Alwehton, *Northum.* a member of the manor of Hertſheved.

Alweſton, *Dorſet.* near Sherborn, or Sturminſter.

Alwington, *Devon.* on the coaſt, near Hartland-Point.

Alworth, *Wilts*, near Bradford.

Alwye, or *Olwy*, a river in Monmouthſhire, which runs into the Uſk at Ragland-Caſtle.

Ambaſton, *Derby.* on the Derwent, bet. Derby town and the Trent.

Ambaſton, *Salop*, near Newport.

Amber, a riv. in Denbighſh. which empties itſelf into the Darwan, above Chirch-chaſe.

AMBERLEY, *Suſſ.* 4 miles from Arundel, and 12 from Chicheſter, 51 miles from London, is a great thoroughfare from London to the former. It ſtands on the Arun.

Amberley, *Heref.* near Marden.

Amberley, *Monmouth.* near Monmouth town.

Amberſam, *Hamp.* near Petersfield.

Ambbell, *Northum.* near Morpeth.

Amblecote, *Staff.* North of the Stower, near Wolverhampton.

AMBLESIDE, *Weſtmorl.* at the upper end of Winander Meer, and 270 miles from London, was anciently a large city, and a ſtation of the Romans, whoſe medals have been found here. Here are the remains of a fort 660 feet in length, and 400 in breadth. It has been ſecured by a ſtrong rampart and a ditch, and in every part are vaſt heaps of ſtones, bricks, &c. Horſley ſays, the Romans built a city here which was named Dictus. This place is noted for a manufactory of cloth, and for a conſiderable waterfall. The town is ſituated on the ſteep decline of a hill, over which many high mountains ariſe towards the north. Fairs Wed. after Whitſunday and Oct. 29. Mt. Wedn.

AMBRESBURY, *Wilts*, near the riv. Avon, 80 miles from London, and one mile from Stonehenge; had its name from the valiant Ambroſius Aurelianus, who, in the declenſion of the Roman empire, aſſumed the government of Britain, and with the aſſiſtance of the valiant Arthur repelled all foreign invaders; but was at length killed in a battle on Saliſbury-Plain, and buried under Stonehenge. This town, which has ſeveral good inns, is very ancient, yet tolerably large, ſeated on the river Avon, and has the ruins of a venerable abbey. The town conſiſts of two ſtreets that interſect each other, at which place is the church. It is a great thoroughfare to Warminſter, Frome, Wells, *&c.* and remarkable for a little fiſh, taken in the river, called a loach. A charity ſchool was erected and endowed here, in 1715, for 15 boys, and as many girls. This town ſuffered greatly by fire in the year 1753. Near it is dug the beſt kind of clay for tobacco-pipes. Mt. on Frid. Fairs, May 17, June 22, Oct. 6, and firſt Wed. after Dec. 12.

Amcotes, *Linc.* on the Trent, 5 m. S. of Burton.

Amney Crucis, *Glouc.* 2 miles from Cirenceſter, 6 from Cricklade, and 19 from Glouceſter; the turnpike road from Cirenceſter to Lon-

don, and from Bath to Oxford paſſes through it. An urn with ſome Roman coins were lately dug up here. The church is built in the form of a croſs. Here is a charity ſchool.

Amney St. Mary, or *Eaſterbrook*, *Glouc.* 3 miles from Cirenceſter, 6 from Cricklade, and 21 from Glouceſter, and adjoins Amney Crucis. The church is ſmall without a ſteeple.

Amney St. Peter, or *Eaſtington*, *Glou.* near the two former pariſhes, is very ſmall, and has no houſe for the miniſter, and the church has no ſteeple.

Amerden-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Audley-end.

Amerſden, or *Ambroſeden*, *Oxfordſh.* 2 m. from Biceſter, or Burceſter. The Roman way, called Akemanſtreet, enters this county in this pariſh.

* AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, *Bucks*, 12 m. from Aylesbury, and 29 miles from London. 'Tis an ancient borough governed by burgeſſes, lies in a vale bet. woody hills, near the river Coln, and has a free ſch. founded in the reign of Q. Eliz. and Fairs on Whitſun-Monday, and Sept. 29. This little town conſiſts of a long ſtreet, in the road from Uxbridge to Buckingham, divided about the middle by a ſhorter croſs ſtreet; in the interſection of which ſtands the church; its town-hall, or market-houſe, is the handſomeſt in the county. The living is ſaid to be the beſt in England. Market on Tueſ.

Amerſham, *Hamp.* near Petersfield.

Amerton, *Staff.* betw. Birchwood-park and Charley-caſtle, and near Ingeſtre.

Amington, *Staff.* near Stone.

Amington, *Oxf.* near Watlington.

Amington, *Warw.* near Coleſhill.

AMLWICK, *N. Wales*, on the N. ſide of the iſle of Angleſey. Fair Nov. 12.

Ammerſorm, or *Amner-Farm*, *Hamp.* 6 m. from Buſh-Waltham and Fareham.

Amond, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which empties itſelf into the Lougher above Bettus.

Amotherby, *York.* N. Riding, near Rydel.

AMPTHILL, *Bedfordſh.* 44 miles from London, bet. the roads from thence to Buckingham and Royſton, is a pretty town, almoſt in the heart of the county, between two hills. Here was the reſidence of the injured Princeſs Catharine of Arragon, during that period in which her divorce from Hen. VIII. was in agitation; to whoſe memory, in 1774, the Earl of Oſſory, whoſe ſeat is here, on the ſite of the caſtle erected a Gothic column, deſigned by the late Mr. Eſſex of Cambridge, to perpetuate the memory of this ill-fated Queen, with an elegant inſcription inſcribed on it. The Duke of Bedford has a large houſe here, which the late Marquis of Taviſtock, father of the preſent Duke, embelliſhed with a capital collection of paintings which he imported from Italy. The houſe was built by Sir John Cornwall in the reign of Hen. VI. out of the ſpoils taken from the French. Here is, beſides a ch. ſchool, a hoſpital founded for ten poor men. Here are fairs May 4, Dec. 11. Mt. on Thurſday.

Ampleford, *York.* N. Riding, near Thirſk.

Ampney-Down, *Glou.* near Fairford, and near Cricklade in Wilts.

Ampney-Holy-Rood, *Ampney-Mary*, *Ampney-Peter*, *Glouc.* near Fairford.

Amport, *Hamp.* near Andover, has a charity-ſchool.

Ampton, *Notting.* near Tuxford.

Ampton, *Suff.* N. of St. Edmund's-Bury.

Amsford, *Kent*, near Sevenoak.

Anſty, *Hert.* through which paſſes the Roman road called Erminſtreet, abounding with camps and ſtations. It formerly had a caſtle, the ſite of which is viſible, on a round artificial hill, ſurrounded with a deep foſſe. The church here was built in the reign of Henry III. out of the ſtones of the demoliſhed fortification, that

had been made without the king's permiſſion, in addition to the former caſtle. It is built with a low tower in the middle and two aiſles. The chancel is of a later date. It is large and lofty, with ſtalls, as if intended for a choir.

Amſworth, *Lanc.* near Mancheſter.

AMWELL *Hertf.* a little to the S. of Ware, 21 m. from London, famous for giving riſe to the New River, which ſupplies London after a courſe of 39 m. which is furniſhed however with a large ſhare of its water, by a cut out of the river Lee, that runs to Hackney. One part is called Amwell-Magna; the other Parva, at which is the head of the New River. Is a member of the p. of All-Saints, in Hertford. This canal was a contrivance began in 1606, finiſhed 1612, by Sir Hugh Middleton, who by the aſſiſtance of the city of London and the aid of parliament, brought it to perfection, but to the great diminution of his private fortune. The yearly profits of the river are computed at 70,000l. and the expence in ſupporting and keeping it up, is ſaid to amount to half the profits. The extent of the canal is near 39 miles in length, having 43 ſluices, and over it are 215 bridges. It ſupplies near 40,000 houſes with water. The propriety is divided into 72 ſhares, many of which are again ſub-divided.

Anwick, *Linc.* between Sleaford and Tatterſhall.

Ambel, *Northum.* near Morpeth.

ANCASTER, *Linc.* 8 miles from Grantham, is a ſmall, but ancient Roman village, called Crococalana, on a Roman highway, under a hill, which abounds with remnants of antiquity; the ſale of which has, for many years, been carried on by the inhab. for after a haſty ſhower, the ſhepherds and ſch. boys go to ſeek them in the neighbouring declivities and quarries. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet along the road, and has a ſpring at each end of it; but, it is ſaid, there is no other from hence to Lincoln, which is 15 miles. On the weſt ſide of the town is a road which was formerly deſigned for the conveniency of ſuch as travelled when the gates were ſhut. In the churchyard are the figures of two prieſts cut in ſtone. This muſt have been anciently a populous place, from the large quarries about it, the rocks lying but a very little way beneath the ſurface.

Ancaſtle, *Oxf.* on the borders of Berkſhire.

Anchorwicke, *Middleſex*, formerly a nunnery, oppoſite Staines, now a gentleman's ſeat, large and beautiful.

Ancliff, *Lanc.* 2 m. from Wigan, famous for its burning well, the water of which is cold and has no ſmell, yet ſo ſtrong a vapour of ſulphur iſſues from it upon emptying the well, that the water bubbles up as if it boiled, and upon putting a lighted candle thereto it immediately catches the flame like brandy, which laſts ſeveral hours, and ſometimes a whole day in calm weather, with a heat ſtrong enough to make a pot boil, though the water itſelf ſtill remains cold, and will not burn when taken out of the well.

Ancoates, *Lanc.* 1 m. from Mancheſter.

Ancraft, *Northum.* near Belford.

Ande, a river in Hampſhire, that riſes in the foreſt of Chute.

Andenas-Caſtle, *Cornwall*, near St. Colomb.

Anderby, *Linc.* near Alford.

Anderby-Aniers, York. N. Riding, near Bedal.

Anderby-Steeple, *York.* N. Riding, near Richmond.

Anderby-Wbernhow, *York.* N. Riding, near Northallerton.

Anderſton, *Dorſet.* near Bere, two miles from Winterbourn.

Anderton, *Cheſh.* near Bucklow.

Anderton, *Lanc.* betw. Eccleſton and Wigan.

Anderton-Ford, *Lanc.* near Ormſkirk.

Andiffer, *Lanc.* near Lancaſter.

* ANDOVER, *Hamp.* 66 m. from London, and 10 from Wincheſter, it ſtands on the river Ande, that comes out of the foreſt of Chute. It

is ſaid to have had its firſt charter from K. John, but was incorporated laſt by Q. Eliz. and is governed by a bailiff, ſteward, recorder, 10 approved men (out of whom are choſe 2 juſtices) and 22 capital burgeſſes, who yearly chooſe the bailiff, and he elects 2 ſerjeants at mace to attend them. 'Tis a large, handſome, healthy, populous town, pleaſantly ſituated on the edge of the Downs, and a great thoroughfare from London to Wiltſhire, and from Newbury to Saliſbury. 'Tis a great town for malting, and a manufacture of ſhalloons, and its fairs are on Th. and Fr. the third week in Lent, May 12 and Nov. 6. Mt. on Sat. Here is an hoſp. for 6 men. Here are alſo a fr. ſch. founded in 1569, and a chr ſch. for 30 boys. The church is an ancient edifice. The neighbourhood was well known to the Romans, and near it they had camps both on Quarley-hill and at Brehill, where their ſites may be traced, many of the trenches not being filled up. It was by the Saxons called Andeafaran.

St. Andre, Northum. ſix m. E. of Hexham, on the other ſide of the riv. Tyne.

St. Andrew's, Suff. near Beccles.

St. Andrew's-Caſtle, Hamp. near the riv. Bere, bet. Southampton and Petersfield.

Anfield, Hamp. near the former.

Angabury, Hertf. near Hitching.

Angelſley, Som. near Taunton.

Angel, a riv. in Montgomeryſhire, which falls into the Dovy, on the bor. of Merionethſhire.

Angerton, Cumb. in the pariſh of Holme-Cultram.

Angerton, Northum. near Morpeth.

* ANGLESEA, *N. Wales*, this iſland and county was called by the Romans Mona; and by the Britons the Land of Man; but to expreſs the large foreſts with which it abounded, they ſometimes diſtinguiſhed it by the name of Ynis Dowylh. The Romans firſt invaded it in the reign of the emperor Nero; and though it was bravely defended by the Britons, yet Julius Agricola at laſt added it to the Roman conqueſts. Some are of opinion, that this iſland, ſoon after the Romans withdrew from Britain, was in the poſſeſſion of the Iriſh; but what truth there may be in that conjecture is very uncertain. The Saxons plundered it in the reign of K. Ethelred, and after them the Normans; and laſt of all, the Engliſh brought it under their ſubjection in the reign of K. Edw. I. at which time it was firſt diſtinguiſhed by the name of Angleſea, or the Engliſh iſland. This county contains 74 par. and lies in the dioceſe of Bangor; according to common computation, it is 23 m. long, 16 broad, and in circumference 80. It is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 2 Mt. towns, about 1860 houſes, and 12,000 inhabitants. It ſends two memb. to parl. one whereof is for the county. As to its ſituation, it is ſurrounded by the Iriſh ſea on all ſides but the S. E. where it is ſeparated from the county of Caernarvon by an arm of the ſea, called Menay, or Meneu. It is about 230 miles from London. In regard to its air, it is accounted indifferently good, except when the thick fogs ariſe from the Iriſh ſeas, which in autumn are very aguiſh. As to its ſoil, though it appears ſomewhat diſagreeable to the eye, all rocky and mountainous; yet it is more fertile by far than its rough aſpect promiſes; for here is ſuch a plenty, not only of corn and cattle, but of fiſh, fleſh, and fowl, that the natives call it in their language the Mother, or Nurſe of Wales. Here are likewiſe mill and grind ſtones in abundance; as alſo a quantity of black timber-trees, like thoſe in Rumney-marſh, in the county of Kent. It formerly contained no leſs than 363 villages. Here are many Crumlachs erected in various directions, of ſtones of an immenſe ſize; alſo two circles of ſtones like thoſe at Stonehenge in Wiltſhire, but larger. Here are ſeveral Roman, and other antiquities, particularly at Llan-idan, where the Romans firſt landed, and about a mile from it is Tre're Druw, or Druid's Town, and near it Bard's

Town, where are ſquare fortifications ſuppoſed to be the firſt of the Romans' erection, and oppoſite it, that erected by the Britons. In 1777 at Brynkelly a ſubterraneous gallery was diſcovered 18 feet long, 6 high, 3 broad, which led to a chamber which was covered with a ſingle ſtone, 12 feet long and 9 wide. Many human bones were found diſperſed over the floor, which immediately mouldered into duſt on being touched.

Angleſey-Abbey, Camb. near Botſham, was formerly a monaſtery.

Angleton, Suſſ. near Lewes.

Angton, Suſſ. near Arundel.

ANGMERING, E. and W. *Suſſex*, are two ſmall villages on the Engliſh channel, near Arundel. Mt. on Sat. and a fair July 30. In the reign of Hen. VIII. here lived Edw. Palmer, Eſq. whoſe wife was delivered of three ſons in a fortnight's labour, who lived to be all knighted for their bravery and ſucceſſes.

Ankerden, Worceſt. a chapelry to Knighwich, on the ſide of a hill of the ſame name, on the borders of the county and Herefordſhire.

Ankham, a river in Lincolnſhire, which falls into the Humber by N. Ferriby.

Anker, a riv. in Warwickſh. which runs by Atherſton, and falls into the Tame at Tamworth.

Ankerton, Oxf. N. W. of Banbury.

Ankerwick, Bucks, by the river Thames, near Wrayſbury and Staines, near Windſor.

Anlaby, York. E. Riding, not far from Kingſton upon Hull.

Annables, Hertf. near Hempſted.

Annary, Dev. near Biddeford.

Anne-Little, Hamp. near Whervel.

St. Anne's, Eſſex, near Chelmsford.

St. Anne's-Chapel, Devon. at the mouth of the riv. that runs into the ſea from Barnſtaple.

St. Anne's-Hill, Surry, near Chertſey.

Anneſley, Not. a town near the foreſt of Sherwood.

Anneſley, or *Houndſley, Staff.* 1 m. from the river Dove.

Annet, one of the Scilly Iſles, but without any inhabitants. On it are many ſtone baſons cut and uſed by the Druids in their religious worſhip. The whole of the iſland is ſcattered over with rock, and the land between them ſerves for paſture. It has been larger, and at low water the foundations of ruined habitations are viſible, and are ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed by the ſea, as they ſeem to be of ſome antiquity.

Anniſor, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Iriſh ſea at Newport.

Anowthan, Cornw. near St. Ives.

Anſtel, Cornw. between Bodmin and Grampound.

Anſley, Leic. near Groby.

Anſley, Warw. near Coventry.

Anſley, Hamp. near Alton.

Anſley, Suſſ. near Lewes.

Anſty, or *Aneſty*, ſee *Amſty*.

Anſty, Wilts, near Wardour-caſtle.

Anſty, Dev. near South-Moulton.

Anter-cheſter, Northumb. not far from Learmouth.

Anthony, E. and W. *Corn.* near Saltaſh, it has a fiſh-pond, which lets in the ſea, and furniſhes the inhabit. with plenty of fiſh, which are ſo tame, that they come every evening to a certain place to be fed, and are called together, at any time, by a noiſe that reſembles the chopping of their meat. There are two other villages called Anthony, the one E. the other W. of Falmouth.

Anthony, Som. 8 m. fr. Somerton.

St. Anthony in Meney, Cornw. near Helſton-Downs.

Antingham, Norf. near Repps.

Antrobus, Cheſh. near Bucklow.

Antron, Cornw. near Helſton-Downs.

Apedale, Staff. near Stone, is of note only for its iron ore, which, though of the worſt ſort, yet being uſed with others to make it better, ſerves pretty well for two-penny nails, and ſheeting nails for ſhips.

Apeley, Dev. near Barnſtaple.

Aperley, Northum. near Bellingham.

Aperley, Durh. W. of Chopwell.

Aperſide, *York*. N. Riding, near Middleham.

Apeſcroſs, *Glou*. near Wickware.

Apeſley, *Bedf*. on the b. of Bucks.

Apethorp, *Northamp*. 4 m. from Oundle.

Apeton, *Staff*. near Church-Eaton and the river Penk.

Apewood, *Staff*. N. W. of Kinver, on the borders of Shropſhire, is an ancient fortification which ſtands on a high promontory, and is ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh.

Apitcomb, *Som*. near Caſtle-Carey.

Apleton, *Durham*, near Sherborn.

Apley, *Linc*. near Market-Raiſin.

Apley, *Salop*, near Bridgenorth.

Apley, *Salop*, near Wellington.

Apoſtles, *Hertf*. near Hitchin.

Apperley, *Glou*. in the p. of Deerhurſt.

APPLEBY, *Linc*. bet. Glanford-bridge and Burton upon Trent, on the borders of Yorkſh. noted for the paſſage of that famous Roman road thro' its lane, which comes from Stamford and Lincoln, and is called all along by the country-people, the High-ſtreet; being caſt up to a great height, and in ſome places ſeven yards broad.

* APPLEBY, or APULBY, *Weſtm*. 266 m. from London, 10 m. from Perith, and 20 fr. Carliſle, ſtands on the riv. Eden, which almoſt encompaſſes it, and on that Roman military way, which croſſes this county from Stainmore on the E. to Cumberland on the W. It was a Roman ſtation named Aballaba. The aſſizes are held here in the Tower-hall, and the judges lodge in the caſtle, where formerly the court alſo ſat, which is of great antiquity, and ſtands at the end of the principal ſtreet, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Eden, and with trenches where that river does not come. Here anciently parliaments were holden. The bridge at Appleby conſiſts of one arch, and ſtands a little to the S. of the town. It is the only borough in Weſtmoreland, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It has a ſtone bridge over the river. 'Tis the ſhire T. and is governed by a mayor, ald. and com. coun. Here is ſaid to be the beſt corn market in all theſe parts. Beſides its church and that at Bongate, which is a part of this town, it has a gaol, a town-hall, a fr. ſc. ch. ſc. and a hoſ. for a governeſs and 12 other widows, commonly called the Mother and 12 Siſters. This T. was taken by ſurprize by Will. K. of Scots, but recovered by K. John. Henry II. gave it privileges equal to the city of York; and its charter was confirmed by his ſucceſſors, even almoſt to the end of the laſt century. It was ſet on fire by the Scots, in the reigns of Henry II. and Rich. II. and in 1598 it ſuffered greatly by a peſtilence, ſo that it is a ſhattered, decayed, half demoliſhed T. The chief ornament of it is one broad ſtreet; and its principal ſtrength conſiſts in the caſtle. The fairs here are on Whitſun eve, Whitſun Mon. June 10, and Aug. 10. Mt. on Sat.

Appleby Magna & Parva, *Leic*. near Normanton. In the former is a free-ſchool, founded in 1697, for 100 ſcholars, who are taught Engliſh and Latin.

Appleby, *Derb*. betw. Burton upon Trent and Aſhby de la Zouch.

Appleby-Street, *Hertf*. near Hertford town.

Appledore, *Dev*. on the coaſt, bet. Northams, in whoſe p. it lies, and St. Anne's-chapel; ſtands at the mouth of the Towridge and the Taw, and is the firſt harbour for veſſels within the bar of Barnſtaple. Here it was that Hubba the Dane, having laid waſte South Wales, landed in the reign of Alfred, with 33 ſail of ſhips, but was repulſed at Hennaborough, defeated and ſlain; and was buried at Huddleſtone.

APPLEDORE, *Kent*, near Tenderden, on the banks of the riv. Rother, 54 m. from London. It had anciently a Mt. which has been long diſuſed, but has a fair on June 22. Here is a court-leet, which extends itſelf over Town-Borough and Horſe-Borough. 'Tis ſaid, the ſea flowed up formerly as far as this town, and the river Rother is near it.

Appledore-Comb, *Iſle of Wight*, a ſuperb ſeat of the Worſleys, 7 miles from Newport.

Appledrum, *Suſſ.* bet. Chicheſter and Thorney-Iſland.

Appleford, *Berks*, near Abingdon.

Applegarth, *York*. N. Riding, a foreſt in Richmondſhire.

APPLESHAW, *Hampſh.* 4 m. from Andover. Fairs May 23, Nov. 5.

Applethwate, *Weſtm.* a hamlet in the p. of Winander-Mere, to whoſe iſh. all the fiſhing in the Mere belong and all the tithe fiſh to the rector, who has a pleaſure-boat upon the ſaid lake, and a preſcription for ſo much a boat, in lieu of the tithe of all the fiſh that are taken in it.

Appleton-Nun, *York*. E. Riding, bet. Selby and York city.

Appleton, *Berks*, near Abingdon.

Appleton, *Cheſh.* near Warrington.

Appleton, *Lanc.* near Preſcot.

Appleton, *Norf.* N. of Flitcham.

Appleton, *York*. E. Riding, near Tadcaſter.

Appleton, *York*. N. Riding, 5 m. S. of Yarum.

Appleton, *York*. N. Riding, near Rydel.

Appleton, *E. and W. York*. N. Riding, near Bedal.

APPLETREE-WICK, *York*. W. Riding, near Skipton in Craven and Barden-Chace. Fairs Oct. 2.

Apſe, *Iſle of Wight*, near Medina.

Apſley, *Suſſ.* near Bramber.

Apton-Comb, *Iſle of Wight*, near Medina.

Aquilate, *Staff.* on the bor. of Shropſhire, near Newport. It takes its name of *aqua lata*, from a large head of water, or mere, juſt below it, which is noted for jacks, carps, &c.

Aragniſs, *Northum.* near Morpeth.

Arbago, *Weſtmorland*, which furniſhed a vaſt quantity of iron ore.

Arborfield, *Berks*, near Sunning.

Arbury-Banks, *Hertf.* half a mile from Aſhwell, a ſpot of about twelve acres, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp, from numerous Roman coins found there.

Arbury, *Camb.* remains of a camp, 1 m. N. of Cambridge-town, and oppoſite to Gogmagog-hills. Many coins have been found here.

Arbury, *Warwick*. near Nuneaton, which formerly had a convent, but no traces of it are now left.

Archenfield, *Hereford*. See Kenchester.

Arches, *Berks*, in the p. of Eaſt Hendred.

Archeſter, *Northamp.* 2 m. from Wellingborough.

Arclid, *Cheſh.* near Northwich.

Arcole, *Salop*, 3 m. S. W. of Hinſtock, a hamlet of Pullid.

Arcole, or *Akhul*, now *High-Ercal*, *Salop*, 4 m. from Salop.

Arcop, *Heref.* at the foot of hills, 3 m. N. of the river Munno.

Ardbury, or *Erdbury*, *War.* near Coventry.

Arden, *York*, N. Riding, near Thurſk, where was formerly a monaſtery.

Ardenora, *Cornw.* bet. Grampound and Leſtwithiel.

Ardenſide, *York*, N. Riding, near Arden above-mentioned.

Ardeſley, *York*, W. Riding, near Settle.

Ardeſley, *E. and W. York*, W. Riding, near Otley.

ARDINGLEIGH, *Suſſ.* near Lewes. Fair May 30.

Ardington, *Berks*, N. of Wantage, and near the Vale-of-White-horſe.

Ardingworth, *Northamp.* near Rothwell.

Ardley, *Eſſex*, near Tendring.

Ardley, *Oxf.* near Biceſter, where are the foundations of an old caſtle ſtill to be ſeen.

Ardwick, *Lanc.* near Mancheſter.

Arelath, *Lanc.* near the river Duddon, oppoſite to Millum-caſtle.

Areley, or *Aruley*, *Staff.* ſtretches above a mile on the Severn, towards Worceſterſhire.

Areley, *Cheſh.* 3 m. from Northwich.

Areley, *Staff.* near Seiſdon.

Areley-Kings, *Areley-Nether*, *Worceſt.* 6 or 7 m. S. of Bewdley.

Aren, *Dorſ.* on the coaſt between Wareham and Brownſey-Iſland, 4 miles E. of Wareham, and 1 from

Pool Bay. Near the center of this village is a ſmall chapel of eaſe to Wareham. On the top of a hill near the chapel is a barrow, from whence is an extenſive proſpect.

Arey-Beck, *Weſtmor.* near Gowburrow-park, on the bor. of Cumberland.

Argholme, *Lanc.* near Cartmel.

Ark, a riv. in Yorkſ. which falls into the Swale near Grinton.

Arkendale, *York*, W. Riding, in the pariſh of Knareſborough.

Arkendale, *York*, N. Riding, near Applegarth-foreſt.

Arkeſden, *Eſſex*, near Newport.

Arkley, *York*, N. Riding, between Richmond and Weſtmoreland.

Arkſey, *York*, W. Riding, 5 m. N. of Doncaſter.

Arkſton, *Heref.* between Druxton and Kingſton.

Arladon, *Cumb.* near Whitehaven and Broadwater.

Arle, *Glouc.* a mile from Cheltenham, where is a remarkable fine ſpring reſembling that at Cheltenham.

Arleſcote, *Warw.* under Edge-hill.

Arleſey, *Bedf.* near Shefford.

Arleſton, *Derb.* between Barrow and Findern.

Arley, *Warw.* to the W. of Nuneaton.

Arlingham, *Glou.* near Berkley, 10 miles from Stroud, 9 from Durſley, and 9 from Glouceſter. Peninſulated by the river Severn on three ſides. Here the Severn is a mile over, and near this place is the paſſage over it. The air here is unwholeſome by the exhalations from the river. The church is a long building, with a tower at the weſt end. Here is a free-ſchool well endowed, and the ſchool-houſe built 1768.

Arlingham, *Glou.* near Glouceſter.

Arlington, *Suſſ.* near Pevenſey.

Arlington, *Bedf.* between Harlington and Shepeſton.

Arlington, *Glou.* near Bybury.

Arliſcot, *Salop*, near Ford.

Arlſey, *York*, W. Riding, N. of Doncaſter.

Armanthwaite, *Cumb.* near the r. Eden, bet. Kirk Oſwald and Corby-caſtle.

Armanthwate, *Cumb.* near Cockermouth.

Armanthwate, *York*, N. Riding, bet. Danby and its park.

Armeboth, *Cumb.* near the r. Thurlemyre and Legburth-water.

Armed-Knight, *Cornw.* a rock at the Land's-End.

Armeſton, *Gorthamp.* near Pulbrook.

Armethorp, *York*, W. Riding, near Doncaſter.

Armingale, *Norf.* near Cringleton, 5 m. S. of Norwich.

Armin, *Magna & Parva*, *York*, W. Riding, near Barkſton, on the r. Are.

Armington, *Dev.* on the river Arm, near Plympton.

Armitage, *Staff.* on the river Sow, bet. Riddeſley and King's Bramley, is noted for the tobacco pipes made of a greyiſh ſort of clay, dug here.

Armitage, *Cheſh.* near Northwich.

Armley, *York*, W. Riding, near Leeds. In the neighbourhood are Red and White-coat-hills, and that called Giant-hill, where is a Daniſh fortification.

Armſide, *Weſtmorel.* near Little-Langdale, on the b. of Cumberland.

Armſwell, *Dorſet*, one mile from Pluſh.

Armtree, *Linc.* near Horncaſtle.

Arncliff, *York*, N. Riding, not far from Wharlton-caſtle and Aumond-park.

Arncliff, *York*, W. Riding, on a r. a little to the E. of Pennygent-hill.

Arneot, *Oxf.* near Amerſden and Biceſter.

Arneſby, *Leic.* a little to the N. of Sleaſby, in the road to Leiceſter.

Arneſide, *Lanc.* on the b. of Cumberland.

Arneſide-Fewer, *Lanc.* on the b. of Weſtmoreland.

Arngill, *York*, N. Riding, on the riv Lune, near the foreſt, and b. of Durham county.

Arnhale, *Warw.*

Arnold, or *Arnall*, *Nott.* bet. Sherwood-Foreſt and Nottingham, on the E. ſide of Beſkwood-park.

Arnolds, *Eſſex*, near Chelmsford.

Arnwood, *Hamp.* near Chriſt-Church.

Arran, *York*, E. Riding, near Lund.

Arrington, *Camb.* 9 m. from Cambridge, has a bridge over the Cam towards Wendy.

Arro, a riv. in Heref. which runs into the Lug near Leominſter.

Arrow, a riv. in Worceſterſh and Warwickſh. that runs into the Avon near Billford-Grange.

Arrow, *Warw.* near Aulceſter and a riv. of its own name.

Arrow, *Cheſh.* bet. the riv. Dee and Lancaſter.

Arſham, *York*, N. Riding, near the Tees, between Normanby and Leventhorp.

Artb, a river in Cardiganſh. which runs into the Iriſh ſea at Aberwyth.

Arthington, *York*, W. Riding, bet. Ottley and Gawthorp, where formerly were a convent for monks and an hoſpital for lepers, but no remains of either of them remain.

Arthuret, *Cumb.* near the river Kirkſop, to the S. of Longtown.

Arthur's-Caſtle, *Cornw.* on the coaſt near Tintagel and Boſcaſtle.

Arthur's-Hall, *Cornw.* near Penpont and the Temple-Moors.

Artington, *Surry*, near Godalming.

Artleborough, *Northamp.* near Higham-Ferrers, on the other ſide the river Nen. It formerly had a collegiate church, but none of its remains are viſible.

Artro, a riv. in Merionethſh. which runs into the river Llanbeder, at Llanbeder.

St. Arvans, *Monm.* a little to the N. of Chepſtow, on the ſame river.

Arum, *Lanc.* by a r. near Hornby.

Arun, a riv. in Suſſex, which runs into the Britiſh ſea at Hampton.

*ARUNDEL, *Suſſex*, 12 m. from Chicheſter, and 56 miles from London, has a bridge over the riv. Arun, noted for its excellent mullets. It is a bor. by preſcription (ſo old as to be mentioned in K. Alfred's will) the manor of which has conſtantly gone along with the caſtle; ſo that whoever has the caſtle is thereby an earl without any other creation; the only privilege of the kind in England; confirmed by parliament in the reign of Henry VI. The caſtle, both from its ſtructure and ſituation, has probably been one of the ſtrongeſt in England. It ſtands on a hill, and commands an extenſive proſpect. Much of the ancient ſtructure is mouldered into ruins, but there are ſtill veſtiges of the large and elegant banquetting hall, and the gateway is in tolerable preſervation. The chapel within the caſtle is kept in good repair, and has ſervice performed regularly in it, where is an elegant altar-piece. Before the diſſolution it was collegiate. Here is a manufacture of hop-bagging. The town is delightfully ſituated on the declivity of a hill. Immenſe quantities of timber for the dock-yards are ſhipped here. In the church are four old ſtately monuments of the Earls of Arundel. The T. by a charter of Q. Eliz. is governed by a mayor, 12 burgeſſes, a ſteward, &c. The mayor, who is choſe yearly, is judge at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, which is every three weeks, and appoints the collector of the package and ſtallage, the aleconners, fleſh-taſters, &c. and no writ can be executed within the borough without his leave; for he has the authority of a juſtice of peace, though he ſeldom acts. As it ſtands near the mouth of its r. it had once a good harbour, that admitted ſhips of 100 tons, even to its bridge, 'till it was ruined by a ſand beach thrown up by the ſea; but in 1733 there was an act of Pt. for repairing it. The town is much reſorted to by Valetudinarians for ſea-bathing, for which it is conveniently ſituated. The T. has ſent members to Pt. ever ſince the 30th of Edw. I. Its fairs are on May 14, Aug. 21, Sept. 25, Dec. 15 and 17. Mts. on W. and S.

Arwanack, *Cornw.* near Pendennis and Falmouth.

Arwerton, *Suff.* a little to the N. W. of Harwich, near the junction of the Orwel and the Stour.

Arwothal, *Cornw.* 4 m. S. W. of Truro.

Aſalt, *Cornw.* near Crimble-paſſage.

St. Asaph, *Flintſh. N. Wales*, is an epiſcopal city, 20 m. N. of Cheſter, and 209 m. from London. It is ſituated on the conflux of the rivers Elway and Clwyd, and has its name fr. Aſaph, a devout man, and favourite of Kentigern, B. of Glaſgow, who erected a biſhop's ſee here about 560, and at the ſame time inſtituted a monaſtery for 663 friars, of which on his return to Scotland he left Aſaph governor; he alſo reſigned his cathedral to him. The T. though in the pleaſant and rich vale of Clwyd, is a poor ill-built place, whoſe Bp. has under his juriſdiction only, parts of the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Salop. It has but one archdeaconry, which is united to the biſhoprick for the better ſupport of it. This T. is not remarkable for newneſs, nor the cathedral for elegance, which was deſtroyed by Owen Glendore, and rebuilt by its biſhops. It is 170 feet long, 90 high, with a plain tower. Near it are the remains of a large Roman camp, with an area of 160 paces. Here is a bridge over the two rivers which meet here. Fairs Eaſter Tueſday, July 5, Oct. 16, Dec. 26. Markets on Sat.

Asborne, or Ashborn, *Derb.* on the b. of Staffordſhire, and on the E. ſide of the river Dove, 10 m. fr. Derby, and 139 fr. London. Its chief trade is in the great quantities of cheeſe ſent from it up and down the Trent. It has a ſtone bridge over the Dove, is large and populous, but has nothing remarkable in its buildings, but that the ſteeple was deſtroyed by a ſtorm in July 1782. Its fairs are Feb. 13, Apr. 3, July 5, May 21, Aug. 15, Oct. 20, and Nov. 29. Mt. on Sat.

Aſhy-Cotsford, *Magna*, *Parva*, *Over-grange*, *Wyenderwurth*, *Weſtmor.* are villages between Croſby, Ravenſworth, Croſby-Garret.

Aſcome, *Weſtm.* near the five villages juſt mentioned.

Aſcot, *Oxf.* near Shirehampton, is a chapelry in Great Milton, on the S. bank of the riv. Evanlode.

Aſcot, *Warw.* a little S. of Ladbrook, near the road from Banbury to Dunchurch.

Aſcot, *Bucks*, near Wing and Winſlow.

Aſcot, *Midd.* between Ryſlip and Pinner-Green.

Aſcot, *Oxf.* near Thame.

Aſcot, *Warw.* near Whichford of which it is a member.

Aſerby, *Leic.* on the N. ſide the riv. Wreak, near Friſby.

Aſerley, *York*, W. Riding, a little to the S. of Stanley.

Aſgarby, *Linc.* 3 miles from Sleaford.

Aſgarth force. The river Tees, which divides Durham from Yorkſhire, a few miles W. of Bernards-Caſtle, collects itſelf together at the top of a frightful precipice, and falls down with a prodigious force, a perpendicular of 23 yards, ſo as to be heard at a conſiderable diſtance. The ſcene is ſo amazingly delightful that the ſpectator is loſt in amazement, and filled with the moſt elevated notions of the power, majeſty, and infinite wiſdom of the Creator. It is ſaid to exactly reſemble the cataracts of the Nile in Egypt, and the fall of Niagara in North-America.

Aſh, *Dev.* in the par. of Modbury, near Axminſter.

Aſh, *Derb.* near Elwall.

Aſh, *Devon.* between Branton and Weſtcoate.

Aſh, *Dorſ.* near Netherby.

Aſh, *Dorſ.* near Pimpern, in the pariſh of Stourpain.

Aſh, *Durh.* a chapel to the W. of Bear-park and Nevil's-croſs.

Aſh, *Hamp.* near Baſingſtoke.

Aſh, *Hamp.* near Overton and Polhampton.

Ash, *Kent*, in a large pariſh near Sandwich. Fairs, March 25, and Sept. 29.

Aſh, *Kent*, bet. Ridley and Kingſdown.

Aſh, *Somer.* in the p. of Martock.

Aſh, *Staff.* near Stone.

Aſh, *Suff.* near Wickham.

Aſh, *Surry*, near Arderſhot, in Hampſhire.

Aſh, *Magna & Parva*, *Salop*, a little to the S. E. of Whitchurch.

Aſh, *Iſle of Wight*, near Eaſt-Medina.

Aſhamſtead, *Berks*, near Baſſildon.

Aſhbaſton, *Salop*, near the r. Terne, bet. High-Ercal and Rowton.

Aſhborne. See *Aſborne.*

Aſhbridge, *Bucks*, 4 miles from Ivingo, where is a fine houſe and gardens belonging to the Duke of Bridgwater, delightfully ſituated. Here is fed vaſt flocks of ſheep, whoſe wool is in high eſtimation. A religious houſe was founded here by Richard King of the Romans, in the reign of Henry III. his brother.

Aſhbright, *Dev.* Bampton.

ASHBRITTLE, *Som.* 5 m. from Minehead. Fair Feb. 25.

Aſhburn, a river in Suſſex which empties itſelf into the Britiſh ſea at Pevenſey.

Aſhburnham, *Suſſex*, 9 m. from Haſtings, and 51 m. from London.

*ASHBURTON, *Dev.* 10 miles fr. Totneſs, and 193 mm. from London, is an ancient bor. by preſcription, governed by a portreeve, choſe yearly at the court-leet and baron of the lords of the manor, and he is the returning officer of the members to Pmt. The election having been for many years diſcontinued, was reſtored ſoon after the reſtoration of Charles II. This is one of the four ſtannary T's. of Devonſhire, and is remarkable for its mines of tin and copper, and a Mf. of ſerge. The market on Tu. is only for wool and yarn; and that on Sat. for proviſions. Its fairs are the firſt Thurſ. in March and June, Aug. 10, and Nov. 11. It conſiſts of one ſtreet irregularly built; ſtands on the river Dart, and is a great thoroughfare in the road from the Land's-end to London, being about half way bet. Exeter and Plymouth. It has a handſome church, more like a collegiate than a parochial one, built in the form of a cathedral, dedicated to St. Andrew. On the croſs is a large ſquare tower, 90 feet high, over which is a ſmall ſpire covered with lead. The choir has the ſtalls yet remaining, but when it loſt its collegiate privilege antiquarians are ſilent. There is adjoining to this church a chapel, dedicated to St. Laurence, which ever ſince the Reformation has been uſed for a ſchool, the pariſh-meetings, and for the election of its members of parliament.

Aſhbury, *Berks*, has a park near White-Horſe-Hill, to the W. of the vale of that name; where are the tracts of a camp, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh, almoſt demoliſhed.

Aſhbury, *Devon.* near Oakhampton.

Aſhby, *Linc.* near Great-Grimſby.

Aſhy, *Linc.* near Candleſhow.

Aſhby, *Linc.* near Wellingborough, in the road from Sleaford to Lincoln.

Aſhby, *Linc.* near Horncaſtle, which is the mother church to its chapel.

Aſhby, *Linc.* Midway between Grimſby and Bilſbroke.

Aſhby, *Norf.* near Thurſton.

Aſhby, *Norf.* between Yarmouth and Hickling.

Aſhby, *Suff.* between Leoſtoff and Yarmouth.

Aſhby-Caſtle, *Northamp.*. 6 m. fr. Wellingborough and Northampton, and 55 from London. Here is a charity ſchool for girls.

ASHBY-de-la-ZOUCH, *Leic.* 15 m. from Leiceſter T. and 115 m. from London, ſo called from the Zouches, its ancient Lds. is a very pleaſant T. bet. Preſton-park, and the Great-park on the ſkirts of Derbyſhire. It has a large handſome church, a plentiful Mt. on S. and a neat ſtone croſs in its principal ſtreet, which has ſtood ſeveral ages. The Town is populous, has a meeting-houſe, and a conſiderable manufactory of ſtockings and hats. Its fairs are on Eaſter-Tueſ. on Whit.-Tueſ. Aug. 24, Sept. 2, St. Simon and St. Jude, and Oct. 28, ſtocked

with young horſes the largeſt and beſt bred in England. Near this place is a noted mineral water called Griffydam. There is a conſiderable manufacture of malt, and it is noted for its ale, ſaid to equal that of Burton. Here are the ruins of the E. of Huntingdon's caſtle, where K. James I. quartered with his whole court, upon the then E. for many days; during which, dinner was always ſerved up by 30 poor Knts. with gold chains, and velvet gowns; but it was demoliſhed in 1648. There is a fr. ſchool here.

Aſhby-Folvile, *Leic.* half way bet. Melton-Mowbray and Billeſden, ſtands on a river that runs into the Wreke.

Aſhby-Ledgers, *Northamp.* not far from Daventry, in the road to Lutterworth.

Aſhby-Canons, *Northamp.* between Brackley and Fauſley, a pleaſant village.

Aſhby-Childs, *Linc.* near Spilſby.

Aſhby-Cold, *Northamp.* 2 m. N. W. of Naſeby.

Aſhby-Friers, *Dorſ.* near Dorcheſter.

Aſhby-Meers, *Northamp.* bet. Overſton and Wellingborough.

Aſhby, *Magna & Parva*, *Leic.* 4 or 5 m. to the N. and N. E. of Lutterworth.

Aſh-Chapelry, *Durh.* 4 m. N. W. of that city.

Aſh-Church, *Glou.* 2 miles from Tewkeſbury, 7 from Winchcomb, and 11 from Glouceſter. The turnpike road from Tewkeſbury to London paſſes through it. It has a ſpring of purgative waters with nearly the ſame properties of thoſe at Cheltenham, but is neglected. The church is large, with battlements on the South ſide, with a large aile on the North ſide, and a handſome tower at the Weſt end.

Aſhcomb, *Devon.* near Exminſter.

Aſhcroft, *Devon.* near Hartland.

Aſhdon, *Eſſex*, on the b. of Suffolk.

Aſhdon, *Eſſex*, 3 m. N. E. from Saffron-Walden, and near the borders of Cambridgeſhire, where are ſeveral pyramidical riſing grounds, which are ſaid to be reared in memory of the ſlain in the battle between Canute and Edmund Ironſide. On opening ſome of the hills a few years ago, three ſtone coffins were found, with implements of war in them, it being the cuſtom of Danes to bury their commanders when they fell in battle, with their warlike inſtruments.

Aſhdown, *Berks*, near E. Iſley.

Aſhe, *Suff.* near Wickham.

Aſhe-Bigod, *or Bocking*, *Suff.* near Braſley and Needham.

Aſheldon, *Eſſex*, near Dengy.

Aſhele, *Norf.* betw. Watton and Swaffham, is a manor held by court-ſerjeanty, in right whereof the poſſeſſor has the overſight and diſpoſal of the table-linen, which is uſed at coronations.

Aſhelworth, *Glou.* in the hundred of Berkeley, 7 m. from Newent, 7 from Tewkeſbury, and 5 from Glouceſter; ſituated on the W. ſide of a riſing ground called Cookſhill. The church hath two ailes and a chancel, with a ſpire at the W. end.

Aſhelworth, *Glou.* near Laſſington.

Aſhenden, *Bucks*, 8 m. N. W. of Ayleſbury.

Aſhendon, *Dorſet.* near Dorcheſter.

Aſhenburſt, *Staff.* a little to the S. E. of Leeke.

Aſher, *Suſſex*, near Pevenſey.

Aſherſt, *Kent*, near Tunbridge.

Aſhfield, *Cornw.* 4 m. from Leſtwethiel, in the road to Grampound.

Aſhfield, *Suff.* a little to the S. E. of Ixworth.

Aſhfield, *Suff.* 3 m. N. E. of Debenham.

ASHFORD, *Kent*, 12 m. from Canterbury, and 57 miles from London, in the road to Hith. 'Tis alſo called Eſhford, from the ford over the river Eſh. 'Tis governed by a mayor, and has a court of record every three weeks, for all actions of debt, or damages, not exceeding 20 marks. Fairs, May 17, and Sept. 9. Here is a monument near 400 years old, for a Counteſs of Athol. Its firſt market was granted in the reign of Ed-

ward I. and its firſt fair, viz. May 17, by K. Edw. IV. Its other fair is in Sept. 9. Mt. Tueſ. Here is a grammar free ſchool, and a very good road to Canterbury. It is an ancient borough, of conſiderable repute in former times, though now fallen to decay. The church is a regular gothic ſtructure, formerly collegiate; but the tower is built on the banks of the river Stour.

Aſhford, *Derb.* in the High-peak, and pariſh of Bakewel.

Aſhford, *Devon.* 6 m. N. of Barnſtaple.

Aſhford, *Devon.* a little to the W. of Uffculumb.

Aſhford, *Midd.* near Staines, where are ſome elegant ſeats.

Aſhford-Bewdley, *Salop.* S. from Ludlow, on the b. of Herefordſhire.

Aſhford-Carbonel, *Salop.* E. of the former, and N. of Hereford parva.

Aſhgate, *Rutland.* near Oakham.

Aſhurſt, *Suſſ.* near Bramber.

Aſhurſt, *Suſſ.* near Pevenſey.

ASHILL, *Som.* 2 m. from Ilminſter, 5 from Taunton. Fairs Eaſter Wed. and the firſt Wed. after Sept. 8.

Aſhingdon, *Eſſex*, 3 miles from Rochford.

Aſhington, *Som.* 3 miles from Ilchester.

ASHINGTON, *Suſſ.* 10 m. fr. Horſham. Fair July 2.

Aſhley, *Staff.* N. W. of Eccleſhal, towards the b. of Cheſhire. The church here was founded, or at leaſt rebuilt, by one David Kendrick, a native of this village, who was a ſoldier under Edward the Black Prince.

Aſhley, *Dorſet.* a hamlet 2 miles S. from Litton, where was a chapel now ruinated. A Roman vicinal way was lately diſcovered here, leading from Eggardon to Abbotſbury camp.

Aſhley, *Camb.* 18 m. from Cambridge, a little E. of Newmarket, on the b. of Suffolk.

Aſhley, *Cheſh.* on the riv. Ringay, bet. Knutsford and Stockport.

Aſhley, *Lanc.* bet. Layland and the riv. Yarrow.

Aſhley, *Northamp.* on the river Welland, near Rockingham-caſtle.

Aſhley, *Northamp.* near Preſton.

Aſhley, *Hamp.* W. of St. Croſs and the W. Foreſt.

Aſhley, *Wilts*, near Malmſbury.

Aſhley-barn, *Glouc.* in Bartonhund, near Briſtol.

Aſhley-green, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Cheſham.

Aſhley, *N. and S. Hampſh.* near Chriſtchurch.

Aſh-Lench, *Worceſt.* a village in the pariſh Lench-Church.

ASHLING, *E. and W. Suſſ.* near Chicheſter. Fair July 21.

Aſhlington, *or Aſherton*, *Wilt.* near Weſtbury.

Aſhmanhall, *Norf.* near Wurſtead.

Aſhmanſworth, *Hampſ.* W. of Sidmanton, and N. W. of Burghclere.

Aſhmore, *Dorſ.* 6 m. from Shaftſbury, towards Cranborn-chace, on the borders of Wiltſhire, 2 miles fr. Milton-Abbas, in a champaigne country, and a pretty high ſituation. Its church is a ſmall ſtructure.

Aſhmore-brooke, or *Aſhenbroke*, *Staf.* near Litchfield.

Aſholt, *Som.* betw. Bridgewater and Stokegomer.

Aſhorne, *Warw.* in the pariſh of Newborn-Pacy, near Cheſterton.

ASHOVER, *Derb.* near the riv. Amber and Milntown. Fairs April 25, and Oct. 15.

Aſhow, *Warw.* near Stonely.

Aſhpol, *Lanc.* near Manchester.

Aſhprington, *Dev.* N. of the riv. Hareborne, near its fall into the Dart.

Aſh-priors, *Som.* near Wivelſcomb.

Aſh-regis, or *King's-Aſh*, *Dev.* W. of the Taw riv. near Tawton.

Aſhridge, *Hert.* 3 m. from Berkhampſtead, 29 m. from London, was heretofore a royal ſeat, now the property of the Duke of Bridgewater; ſituate in a fine ſporting country, in the midſt of a park, 5 m. in compaſs, well wooded and ſtocked with deer. Here are large beech woods, through which there is a fine viſto, that commands Aileſbury-Vale. Its mon. and collegiate church ſtood in the par. of

Pitſton, but part of the gardens, together with the out-houſes, are in the par. of Little-Gaddeſden.

Aſhted, *Surry*, near Epſom-Wells, one of the ſweeteſt ſituations in England. Here is an elegant ſeat of the Earl of Suffolk. In the church, which ſtands on the ſide of the Park, are ſome good monuments. Here K. Charles II. was entertained, and the table at which they dined is ſtill preſerved there. There are ſeveral elegant ſeats near it.

Aſhton-Cantlow, or *Cantilupe*, *Warw.* on the S. bank of the riv. Alne, to the E. of Aulceſter; for which reaſon, in old records it is written Eſton, or Eaſt-Town.

Aſhton in the *Wall*, *Northamp.* near Chipping-Warden, ſo called becauſe it ſtood on a wall, or vallum, formerly raiſed by the Romans againſt the incurſions of the Britons from the foreſt of Ardenne in Warwickſhire.

Aſhton, *Cheſh.* on the banks of the riv. Weever, near Frodſham.

Aſhton, *Cheſh.* near Kelſal, and bet. Burrow and Badworth.

Aſhton, *Cheſh.* near Namptwich.

Aſhton, *Dev.* 6 m. from Exeter.

Aſhton, *Dev.* a little to the E. from Chumleigh, on a riv. that runs into the Taw.

Aſhton, *Heref.* near Orlton.

Aſhton, *Lanc.* bet. the riv. Conder and Lune, juſt before they fall into the ſea.

Aſhton, *Lanc.* near the Irwell, on the bord. of Cheſhire.

Aſhton-Hall, *Lanc.* 2 m. from Lancaſter.

Aſhton, *Northamp.* near Grafton and Sawley-foreſt, where it has a right of commonage.

Aſhton, *Northamp.* near Peterborough.

Aſhton, *Northamp.* in the par. of Oundle.

Aſhton, *Salop.* near Wem.

Aſhton, *Somerſet.* 2 m. from Glaſtonbury.

Aſhton, *Chapel*, *Cheſh.* N. of the Weever, almoſt oppoſite to Frodſham.

Aſhton-Chapel, *Lanc.* in the par. of Leign, near the road to Wigan.

Aſhton, ſee *Aſton*.

Aſhton, *E. and W. Hampſh.* near Wherwell.

Aſhton-Weſt, *Wilts*, near N. Bradley.

Aſhton-Giffard, *Wilts*, near Heytesbury.

Aſhton-Grange and Hall, *Cheſh.* W. of Aſhton-chapel.

Aſhton in Makerfield, *Lanc.* near Weſt-Darby.

Aſhton Keyns, *Wilts*, 3 m. W. of Cricklade.

Aſhton-Underhill, *Glouceſt.* near Sedgebarrow, on the borders of Worceſterſhire.

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, *Lanc.* on the r. Taume, bet. Claton-hall and Shawley-hall, 6 m. from Mancheſter. Fairs Aug. 5, and Dec. 3.

Aſhton upon Curran, *Glou.* on the r. Curran, near the vale of Eveſham.

Aſhurſt, *Lanc.* between Wigan and Ormſkirk.

Aſhwater, *Devon.* near Taviſtock.

ASHWELL, *Hertf.* near Caldicot, and the borders of Cambridgeſhire, on the river Rhee, that iſſues from a rock at the S. end of the town, which being overſhadowed with tall aſhes, ſeems to give name to it. In doomſday-book it is called a borough, having 14 burgeſſes, and a Mt. and anciently it had alſo 4 fairs. There is a quarry in Aſhwell-field, out of which the ſtones of moſt of the neighbouring churches have been dug. Here is a charity-ſchool. It has a handſome church with a lofty ſpire. There are many ancient monuments in the church; and near it are the remains of a Roman camp, that conſiſts of 12 acres of land, incloſed with a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart, ſuppoſed to have been one of the exploratory towers erected to give notice of the approach of an enemy, called Arbury-Banks or Harborough Field.

Aſhwel, *Northamp.* 2 m. from Brackley.

Aſhwell, *Rutl.* near the W. borders of the co. which, at the Norman invaſion, was called Exwell.

Aſwel-Thorp, *Norf.* near Wymondham to the E.

Aſwick, *Som.* near Kilmerſden.

Aſwood, *Staff.* in the pariſh of King's-Swynford and part of the foreſt of Kinſare, which formerly included a great part of the S. ſide of this co. Upon its heath, near the bridge over the Stour, is an intrenchment, ſuppoſed to have been formerly a Roman camp, and is commonly called Wolverhampton church yard, from its reſemblance to it.

Aſworth-Chapel, *Lanc.* to the W. of Rochedale.

Aſk, *York.* N. Riding, near Richmond.

Aſkerſwell, *Dorſ.* on the E. from Bridport, ſituated in a vale, incloſed on all ſides, except on the W. by pretty high hills, and at the foot of Eggerdon-hill.

Aſkerton-Caſtle, *Cumb.* near the famous Picts wall, formerly of great repute, becauſe a garriſon uſed to be kept here to repel the incurſions of the Scots.

Aſkeron, *Yorkſhire*, W. Riding, 5 miles from Doncaſter, and 7 from Pontefract, where is a ſulphur ſpring, which is incloſed and falls into a baſon. It riſes within a few yards of a pool; the ſoil on one ſide of which is limeſtone, and on the other a white clay, lying upon a white ſand. This pool is never dry and never overflows. Theſe waters are famous for curing the moſt inveterate ſtrumous ſores by bathing.

Aſket, *Midd.* near Pinner.

Aſkew, *York.* N. Riding, near Bedale, has a ch. ſchool.

Aſkham, *Nott.* a little to the N. of the Markhams.

Aſkham, *Weſtm.* on the b. of Cumberland, near Barton.

Aſkham-Bryan, *Richards*, *York.* W. Riding, near Biſhop's-Thorp and Middle-Thorp.

Aſkham-Hoſpital, *Notting.* 4 m. N. of Tuxford.

Askrig, *York.* N. Riding, 6 m. from York, near the riv. Youre and Swaldale-foreſt, and 242 m. from London, has a Mt. on Th. Fairs May 11, firſt Thurſ. in June, Oct. 28, 29. It is S. W. of Richmond, was a place of great antiquity, but now fallen to decay.

Aſlaby, *York*, N. Riding, near the Eſk, S. of Mulgrave-caſtle.

Aſlaby, *York*, N. Riding, near Pickering.

Aſlackby, or *Aſleby*, *Linc.* 2 miles S. of Folkingham.

Aſlacton, *Norfolk*, near Aſhwel-Thorp.

Aſpale, *Suff*, near Debenham.

Aſpatrick, *Cumb.* between Allonby and Harby-Brow.

Aſpenden, *Hertf.* a little to the N. W. of Buntingford.

Aſperley, *Linc.* near Sleaford.

Aſperſheles, *Northumb.* near the borders of Scotland.

Aſperton, *Heref.* near Stow-chapel and Stretton.

Aſpley, *Warw.* near Tamworth.

Aſpley, *Staff.* 2 miles S. W. of Standon.

Aſpley, *Staff.* near Penkridge.

Aſpley-Guiſe, *Bedf.* near Woburn, noted for a kind of earth which turns wood into ſtone.

Aſpley-Wickford, *Warwick*, near Tamworth.

Aſpy, *Linc.* a little to the N. of Ravendale.

Aſſelby, *York*, E. Riding, to the N. W. of Howden, near the river Ouſe.

Aſſenby, *York*, N. Riding near Thirſk.

Aſſenton, *Upper & Nether*. *Oxf.* two hamlets in the pariſh of Pirton and Bix, near Henley, noted for a ſpring, one of thoſe which, ſays Dr. Plot, in fruitful years, is always dry; but againſt a dearth of corn, forms a conſiderable ſtream.

Aſſington, *Suff.* 3 miles N. W. of Nayland.

Aſſington, *Suſſex*, 3 miles N. W. of Steyning.

Aſtaction, *Nott.* a chapelry near Bingham.

Aſtanton, *Salop*, near Purſlow.

Aſtbury, *Cheſh.* a large pariſh 2 miles from Congleton; whereof it is the mother church, which is a fine

one, with a lofty ſpire ſteeple, a large parſonage, and many gentlemen's ſeats in the village.

Aſterby, *Linc.* 3 miles E. of Ranby, near a river that runs into the Bane.

Aſterbey, *Salop*, 4 miles S. W. from Weſtbury, and S. E. from the foreſt of Hayes.

Aſtery, a river in Suſſex, which runs into the Britiſh ſea, S. W. of Haſtings.

Aſthorp, *Linc.* 2 miles S. of Scampton.

Aſtleham, *Middleſex*, the midway between Staines and Sunbury.

Aſtley, *Warw.* near Milverton, had once a collegiate church.

Aſtley, *Lanc.* in the road from Leigh to Mancheſter.

Aſtley, *Worceſt.* a pariſh S. of Bewdley, near which is Red-ſtone Ferry and Hermitage (now an alehouſe) formed out of a rock. The church of Aſtley has ſeveral parts of Saxon architecture, as is the font.

Aſhley, *Lanc.* near Liverpool.

Aſhley, *Salop*, near Hadnal.

Aſhley Salop, on the W. ſide of the Severn, 3 miles N. from Bridgenorth.

Aſtol, *Oxf.* on a rivulet, in the road between Burford and Whitney, has a moſt conſpicuous Barrow on that old Roman way, called Akeman-ſtreet, which is ſuppoſed to have been the ſepulchre of ſome perſon of note.

Aſtolly, *Oxf.* a little to the S. of Whichwood-foreſt, 3 miles from Witney.

Aſton, *Berks*, a little to the N. W. of Moulesford, famous for a battle in 871, wherein the Saxon king Etheldred, and his brother Alfred routed the Danes.

Aſton, *or Aſton upon Caran*, *Glou.* near Tewkeſbury.

Aſton, *Oxf.* near Brampton and Stokenchurch, was uſed to be called Aſton-Molins, becauſe it was anciently the manor of K. Edward III's. favourite. 'Tis noted for a petrifying ſpring.

Aſton, *Staff.* near Stone and Birmingham, and has a charity-ſchool.

Aſton, *or Aſſerton*, *Wilts*, on the Downs, near Eaſt and Weſt Everley.

Aſton, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Invingho.

Aſton, *Cheſh.* near Budworth.

Aſton, *Derb.* in the High-Peake.

Aſton, *Derb.* near the Trent, towards Caſtle-Dunnington.

Aſton, *Derb.* near Middleton-park.

Aſton, *Hertf.* near the river Beane, and not far from Broadwater.

Aſton, *Heref.* near Wigmore.

Aſton, *Heref.* between Luckton and Leominſter.

Aſton, *Wilts*, near Berwick.

Aſton, *Wilts*, near Berwick St. John's, on the S. ſide of the county.

Aſton, *Salop*, near Shefnal.

Aſton, *Salop*, a little to the E. of Brampton.

Aſton, *Salop*, near Oſweſtree.

Aſton, *Salop*, a little to the N.W. of Biſhop's-Caſtle.

Aſton, *Salop*, near Newport.

Aſton, *Staff.* near Birmingham.

Aſton, *Hamp.* near Kingſwood, in the Iſle of Wight.

Aſton, *York*, W. Riding, 4 miles S. of Rotherham.

Aſton-Abbots, *Bucks*, near Aleſbury.

Aſton, *Worceſt.* a hamlet to Blockley, near Campden. The Roman road paſſes through it to Stretton upon Foſſe, in Warwickſhire.

Aſton-Blank, *or Cold-Aſton*, *Glou.* 5 miles from Northleach, 6 from Stow, and 22 from Glouceſter.

Aſton, *or Cold-Aſton*, *Glou.* 3 miles from Marſhfield, 5 from Bath, 5 from Sodbury, and 34 from Glouceſter. The great road from London to Briſtol leads through it. In this pariſh is a long cavern, now cloſed up to prevent accidents. It has a very antique parſonage-houſe, and its church a very low tower.

Aſton-Botterel, *Salop*, to the E. of Brown-Clee-hill.

Aſtonby, *Cumb.* between Carliſle and Langton.

Aſton-Cantlow, *Warw.* on the border of Staffordſhire.

Aſton-Chapel, *Stafford.* between Penkridge and Tong-caſtle.

Aſton-Church, *Salop*, near Newport.

Aſton-Clinton, *Bucks*, near Wendover, has a charity-ſchool.

Aſton-Cold, *Bucks*, near Ayleſbury.

Aſton-Cold, *Derb.* in Scarſdale.

Aſton-Eyre, *Salop*, near the river Temde, to the N. E. of Tenbury.

Aſton-Flamville, *Leic.* near Sapcote.

Aſton-Ingham, *Heref.* near Newent.

Aſton-Magna, *Worc.* 6 m. from Perſhore.

Aſton-Middle, *Oxf.* 3 miles S. of Charwell.

Aſton-North, *Oxf.* on the W. ſide of the Charwell, oppoſite to Somerton.

Aſton-Parva, *Staff.* near Walſall, where the old Roman way enters the county.

Aſton-Parva, *Staff.* near the river Saw, and not far from Stafford.

Aſton-Pigot, *Salop*, near Chirbury.

Aſton-Rowen, *Oxf.* near Adwel and Crowel, where a ſort of marchaſite is found, which in ſome places is called crow-iron.

Aſton-Rogers, *Salop*, near Chirbury.

Aſton-Somerville, *Glouceſt.* near Campden, 4 miles from Eveſham, 7 from Winchcomb, and 24 from Glouceſter. About 2 miles from the Cotſwold hills. Great quantities of foſſils are found here, and a ſalt ſpring has lately been diſcovered here but is not worked. Its church was built 1688.

Aſton-Steeple, *Oxf.* near Steeple-Barton and Heyford, where a pavement has been dug up, ſuppoſed to be Roman.

Aſton-Steeple, *Wilts*, on the S. ſide of Whorwelſdown, in the road from Saliſbury to Bath.

Aſton-Subedge, *Glou.* in the vale of Everſholm, 6 miles from Eveſham, 2 from Campden, and 31 from Glouceſter.

Aſton-Tyrrel, *Berks*, near Abingdon.

Aſton-Weſt, *Wilts*, near Whorwelſdown.

Aſton-Wheaten, *Staff.* bet. Lapley and Water-Eaton, where a fire in April 1777, in a few hours deſtroyed the greateſt part of the village.

Aſton-under-hill, *Glou.* 7 miles from Winchcomb, 6 from Tewkeſbury, 5 from Eveſham, and 16 from Glouceſter. It has a ſpring ſtrongly tinged with iron, and a handſome church. It is on the verge of Bredon hill.

Aſtrop-Wells, *Northamp.* on the borders of Oxfordſhire, recommended many years ago by phyſicians for the cure of the ſcurvies, aſthmas, *&c.*

ASTWICK, *York.* W. Riding, 5 miles N. W. of Settle, has a Fair on the Thurſday before Whitſuntide.

Aſtwick, *Hertford.* near Buntingford.

Aſtwick, *Bedf.* near Biggleſwade.

Aſtwick, *Bucks*, near Newport.

Aſwardby, *Linc.* 5 miles N. W. from Spilſby.

Aſwardby, *Linc.* among the Fens.

Atcham, *Salop*, 3 miles S. E. of Shrewſbury, near the influx of the Tern into the Severn.

Atford, *Wilts*, near Chippenham.

Atforton, *Heref.* near Wigmore.

Athelarton, *Staff.* near Penkridge.

Athelhamſton, *Dorſ.* E. of Puddleton, near the river Frome, by tradition ſaid to have been the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon kings. There is a church but the cemetary is at Piddleton.

Athelney, *Som.* that is, in the Saxon language, an iſland of Nobles, is formed into a river-iſland, by the conjunction of the Thone with the Parret, a few miles below Taunton. Several antiquities were dug up here in 1674. Here Alfred reſided when the Danes over-run all England; the floods of the rivers making the place inacceſſible, the firm ground not being above two acres; and here he built an abbey, which was one of thoſe whoſe abbots did not ſit in parliament, yet were looked upon as

ſpiritual lords. There are no remains of the building left.

Atherington, *Devon.* near North-Tawton.

ATHERLEY, or ADDERLEY, *Salop*, near Newport. Fair June 29. It was formerly of great repute, but its market is now diſcontinued, and the place fallen to decay. Near it are the walls and remains of an ancient, ſtrong, and magnificent caſtle called Stoke, part of which is converted to a ſeat for the preſent Lord Craven.

ATHERSTON, *Warw.* near the river Anker, in the road from London to Derby. Here is a free-ſchool. Mt. on Tueſ.

ATHERSTON on the STOUR, *Warwick.* ſo called from its ſituation on that river a little before it falls into the Avon, and to diſtinguiſh it from the former; lies on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, 105 miles from London, 3 miles from Stratford upon Avon, and is a pretty large well built town, with a chapel of eaſe, a charity ſchool for girls, who are taught to ſew, and ſpin linen and jerſey. Fairs April 7, July 18, Sept. 19, and Dec. 4, of which, that in Sept. is the greateſt cheeſe fair in England, and the factors buy up vaſt quantities for Stourbridge fair, which begins much about the ſame time, but holds much longer. Mt. on Tueſday. Here was formerly a monaſtery of Mendicant friars, the only one they had in this county, built upon 12 acres of land.

Atherton, *Lanc.* near Weſt-Derby.

Atherton, *Iſle of Wight*, in Eaſt-Medina.

Athill, or *Adle*, *York*, W. Riding, between the river Are and Gauthrop-hall.

Atlow, *Derb.* near Aſhburn.

Atre, a river in Cornwal, which runs into the Tamer, near the hill of Bromwelly.

Atrim, *Dorſet.* a hamlet to Whitchurch, near Bridport.

Attenton, *Nott.* near the influx of the Erwaſh into the Trent. 2 m. N. W. of Barton.

Attercliff, *York.* W. Riding, near Doncaſter, of which it is a curacy.

Atterton, *Leic.* between Witherley and Upton.

Attington, *Worc.* near Worceſter city.

ATTLEBOROUGH, *Norf.* 93 miles from London, ſtands in the road from Thetford to Norwich, about 12 miles from each, was anciently not only a city, but a palace, and the metropolis of the county, and had a collegiate church. Fairs April 11, Holy-Thurſ. and Aug. 15. 'Tis ſtill a conſiderable town, and has a good market once a fortnight, beſides the market on Thurſday, and a charity ſchool.

Attleborough, *Warw.* near the river Anker, between Ardbury and Horeſton.

Attlebridge, *Norf.* a little to the S. of Alderford.

Atton, *Salop*, a little N. E. from Wolſton.

Atwick, *York.* E. Riding, near the coaſt to the N. of Hornſey.

Atwood, *Worceſt.* near Worceſter city.

ST. AUBIN, *Iſle of Jerſey*, *Hamp.* is ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, 3 miles from St. Hillary, and is a place of good trade. It is well built, and has a neat chapel for the convenience of the inhabitants, as the pariſh church is at a great diſtance. The harbour is ſafe, being defended by a fort. There are more merchants in this town than at St. Hillary, and the market has rather the appearance of an exchange; and it has a pier that runs out into the ſea like that at Guernſey. Market on M.

St. Aubrey, or as 'tis called in the maps, *St. Ambroſe*, *Notting.* on the borders of Lincolnſhire, near Hareby.

AUBURN, *Wilts*, near Ramſbury, 81 miles from London. Market on Tueſday. It had 72 dwelling-houſes, to the value of 20,000l. deſtroyed by fire Sept. 12, 1760. It is on the borders of Berkſhire, on a branch of the Kennet; has formerly been of ſome note, but is now decayed by the loſs of its trade and the fire.

Auburn, *Linc.* near Boothby.

Aucote, or *Aulcote*, *Warw.* was formerley an abbey, near Poleſworth and the river Anker.

Audlem, *Cheſh.* near Namptwich.

Audley, *Oxf.* near Thame, where are the remains of an ancient fortification.

Audley, *Staff.* 4 miles from Newcaſtle under Line.

Audley, *Devon.* near Littleham.

Audley, *Salop*, near Bridgenorth.

Audley-End, *Eſſex*, 1 mile S. from Saffron-Walden, and 42 from London, once a royal palace, the largeſt in England, of which there ſtill remains one large court. 'Twas built out of the ruins of Walden-Abbey, by Thomas, Lord Audley, ſon of the Duke of Norfolk, who deſigned it to be a palace for K. James the Firſt, who made him lord high treaſurer, and created him Earl of Suffolk: but, when it was finiſhed with all the grand taſte of that time, his Majeſty ſaid, it might do well enough for a lord treaſurer, but it was too much for a king, and therefore he turned it upon the earl's hands, who is ſaid to have had an eſtate then of 50,000l. a year. K. Charles II. indeed purchaſed it for a royal palace, as the builder intended it, and mortgaged the hearth-tax to James, Earl of Suffolk, to anſwer the purchaſe; but, upon the revolution, when the ſaid tax was taken off, and the ſtate not in a condition to ſpare the purchaſe-money, K. William re-granted the houſe to the family; upon which, Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, pulled down a great part of it. It now belongs to Lord Howard of Walden, who in 1764 cauſed the ground in the front of the houſe to be elegantly lain out, and a bridge built over a piece of water that was formed by a rivulet which divides the road from the houſe. Its internal grandeur and external beauties, replete with all the varieties of hill and vale, wood and water, are rarely to be found combined within ſuch limits.

Audre, *Camb.* on the N. ſide of the Ouſe, in the iſle of Ely, has a high rampart, called Belſar's-Hill, to which ſuch of the Barons retired, as were outlawed after their wars with John.

Audrey, *Som.* near Weſton-moor.

Aveley-Upper, *Salop*, E. of the Severn, oppoſite Higley.

Avely, *Salop*, near Bridgenorth.

Aveley, *Eſſex*, 20 miles from London, on the road from Hornchurch to Tilbury-fort, near Belhouſe, a noble ſeat of the late Lord Dacre, on the north of Purfleet. It had formerly a market now diſuſed, and is ſituated in a valley, watered by a rivulet.

Avenage, *Glouc.* a hamlet to Biſley.

Avenbury, *Hereford.* on the river Frome, near Bromyard.

Avening, *Glouc.* near Minchinghampton, 20 miles from Bath, 3 from Minchinghampton, 3 from Tedbury, 9 from Cirenceſter, and 14 from Glouceſter. Here is a branch of the cloathing buſineſs carried on. Here are ſeveral tumuli near Gatcomb-houſe. The church ſtands on a riſing ground, and is built in the form of a croſs, with a low embattled tower in the middle. It has a charity ſchool.

Averham, *Nott.* on the W. ſide of the Trent, between Southwell and Newark. The Trent divides at a place in this pariſh, called Upper Wear, and rejoins at another, called Crankleys, in the pariſh of South Muſkam.

Averley, *Wilts*, near Pewſey.

Averſton, *Iſle of Wight*, in East-Medina.

Aveton-Giffard, *Devon.* between Modbury and Kingſbridge.

Aughton, *Lanc.* to the ſouth of Ormſkirk, on a river that runs into the Olt, has a charity ſchool and annual horſe races in its neighbourhood.

Aughton, *Lanc.* on the river Lune, N. W. of Hornby.

Aughton, *York*, E. Riding, near the river Darwen, S. of Ellerton.

Aughton, *York.* E. Riding, 3 miles S. of Rotheram.

Avington, Berks, in the road from Spinham-Land to Hungerford.

Avington, Hamp. near Wincheſter.

Aukborough, Lincoln. to which a Roman road, called Aquis by that nation, comes directly from Whitten Brook. Their camp is now called Counteſs-Cloſe. The Roman caſtle here was erected in the N. W. angle of the county, as a watch-tower over the greateſt part of Nottinghamſhire and Yorkſhire, 300 feet each ſide. There is a labyrinth here, called Julian's bower, where the boys divert themſelves, to this day, by loſing one another in its mazes, which extend to 41 feet in diameter, and the paths to the center and back again meaſure 430 yards.

Aukeſwick, York. W. Riding, near Barneſley.

Aukland-Biſhop's, *Durh.* one of the palaces of the Biſhop of Durham, near the conflux of the Were with the Gaunleſs, or Wandleſs, 10 miles from Barnard's-caſtle, 12 m. from Durham, and 246 from London. 'Tis reckoned one of the beſt towns in the county, and has a ſtone bridge over the Were, which with Gaunleſs here forms one ſtream. The church is a ſtately ſtructure in the gothic ſtile; the palace large and elegant, having been rebuilt ſince the civil wars. The air of the town is eſteemed healthy, and many people of faſhion reſide in it. Here is an hoſpital for two men and two women. Fairs Holy Thurſday, June 21, and Thurſday before Michaelmas-day. Market on Thurſday.

Aukland St. Andrew's, Durham, near the former; was anciently a collegiate church under a vicar, with a chantry, and was the mother church to all this diſtrict, which goes by the name of Auklandſhire, but Dr. Beck, the biſhop of this ſee, gave the vicar the title of dean; and there are 12 prebendaries under him.

Aukland-Weſt, Durham, near Biſhop's-Aukland.

Aukley, Linc. on the borders of Yorkſhire, near a river that runs into the Dun.

Aulcaſton, Salop, near Acton-Scot, and the conflux of the Quenny river and the Stradbrook.

Aulcester, *Warw.* 103 m. from London, 14 from Warwick, is a very ancient town and corporation, and was, no doubt, a Roman ſtation, as appears from the coins of braſs, gold and ſilver; from the bricks often dug up, in and near it; and from the Roman way, called Ickneild-ſtreet, paſſing through it. The lordſhip of it was in the crown, after the conqueſt, and it was the reſidence of ſome of our kings. Fairs Thurſday before April 5, May 18, and Oct. 17. Its market on Tueſday is much frequented for corn. In the pariſh were formerly two chantries, and an abbey erected on a piece of ground encompaſſed with the river Arrow, and a moat, which made it a kind of iſland. The church of the monaſtery, a ſtately gothic ſtructure, is ſtill remaining, and is uſed by the town as a place of worſhip. It was anciently a borough by preſcription, and has its houſes well built. There is a charity-ſchool here.

Auldby, ſee *Awldby*.

Auldon, Salop, between Chingonas and Bromfield.

Auler, or *Alre, Som.* near Somerton, where Godrun, king of the Danes, is ſaid to have been baptized in the preſence of King Alfred, who was his godfather.

Auleſcomb, Devon. near the river Otter, to the N. W. of Honiton.

Auleſworth, Glou. between Little-Barrington and the river Leck.

Aulfrick, Worc. on the border of Herefordſhire, and a river that runs into the Teme.

Aulſton, Stafford. N. of Church-Eaton.

Aulſton, Warw. on the S. ſide of the Avon, near Loxley.

Aulſton, Worc. near Perſhore.

Auxley, Worc. near Perſhore.

Aumer, Norf. 6 miles E. of Caſtle-Riſing, in the road from Walſingham.

Aune, a river in Devonſhire which runs into the Britiſh ſea, E. of Plymouth.

Aunſbury, *Glouc.* near the New Ferry over the Severn to Monmouthſhire.

Aunſey, *Lincoln.* 10 miles from Grantham, in the road to Boſton.

Aunſley, or *Anſley*, *Notting.* near the ſource of a river that runs into the Erwaſh, which divides this county from Derbyſhire.

Aunſlop, *Bucks*, on the borders of Northamptonſhire, ſouth of Stoke-Gelding.

Avon, a river which riſes in Wiltſhire, and paſſes through Saliſbury, a little below which it begins to be navigable. It enters Hampſhire at a village called Charford, paſſes near Fordingbridge, a conſiderable market town; thence it continues its courſe to Ringwood, another market-town; and at Chriſt-church, a large and populous borough, near which it receives the Stour, a conſiderable river from Dorſetſhire, and falls into the Engliſh channel. Large ſhips go up to Chriſt-church, the mouth of the Avon being there very deep, and the tide riſes ſeven or eight feet deep at that town. A few miles above that town, the navigation, by locks and ſluices, begins. At Ringwood, the river forms an iſland, the navigation branch going on one ſide, and a conſiderable ſtream of water on the other.

Avon, a river which riſes in the north part of Glamorganſhire, nor far from the ſource of the Ogmore; and running ſouth, falls into the Severn ſea at Aberavon, S. E. of Neath.

Avon, a river, (called the Weſt Avon, to diſtinguiſh it from another river of the ſame name, which falls into the Severn near Tewkſbury, in Glouceſterſhire) riſes near Tedbury, a market-town in Glouceſterſhire, and enters Somerſetſhire near a village called Claverton, about four miles from the city of Bath. Near its entrance into this county, it is joined by the Frome, a conſiderable river, which riſes from Gourney-lake, about ſix miles from Wells. Augmented by this ſtream, it paſſes by the cities of Bath and Briſtol, ſeparating this county from Glouceſterſhire; and falls into the Severn ſea at King-Road, about 9 miles below Briſtol.

Avon, a river in Monmouthſhire, which runs into the Uſke by Caerleon.

Avon, a river, which runs through Northamptonſhire, Leiceſter, Warwick, and Worceſterſhire, and empties itſelf into the Severn.

Avon, a river in Merionethſhire, which empties itſelf into the Iriſh ſea, near Barmouth.

Avon, *Hamp.* near the river Avon, not far N. from Chriſtchurch.

Avon, *Wilts*, near another river Avon, between Chippenham and Wooton-Baſſet.

Auſley, *Warw.* near Mereden, and has a charity-ſchool.

Auſrie, *Worc.* on the borders of Hereſordſhire, near a river that runs into the Teme.

Auſt, *Glou.* a hamlet, which is a chapel to Henbury, though it is 8 miles from the church and 10 miles above Briſtol; is a dirty village among the ſalt-marſhes by the Severn-ſide, only frequented for its ferries over that river to Bleachly, at the mouth of the Wye; though it is not ſo much uſed as formerly, ſince the eſtabliſhment of that called the New-Paſſage, 1 mile and a half lower down, which is reckoned much ſafer, and by which the mail is conveyed to Milford-Haven. It was formerly called Auſt-Clive, from its ſituation on a cliff. Mr. Camden remarks, that this was the place from whence King Edward the elder paſſed over to hold a conference with Llewellin Prince of Wales. It has a neat chapel with a high tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles.

ST. AUSTEL, *Cornw.* a little to the N. E. of Grampound, 6 miles from Fowey, and 239 from London. Fairs on Good-Friday, Whit. Thurſ. and Nov. 10. Market on Friday. In a field near the church is a ſtone above 7 feet high, and not above 18 inches

ſquare, whoſe inſcription is totally obliterated, but tradition ſays was a ſepulchral monument for a Weſt-Saxon chief. On it are ſeveral croſſes engraven. This town was formerly a place of conſiderable trade, now fallen to decay.

Auſterfield, *York*. W. Riding, near Sheffield.

AUSTERLEY, *York*. W. Riding, on the borders of Nottinghamſhire, near Bautre. A navigable canal was made from hence in 1772, whereby a communication is opened with Birmingham, and the colleries at Wednesbury, and through the Severn with Shrewſbury, Glouceſter, Briſtol, &c. and through the Trent with Gainſborough, Hull, &c. and another branch is extended to Liverpool, through the Merſey.

Auſterton, *Cheſh*. near Namptwich.

Auſthorp, *Linc*. in the Fens, near Howel.

Auſthorp, *Linc*. near Burwell, and 4 or 5 miles to the N. E. of Sleaford.

Auſthorp, *Rutl*. between Burley and Cottesmore.

Auſthorp, *York*. W. Riding, near Spruſton and Swellington.

Auſthorp, *York*. W. Riding, not far from Stapleton to the S.

Auſton-Kirk, *York*. W. Riding, near Todwick, on the border of Nottinghamſhire.

Auſtrey, *Warwick*. 2 miles from Bramcote, towards Staffordſhire.

Auſtwick, *York*. W. Riding, near Clapham, towards the N. Riding.

Awcliff, *Lanc*. near Lancaſter.

Awford, ſee *Alford*.

Awfold, *Surry*, on the borders of Suſſex, 7 miles E. of Haſlemere. It has nothing memorable but certain inſcriptions in its church-yard for Frenchmen, who, upon the maſſacre in France, came to England for refuge, ſet up a houſe here for making glaſs, and were here buried.

Awkland, *Yorkſh*. Weſt Riding, near Pontefract, where the Quakers have eſtabliſhed a ſeminary for 180 boys and 140 girls of that perſuaſion. The building was originally deſigned for the Foundling-Hoſpital, but that not ſucceeding, it was purchaſed by the Quakers for 7000l. and converted to the preſent laudable purpoſe.

Awlby, or *Auldby*, *Yorkſhire*, W. Riding, 7 miles from York, ſtands on the river Derwent, and from remains of antiquity often found here, as well as the rubbiſh of an old caſtle on the top of an hill towards the river, it is ſuppoſed to be the Deventio, a Roman ſtation, mentioned by Antoninus, in his Itinerary.

Awre, *Glouc*. W. ſide of the Severn, between Newenham and Gatcomb, 3 miles from each, 4 from Newenham, and 16 from Glouceſter. Here the Severn is near two miles over, and upon the firſt turn of the tide to the ſands near this place, it makes an hideous noiſe. It was far more conſiderable formerly than at preſent. The church is a large double building, ſupported by pillars, with a handſome embattled tower at the weſt end.

Awriſh, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees at Eggleton.

Awthorp, *Linc*. in the iſle of Axholme, and near the Trent.

AXBRIDGE, *Som*. 8 miles from Wells, and 130 from London. It is a borough under Mendip-hills, near the Chedder-cliffs, ſo called from the river Axe, by which it is watered about 7 miles from its mouth. It is a neat little town, and is governed by a mayor, bailiff, recorder, town-clerk, &c. The mayor has two maces carried before him, one by a ſerjeant, and the other by a perſon appointed by the bailiff. It formerly ſent members to parliament. The charters, eſtabliſhing its corporation, were granted by Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, and confirmed by King James I. The church is very large, finiſhed in the gothic ſtile. On the tower are two very ancient ſtatues which have the appearance of being ſet up under the Weſt Saxon kings, during the Heptarchy; and before the reformation here was a chantry founded by a Saxon warrior. It has an alms-houſe endowed, and fairs March 25, and June 11. Market on Thurſ-

day. Teazles uſed in the woollen manufactory are more cultivated here than in any other part of England.

Ax, a river which riſes near Chiddington in Dorſetſhire, and enters Devonſhire at Ford; and 5 miles below, is joined by a pretty large ſtream at Axminſter, falling into the Britiſh channel at Axmouth, 5 miles below Axminſter.

Axe, a river in Somerſetſhire, which runs into the Severn below Uphill.

Axe, Dorſet. a hamlet in the parish of Broad-Windſor, on the borders of the county of Somerſet, weſt of Moſterton.

Axey, Linc. the chief town of the iſle of Axholme, where is to be ſeen the platform of a caſtle demoliſhed in the Barons wars.

Axford, Wilts, 3 miles weſt of Ramſbury.

AXHOLME, *Linc.* is a river-iſland, in the N. W. part of the county, formed by the Trent, Idle, Dun, and other rivers that encompaſs it. It is about 10 miles long, 4 broad, and 20 in compaſs, and yields alabaſter and flax, and a ſweet-ſcented ſhrub, called gall. Petts, and the dead roots of fir-trees, are alſo found here. It has 3 villages on it, viz. Crowle, Epworth, and Hyrſt; in the two laſt were monaſteries.

AXMINSTER, *Dev.* on the borders of Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire, and 148 miles from London, from which it lies in the road to Exeter, which is 26 miles off. It is a healthy, clean, conſiderable town; it has one part of its name from the river Axe, on which it ſtands, and the other from a minſter now ſtanding, erected here by King Athelſtan, for ſeven prieſts to pray for the departed ſouls of ſome perſons buried here, who were killed in his army, when he defeated the Danes at the bloody battle in a neighbouring field, which, to this day, is called King's-field, and their monuments are yet remaining in the church. This town drives a ſmall trade in kerſeys, druggets, and other articles of the woollen manufactory, but a more conſiderable one in carpets; and it is well ſupplied with fiſh from Lyme, Axmouth, and other coaſt towns in its neighbourhood. Its fairs are on Feb. 24, April 25, June 24, and the Wedneſday after Michaelmas. Market on Saturday.

AXMOUTH, *Dev.* on the coaſt between Lyme and Sidmouth, in the road from Exeter to Dorcheſter; has a large fair bay, which, in former times, was a good ſhelter for ſhips.

Axknoll, Dorſet. 2 miles N. E. from Bemmſter. Out of a hill of the ſame name, near this place, iſſue three ſprings, which take their courſes different ways. The Ax, the Birt, and the Simene.

Axwell, Durham, 2 miles W. of Ravenſworth-caſtle.

AYDON, or HEYDON-BRIDGE, *Northumb.* 5 miles W. of Hexham. Market on Tueſday, and a fair on July 21, and 3 days after. There is a bridge here over the S. Tyne.

Aydon-Caſtle, Northum. 10 miles W. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

Ayford, Glou. a little way to the eaſt from Taunton.

Aylburton, Glou. on the Severn, oppoſite Berkley. It is a chapel to the church of Lydney.

Ayleſborough, Worceſt. is ſituated on a hill 1 mile from Perſhore, with an extenſive proſpect over the vale of Eveſham to the ſouth.

Ayleſbury, ſee *Aleſbury*.

AYLESFORD, *Kent*, on the river Medway, 4 miles to the north of Maidſtone, 6 miles ſouth of Rocheſter, and 32 from London. The pariſh is divided by the river. The church is a venerable ſtructure. The north part, where the church ſtands, is an ancient demeſne, and has a conſtable of itſelf. The ſouth part, which contains the manors of Preſton and Milhale, was given by King Henry I. to the church of Rocheſter. Here is an hoſpital for ſix poor people, each to be allowed 10l. a year; alſo a charity-ſchool, and a fair the 29th of June. Near this place, under the ſide of a hill, is a heap of ſtones,

reſembling Stone-henge, on Saliſbury-plain. The common people call it Keithcoty-houſe.

Ayleſton, *Warw.* in the pariſh of Atherſton, near the Avon.

Aylmerton, *Norf.* near Fellbrigg, in the road from Holt to Cromer.

Aylmouth, *Northumb.* ſo called from its being at the mouth of the river Alne, 4 miles E. of Alnewick. It is ſaid the bones of giants are often dug up on the ſhore of the river near this town. It affords a good harbour for fiſhing veſſels. In Q. Elizabeth's time the French held it, and fortified it, as it was the firſt port in Scotland they could ſafely land their ſupplies at for the queen mother. It abounds with excellent fiſh.

Aylſham, *Norf.* a populous and pleaſant place, where a court is kept for the duchy of Lancaſter, as belonging it; 122 miles from London; it is populous but poor, inhabited chiefly by knitters of ſtockings.

Aylton, *Heref.* W. of Lydbury.

Aylton, *Hunt.* near Yaxley.

Aylwerton, *Glou.* near Auſt-ferry.

Aylwood, *Dorſet.* 2 miles E. of Corfe-Caſtle in the Iſle of Purbeck, near which place is a fine Chalybeat ſpring.

Aylworth, *Glou.* near Wythington, and the river Colne.

Aylworth, *Suſſex*, N. of Eaſtbourne.

Aymeſtree, *Heref.* 3 or 4 miles to the S. of Wigmore, and the W. of Leominſter; has a charity ſchool.

Ayno-on-the-Hill, *Northamp.* in the angle of the county next to Oxford, near the river Charwell. Here is a gram. ſchool and a ch. ſchool.

Aynot, *Little and Great*, *Hertf.* near Walthamſted.

Ayokling, *Eſſex*, near the Thorndons.

Ayot-Green, *St. Peter*, *and St. Lawrence*, *Hertf.* betweeen the Lea river and Kempton. The church of St. Lawrence was rebuilt, in the Grecian ſtile, by Sir Lionel Lyde, and was conſecrated July 28, 1779.

Ayreton, *York.* W. Riding, near the river Are, S. E. from Settle.

Ayron, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Iriſh ſea.

Ayſton, *Rutl.* near Uppingham-park.

Ayton-Field, *Lanc.* near Bolton.

Ayton, *Cheſh.* near Northwich.

Ayton, *Salop.* near Purſlow.

Ayton-Eaſt, *York.* N. Riding, near the river Harford.

Ayton-Weſt, *York.* N. Riding, near Stokeſley.

Ayton-Eaſt, *York.* N. Riding has a bridge over the river Darwent, near Wickham.

Ayton, *Great and Little*, *York.* N. Riding, near Stokeſley.

Ayton, *Northumb.* 5 miles from Berwick.

Azemon-Darby, *York.* W. Riding, near Rippon.

Azetley, *York.* W. Riding, near Rippon.

B A

BABCARY, *Som.* on a branch of the river Parret, near the N. and S. Berrowes.

Baber-Bridge, *Midd.* over a ſtream near the powder-mills on Hounſlow-heath.

Baberham-hall, *Camb.* 6 miles from Cambridge, S. of Gogmagog-hills.

Baberſtock, *Wilts*, near Wilton.

Babewell, *Suff.* near Ickworth.

Babham, *Berks*, 2 miles N. of Maidenhead.

Babingley, *or Baburgbley*, *Norf.* upon the ſhore of Lynn-deep, famous for the landing of Felix the apoſtle of the Eaſt-Angles, to convert the inhabitants to Chriſtianity.

Babington, *Som.* near Kilmarſden.

Bablack, *Oxf.* near Radcot-bridge, over the Iſis.

Babworth, *Nott.* near Redford.

Bach, *Cheſh.* near Cheſter.

Bache, a ſmall river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Dungum.

Bacheſor, alias *Batsford*, *Glou.* near Morton in Marſh.

Backford, *Cheſh.* N. of Cheſter, on

a river that runs from the Gowy to the Dee.

Backton, *Heref.* S. of Morehampton.

Backton, *Norf.* near Knapton, and not far from the coaſt.

Backton, *Suff.* 3 miles W. of Mendleſham.

Backton, *Suff.* near Wulpit.

BACKWELL, *Som.* has a fair on Sept. 21.

Backworth, *Northumb.* 5 miles N. W. of Tinemouth.

Bacon-End, *Warw.* near Solihull.

Baconſthorp, *Norf.* near Hempſted.

Baconſthorp, *Norf.* near Buckenham.

Bacup-Booth, *Lanc.* near the river Irwel, on the borders of Yorkſhire.

Badbury, *Dorſet.* near Winborne minſter, where are the evident marks of a Roman encampment, of a circular form, containing an area of 18 acres, included in the pariſh of Shapwick.

Badbury, *Norf.* near Norwich.

Badbury, *Wilts*, N. of Aldburnechace, had a caſtle which was the ſeat of the Weſt-Saxon Kings.

Badby, *Northamp.* between Cateſby and Daventry, belonging formerly to the abbey of Crowland; and in that part of the lordſhip towards Cateſby, is a Roman encampment, called Arbury, on the top of one of the higheſt hills in this county.

Baddeley, *Cheſh.* W. of the river Weever, 2 miles from Namptwich.

Badeſley. See *Bradeſley*.

Baddeſley, *Hamp.* N. E. of Rumſey.

Baddeſley-South, *Hamp.* near Lymington.

Baddeſworth, *York*, W. Riding, 4 miles from Doncaſter.

Baddingham, *Suff.* near Framlingham.

Baddington, *Cheſh.* near Namptwich, where formerly was an hoſpital for lepers.

Baddleſton, *Som.* near Milverton.

Baddow-Great, *Eſſex*, near Chelmsford.

Baddow-Little, *Eſſex*, near Chelmsford.

Badgenden, *Glou.* N. of Cirenceſter, in the road from Lechdale to Glouceſter.

Badger, *Salop.* 7 miles E. of Wenlock.

Badgeſley-Clinton, *Warw.* 2 miles W. of Wroxhall.

Badgeſley-Enſor, *Warw.* between Allerſton and Whatley.

Badgeworth, *Glou.* 7 miles N. E. from Glouceſter, 12 from Tewkeſbury, 3 from Cheltenham, near a river that runs into the Severn, is noted for great quantities of barley produced in its neighbourhood, and for a ſpring of mineral water, called Cold-Pool, nearly the ſame in properties as thoſe of Cheltenham. From the hill, above Crickley, is the moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect that can be any where met with. The tower of the church is 69 feet high.

Badgworth, *Som.* N. W. of Axbridge, and Mendip-hills.

Badhampton, *Wilts*, 3 miles W. of Stapleford.

Badhampton, *Wilts*, near Lavington.

Badington, *Glou.* near Hawkeſbury.

BADLESMERE, *Kent*, 8 miles from Canterbury S. of Feverſham, in the road to Wye. Fair Sept. 9.

Badlingham, *Camb.* on the borders of Sutfolk.

Badenagh, *Northumb.* in the ward of Tyndale.

Badley, *Suff.* near Needham.

Badmington, *Wilts*, where are 9 caves ranged in a row, but of different dimenſions, the leaſt 4 feet wide, ſome 9 or 10 long, two ſtones being ſet up for the ſides, and the top being covered with broad ſtones. Spears, pieces of armour, &c. have been frequently dug out of theſe caves, which ſupports the opinion that they were the tombs of ſome antient warriors, Romans, Saxons, or Danes.

Badmington, *Parva*, *Glou.* near Great-Badmington, whoſe church accommodates the inhabitants of both places, as the chapel belonging to this place is gone to decay; and the greateſt part of this pariſh is included in the D. of Beaufort's parks, &c.

Badminton, Magna, Glou. is a chapel of eaſe to Hawkeſbury, and lies on the borders of Wilts, 9 miles from Tetbury, 6 miles to the N. E. of Chipping-Sodbury and Wickwar, and 28 from Glouceſter. The pariſh is 6 miles in compaſs. At Badmington Magna is a charity-ſchool and almſhouſe. Near it is the fine ſeat of Badmington-houſe.

Badſell, Kent, E. of Tunbridge.

Badſey, Worc. E. of Eveſham.

Badſey, York. W. Riding, between Bramham-moor and Gawthrop-hill.

Badſhot, Surry, on the borders of Hampſhire, N. of Farnham.

Badwell-Aſh, Suff. near Walſham in the Willows.

Bagbere, Dorſet. near Sturminſter-Newton, and Cranbourn-chace.

Bagborough, Dorſet. 7 miles W. of Stourminſter, has a bridge over a river that runs into the Stour.

Bagborough-Eaſt, Som. near Wivelſcomb.

BAGBOROUGH-WEST, *Som.* 4 or 5 miles to the S. E. of Stoke Gomer. Fair May 12.

Bagby, York, N. Riding, S. E. of Thirſk.

Bagenderby, Linc. 6 miles N. W. of Spilſby.

Bagendon, Glou. 3 miles from Cirenceſter, 9 from Northleach, and 14 from Glouceſter. In the fields near it are two very conſiderable intrenchments, ſuppoſed to have been the ſpot where a battle was fought between the Britons and Cleric king of the W. Saxons in 556.

Baggeley, Salop, between Wem and Oſweſtree.

Baggington, Warw. 4 miles S. E. from Coventry. Here is a charity ſchool.

Baggots-Hope, Salop, at the foot of Stitterſtones-hill, on the borders of Worceſterſhire.

Baghurſt, Hamp. E. of Kingſclear, on the borders of Berkſhire.

Baglake-Weſt, Dorſet, in the pariſh of Long Bridy.

Bagley-Wood, Berks, 2 miles up the river above Abingdon.

Bagmer-mere, Cheſh. 1 mile to the S. W. of Congleton.

Bagnall-Chapel, Staff. near Hilton-abbey, and the ſource of the Trent.

Bagnor, Berks, 2 miles from Newbury.

Bagpath, Glou. near Berkley. Newington-Bagpath.

Bagrave, Leic. betwen Hungerton and Crawſton.

Bagſhaw, Derb. in the High-peak.

BAGSHOT, *Surry*, between Staines and Hartley-row, 7 miles from Windſor, and 29 meaſured miles from London. The church was deſtroyed by lightening in 1676, and rebuilt by the pariſhioners. It has one or two good inns, but is moſt famous for its mutton, the ſheep killed by the butchers here being generally brought from the downs of Hampſhire. It was formerly called Holy-hall, and was the lordſhip of our kings, who had a houſe here and a park, which was laid open after the civil wars. K. James and K. Charles I. often came hither to hunt. Bagſhot-heath is a barren deſert, with nothing but furze, extending for a great many miles in Berkſhire and Hampſhire, on the borders of which are a conſiderable number of gentlemen's ſeats.

Bagthorp, Norf. 7 miles W. of Walſingham.

Bagthorp, Nott. near Mansfield.

Baguleigh, Cheſh. between Altringham and Stockport.

Bagwarth, Leic. near Leiceſter.

Baileys, Bucks, 21 miles from London, between Slough and Salthill, the ſeat of the late Lord Godolphin.

Bailham, Suff. near Nettleſted.

Baint-Brig, York, N. Riding, where the river Ure receives the Baint, near Swaleſdale-foreſt; has ſome remains of a Roman garriſon, on the hill called Burgh, where a ſtatue of the emperor Aurelius Commodus was dug up; and it had once a chantry.

Baire, Linc. near Heſtbank-paſſage, over the Leven-ſands.

Baits, *Cheſh.* E. of the branch of the Merſey, that runs S. into the Dee.

Baits-croſs, *Northumb.* within the bounds of Berwick.

Bake, *Cornw.* in the pariſh of St. Germans.

BAKEWELL, *Derb.* the beſt town on the N. W. ſide of the Peak, ſtands 152 miles from London, on the Wye, near its influx into the Derwent. It is a large town with ſeven chapels, though but one church, which is a peculiar exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town, becauſe of altars dug up near it at Haddon-houſe. Market on Monday, and chiefly for lead; its fairs are on Eaſter-Monday, Whitſun. Monday, Aug. 13, Monday after Oct. 10, and Monday after Nov. 22.

BALA, *Merionethſh.* N. Wales, is 36 miles from Holywell, and 195 from London. A place of antiquity, as appears from the remains of three Roman camps, which ſeem to have been uſed as exploratory ſtations before the Ordovices were totally ſubdued. It is endowed with many valuable privileges; but there are no publick ſtructures that merit particular deſcription. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, and has been many years incorporated, the government being veſted in two bailiffs and a common-council. It conſiſts of but one ſtreet, ſeated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welch called, the pool of Bala, or Lhin Tegid, which is 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, and abounds with a fiſh called guiniad, reſembling a ſalmon in ſhape, and its taſte is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for ſalmon. Market on Saturday. Fairs May 14, and July 20.

Balam, *Surry*, between Camberwel and Clapham.

Balby, *York.* W. Riding, near Doncaſter.

Balcomb, *Suſſex*, E. of Horſham, near Worth-foreſt.

Balden-March, *and Balden-Toot*, *Oxford.* 2 villages N. E. of Oxford, through one of which the Roman way called Balden, paſſes from Aldcheſter to Wallingford.

Balderſbey, *York.* N. Riding, near Thirſk.

Balderton, *Nott.* near Newark, in the London road.

Balderton, *Lanc.* near Blackburn.

Balderwood-lodge, *Hampſh.* in the New-Foreſt.

BALDOCK, *Hert.* a pretty large town, between hills, on the old Roman way, called the Ikening-ſtreet, 9 miles from Barkway, and 38 meaſured miles from London; from which it lies in the road to Oakham and St. Neot's. It was built by the Knights Templars, who had a houſe here. Here is a large handſome church with three chancels, and an excellent ring of bells. Mr. J. Winne, gave 11,000l. to build 6 almſhouſes here, and to purchaſe lands to raiſe an annuity of 40s. a piece to every one ſettled in it. John Parker, Eſq. gave a rent charge on his eſtate of ten pounds a year, to puchaſe 26 penny loaves, to be diſtributed every Sunday, after it has lain on his grave during the time the bell tolls in the morning for the divine ſervice. The town is large and well inhabited; ſtands in a chalky ſoil fit for corn; and as there are many malſters here, it has a conſiderable market on Thurſday both for corn and malt. Fairs Feb. 24, March 7, laſt Thurſday in May, Aug. 6, Oct. 2, Dec. 11.

Baldox-Fee, *Hampſh.* W. of the bay of Southampton, oppoſite Redbridge.

Balking-Berks, near Ockington and Shirevenham.

Balkington, *Dorſet.* in the Iſle of Purbeck, half a mile W. of Weſt-Tineham, near Warbarrow bay.

Ballamono, a village near Caſtletown, in the Iſle of Wight, which had a religious houſe now in ruins.

Ballendon, *Bucks*, near Amerſham.

Balles, *Hert.* in the hamlet of Little Amwell.

Balley-Salley, a village 5 miles from Caſtletown, in the Iſle of Man,

where are the remains of a large and venerable monaſtery, which has been a magnificent ſtructure.

Ball-hill, *Dev.* near Hartland.

Ballidon, *Derb.* near Wirkeſworth.

Ballingham, *Heref.* S. E. of Aconbury, and near the river Wye.

Ballington, *Eſſex*, on the Maningtree road, N. W. of Sudbury.

Balms, *or Barms*, *Middl.* near Dalſton, part of Hackney.

Baln-hall, *York*, W. Riding, near Snath.

Balrigg, *Lanc.* near Lancaſter.

Balſborough, *Somerſetſh.* S. E. from Glaſtonbury.

Balſhall, *Warw.* W. of Coventry, near the Queen's park, belonging formerly to the Knights Templars, who obtained a market for it, and two yearly fairs; and afterwards to the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem: While the Templars had it, the tenants of this manor could not marry their daughters without their conſent. Here is an hoſpital for 20 poor widows of this, or the pariſh of Long Itchington, each of them to have 8l. a-year, and a gown of grey cloth; and 20l. a year to a miniſter to read prayers every day in the hoſpital and teach 20 children.

Balſhall, *York*. W. Riding, near the conflux of the Ribble, and the Hodder, to the E. of Raddon-park.

Balſham, *Camb.* E. of Gogmagog-hills, 10 miles from Cambridge.

Balteſtow, *Suſſex*, S. W. of Winchelſea, has a beacon.

Bamber, *York*. near Horncaſtle, where there is a pretty modern church, neatly built of brick.

Bamborough, *Northamp.* near Brackley.

Bamborough, *Northumb.* a ſmall village 5 miles from Belford, and the ſame diſtance from Farn Iſlands. Here are the remains of a caſtle, ſituated on a very ſteep rock, that is waſhed by the ſea.

Bamburgh, *Linc.* near the Bane, N. W. of Horncaſtle.

Bamburgh-caſtle, *Northumb.* on the coaſt, 14 m. S. E. of Berwick. It is ſituated on a hill near the ſea, and by many ſuppoſed to have been built by the Romans. It was in great repute during the Heptarchy, and often ſuſtained the whole power of the Scottiſh nation.

BAMPTON, or BAUNTON, as it is commonly called, for BATHAMPTON, *Dev.* ſtands on a branch of the river Exe, in a bottom, encompaſſed, with hills, 21 meaſured miles from Exeter, 17 meaſured miles from Minehead, and 163 meaſured miles from London. It formerly ſent members to parliament, and had a chantry. The town is governed by a portreeve, and had heretofore a market alſo on Wedneſdays. It fairs are on Whit. Tueſday, and Oct. 24. Market on Saturday. In 614, a battle was fought here between the Saxons and Britons, wherein the former were defeated.

BAMPTON, *Oxf.* on the river Iſis, where it is navigable by boats, on the borders of Berkſhire, 5 miles from Burford, 10 miles from Oxford, 69 miles from London, ſaid to have been a place of importance even before the Conqueſt, and the remains of a caſtle yet exiſts. Its market on Wedneſday is noted for fellmongers wares, no town in England having ſuch a trade for leather jackets, gloves, breeches, ſtockings, &c. Its fair is Aug. 26. The vicarage here is divided into three parts, and it has a charity-ſchool for 20 poor children of the two neighbouring villages, Aſton and Coat.

Banbery, *Norf.* 4 miles from Norwich.

* BANBURY, *Oxf.* on the river Charwel, and the edge of Northamptonſhire, in the road from Buckingham to Bridgenorth, 17 miles from Oxford, and 74 miles from London. A caſtle was built here, anno 1125, now totally demoliſhed. In the firſt of Q. Mary it was made a borough, conſiſting of a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 12 burgeſſes. In the reign of James I. it was made a mayor town, with 12 aldermen, and 6 capital burgeſſes; and, in 1718, it had a new charter from king George I. with

the ſtyle of mayor, aldermen, and capital burgeſſes. It is now governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, 6 capital burgeſſes, and 30 aſſiſtants, a town-clerk, and 2 ſerjeants at mace. It has a fine large handſome church, a free-ſchool, two charity-ſchools, and a work-houſe. There is ſuch good land hereabouts, eſpecially rich paſture, that it was famous, even in Camden's time, for good cheeſe, as it is now for cakes and ale; and in the ploughed fields near it are often found coins of the Roman emperors. Here is held in the market at ſet times of the year, that which in other places is called a ſtatute for hiring ſervants, but here a mop. Its fairs are on the Thurſday after Jan. 17, the firſt Thurſday in Lent, in Aſcenſion-Day, Corpus Chriſti, June 13, Aug. 12, and Thurſday after Oct. 10. Market on Thurſday. The town, including 6 hamlets belonging to it, contains about 700 houſes; and it has 2 meeting-houſes and ſome almſ-houſes. The pyrites-aureus, or golden fire-ſtone is found here in great plenty, in digging of wells.

Bancroft, *Hertf.* near Hitchin.

Bandwood-Wiger, *Lanc.* near Lancaſter.

Bane, a ſmall river in Lincolnſhire, which runs into the Witham below Tatterſhall.

BANGOR, *Caernarvonſh.* N. Wales, 36 miles from St. Aſaph, and 246 from London: though the ſee of a biſhop it is an old mean looking place; yet was ſo conſiderable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and was defended by a ſtrong caſtle now demoliſhed. Its principal buildings are the cathedral and the biſhop's palace. The cathedral is by ſome thought to be the moſt ancient in Britain, was conſecrated in 516; but it now makes a very mean appearance: there is alſo a free-ſchool here. The town is governed by the biſhop's ſteward, who holds the courts. Its ſituation is remarkable; on the South it is enclosed by a ſteep mountain, and on the North by a riſing ground, ſo that a traveller looſes the ſight of it as ſoon as he leaves the place. Owen Glendower ſet fire to the church and reduced it to aſhes. Market on Wedneſday. Fairs April 5, June 25, and Oct. 28.

Bangor, *Flintſh.* where there was one of the moſt ancient and extenſive monaſteries in Britain, where 1200 monks were deſtroyed by Ethelfrid; but even the traces of the ſtructure does not remain.

Banham, *Norf.* near New Buckenham and Harling.

Banigham, *Norf.* near Erpingham.

Bank-hall, *Lanc.* N. of Liverpool.

Banniker-hall, *Northumb.* near Morpeth.

Banon, a ſmall river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Anniſer, near Kilgwyn.

Banſbrook, *Eſſex*, near Finchingfield.

Banſtead, *Surry*, between Darking and Croydon, not far from Carſhalton and Epſom-Wells, is a village noted for abundance of walnut-trees, but more for its neighbouring downs, one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England, by reaſon of its fine carpet ground, covered with a ſhort herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which makes the mutton of this tract though ſmall very ſweet; for the ſeats around it, and for its pleaſant proſpect of ſeveral counties on both ſides of the Thames, including a view of the royal palaces of Windſor and Hampton-court, and alſo of London, from the Tower to Weſtminſter, it being a tract of no leſs than 30 miles, extending from Croydon to Farnham, though under different appellations. The ſoil, being for the moſt part a ſort of chalk mixed with flints and ſand, is dry ſoon after rain. There is a four miles courſe on them, which, in the ſeaſon of horſe-races, is much frequented, as all the Downs are, throughout the whole ſummer, for their wholeſome air.

Banton, *Weſtmor.* on the river Lowther, or Loder, S. W. of Shap, where is a good free-ſchool.

Banton-Kirk, *Weſtmor.* near Carliſle.

Banton-parva, *Weſtmor.* near to the Solway Frith.

BANWELL, *Som.* near Churchil, 4 miles N. W. of Chedder-rocks. Fairs Jan. 18, and July 18.

Bapchild, *Kent*, between Sittingbourn and Offspring, where, in the Saxons time, a ſynod was held.

Bapthorp, *York*, E. Riding, on the Derwent, near its conflux with the Ouſe.

Bapton, *Wilts*, on the river Willyburn, near Badhampton.

Bar, *Magna & Parva*, *Staff.* near Walſall.

Baram-wood, *Hert.* to the N. W. of Barnet.

Barbary, *Lanc.* in the hundred of Weſt-Darby.

Barbeacon, *Staff.* near Litchfield.

Barbie, *Northamp.* on the borders of Warwickſhire, N. E. of Aſhby-Legers.

Barbone, *Worceſt.* near Worceſter city.

Barborn-chapel, *Weſtmorl.* near Kirby-Lonſdale.

Barbury-Hill and *Caſtle*, *Wilts*, W. of Ogborn, St. George, and not far from Marlborough-Downs. The caſtle ſtood on the hill, was an extenſive fortification ſurrounded by a double trench, and there are ſeveral burrows on the adjacent plain, a ſign that ſome great battle was formerly fought there, ſuppoſed to be that between Kenrick, King of the Weſt-Saxons, and the Britons, in 536.

Barcheſton, *Warw.* on the Stour, near Shipton.

Barcomb, *Suſſex*, N. of Lewes on the ſame river.

Barden, *Yorkſhire*, N. Riding, near Swaledale-foreſt.

Barden-Tower, *York.* W. Riding, near Barden-Chaſe and the river Wherf.

BARDFIELD-MAGNA, *Eſſex*, near Thaxted Fair June 22.

Bardialton, *Som.* near Milverton.

Bardney, *Linc.* on the river Wytham, near Wragby, between Lincoln and Horncaſtle, had once a famous monaſtery, in which King Oſwald was buried.

Bardolfeſton, *Dorſet.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Piddleton, from which it is ſituated on the N. E. on the N. ſide of the Piddle.

Bardop, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Read above Rocheſter.

Bardſey, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, near Leeds.

Bardſey, *Lanc.* near the Kenſands, N. W. of the county.

Bardſey-Iſle, *Cardigan.* S. Wales, which forms the north point of Cardigan-bay; within it is good anchoring, in Aberdaron-bay, but the enterance for large ſhips difficult. On it was formerly a conſiderable monaſtery, with an ample revenue.

Bardwell, *Suff.* N. of Ixworth.

Bareſby, *Leiceſterſh.* near Aſhby-Folvil.

Barfoot, *Northamp.* near Rothwel.

Barford, *Warw.* near Warwick, on the Avon, over which it has a ſtone bridge.

Barford, *Bedf.* near the town of Bedford.

Barford, *Norf.* near Hingham.

Barford, *Wilts*, near Sarum.

Barford, *York.* N. Riding, on the Tees near Caldwell.

Barford-St. John's, *and St. Michael's*, *Oxf.* are only parted by a river that joins another near Clifton, and falls with it into the Charwell.

Barfreſton, *Kent*, between Barham-downs and Bettiſhanger.

Bargh, *Magna & Parva*, *York.* N. Riding, near Pickering.

Bargham, *Suff.* at the ſource of a river that runs into the Ouſe, oppoſite to Thetford. In the church lies interred Helena, the wife of Edward Bacon, who had 19 ſons, and 13 daughters, and lived to near 82 years of age.

Bargholt, *Suff.* 5 miles S. E. of Hadley, in the road from Neyland to Ipſwich.

Barbolt-East, *Eſſex*, near Colcheſter.

Barham, *Hunt.* between Leighton and Buckworth.

Barham, *Kent*, near Canterbury, has a charity-ſchool, and there are annual horſe-races on its downs, for the king's plate.

Barham, *Suff.* in the road from Ipſwich to Needham.

Barkby, and *Barkbythorp*, *Leic.* E. and W. of a river that runs into the Wreak. They have two chapels and a charity-ſchool.

Barkham, *Berks*, near Ockingham.

Barkham, *Suſſex*, between Pevenſey-Rape and Marſh.

Barkhamſtead, ſee *Berkhamſtead*.

Barkhart, *Kent*, S. of St. Mary-Cary.

BARKING, *Eſſex*, 10 miles from London, on the river Rothing and a creek that leads to the Thames, from whence goods are brought up in veſſels to its quay. The Danes deſtroyed it in 870, but it was rebuilt, when the Conqueror retired hither, ſoon after his coronation, till he had erected forts in London to awe the citizens. This town is inhabited by fiſhermen, whoſe ſmacks lie at the mouth of the creek in the Thames, from whence their fiſh is ſent up in boats to Billingſgate. The pariſh is large, and ſo much improved, by lands got out of the Thames and Roding rivers on the weſtern ſide of it, that the great and ſmall tithes are computed at above 600l. a year. It has two chapels of eaſe, one at Ilford, and another on the ſide of Epping-foreſt, called New-chapel. The fair here is Oct. 22. Market on Saturday. A little beyond the town, towards Dagenham, ſtood a great old houſe, where the gunpowder treaſon is ſaid to have been contrived. The ſoil is rich but the air unhealthy. Here was erected the firſt nunnery in England, by Erkenwold, Biſhop of London, but of which there are no traces left. Near it was the famous breach of the river which inundated 5000 acres of land, but after 10 years, the works having been ſeveral times blown up, it was ſtopped by Captain Perry, in 1735.

Barkings cum Dernſden, *Suff.* near Bradley and Needham.

Barkley, *Som.* N. E. of Frome, on the borders of Wilts.

Barkley-King's, *Hamp.* in the New-foreſt, near Malwood-caſtle.

Barkmeſton, *Hampſh.* near Redbridge.

Barkſton, *Leic.* near Granby, on the borders of Lincolnſhire.

Barkſton, *Linc.* between Hougham and Fulbrook.

Barkſton, *York.* W. Riding, N. of Sherborn.

Barkſwell, *Warw.* N. W. from Coventry.

BARKWAY, *Hert.* 3 miles from Royſton, 18 from Cambridge, and 35 from London, in the hundred of Edwinſtree. It is a populous, flouriſhing town, being a conſiderable thoroughfare, in the road to Lynn in Norfolk, with ſeveral good inns. The church which ſtands in the middle of the town, has an aiſle on each ſide, and a tower with 5 bells and a turret clock. The windows are ornamented with painted glaſs, whereon the Deity, dreſſed in a looſe robe, is repreſented with the world before him, and the emblems of the ſix days creation. Alſo St. George ſlaying the dragon, a biſhop in his robes, &c. This town was greatly damaged by a fire Aug. 18, 1748. The church has a chapel of eaſe, about a mile off. Fair July 20. Market on Friday.

Barkworth, *Hert.* not far from Abbots-Langley.

Barkworth, *E.* and *W. Linc.* near Randby.

Barlaſton, *Staffordſh.* North of Stone.

Barlavington, *Suſſex*, between Burton and Sulton.

Barlborough, *Derb.* in the road from Balſover to Richmond in Yorkſhire.

Barleby, *York.* E. Riding, near the Ouſe, 15 miles S. of York.

Barleſton, *Leiceſt.* N. E. of Boſworth.

Barley, a ſmall river in Devon-

ſhire, which runs into the Dunſbroke, near Exmoor.

Barley, Hert. 2 or 3 miles beyond Barkway, in the ſame road. Here is a free-ſchool.

Barley-Grange, Notting. near the Trent, in the road from Newark to Tuxford.

Barley-Houſe, Dev. near Exeter.

Barlinch, Som. near Dulverton, was formerly a priory.

Barling, Eſſex, near Rochford.

Barlington, Dev. near Biddeford.

Barlow, Derb. 4 miles N. W. of Cheſterfield.

Barlow, Lanc. near the river Merſey, 3 miles S. of Manchester.

Barlugh-Arches, Suſſex, W. of Eaſt-Grinſted.

Barly, York. E. Riding, on the borders of the W. Riding, weſt of Howdon.

Barlythorp, Rutlandſh. a hamlet of Okeham.

Barmborough, York. W. Riding, 4 miles W. of Doncaſter.

Barmby on the Moor, Not:. a hamlet of Blithe.

Barmby on Dun, York. W. Riding, 6 miles N. of Doncaſter.

Barmby-Marſh, York. E. Riding, near Pocklington.

Barmby in the Willows, Nott. on the river Feſſdyke, a little to the E. of Newark.

Barmebow, Yorkſh. W. Riding, S. W. of Aberforth.

Barmer, Norf. near Bagthorp.

Barmeſton, York. E. Riding, near the coaſt between Fordlingham and Flamborough.

Barmeſton, called alſo *Barmyſton* and *Barneſton, Eſſex*, near Dunmow.

Barming, Kent, near Maidſtone, it has a charity-ſchool.

Barmingham, York. N. Riding, between Gatherley-moor and the lead-mines towards Weſtmoreland.

Barmoor, Northumb. among the hills to the E. of Wark-caſtle.

Barnack, Northamp. on the river Welland, between Maxey-caſtle and Burleigh, above the place, where the Roman way, called by the inhabitants the Forty-foot way, from its breadth, appears in a high cauſey, eſpecially by the little wood of Barnack, where it has a beacon ſet upon the ridge of it, and ſo runs along by Burghley-park wall.

Barnacle, Warw. near Long-Itchington.

Barnacre, Lanc. near Garſtang.

Barnaſby, Linc. near Grimſby, has a charity-ſchool.

Barnardiſton, or *Barondiſton, Suff.* lies 6 miles N. of Haverille.

BARNARD'S-CASTLE, *Durh.* 244 miles from London, it ſtands on the river Tees, 15 miles from Richmond in Yorkſhire, and 26 from Durham. It was built originally by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather of John Baliol, whom Edward I. made King of Scotland. It was a large ſtructure ſituated on a rock, great part of which is ſtill ſtanding, guarded upon one ſide by the river Tees, and in the biſhopric of Durham. The Caſtle, which is on the W. ſide of the town, is of great antiquity, and the buildings of the town elegant, being built of white ſtone; the principal ſtreet is ſpacious, and near a mile long. It is not incorporated, but is governed by a ſteward and jury, of the manor of Darlington, which conſiſts of the principal inhabitants. It is very populous. At the foot of the market-place ſtands an open ſtructure of fine freeſtone work, cupolaed, and covered with blue ſlate, ſurrounded with an octagonal colonade, as a ſtand for the market people. At the head of the market-place this fine ſtreet is blocked with ſhambles and a town-houſe. Notwithſtanding this is an inland town it has one of the greateſt corn-markets in the north of England, but is ſurrounded by 6 or 8000 acres of land, capable of the higheſt improvement by cultivation, lying waſte. Here they have an excellent method of dreſſing their hides into leather, of which are made the beſt bridles, reins, and belts. Here is alſo a manufacture of ſtockings; and here is the beſt white-bread in all this country. Its fairs are on Eaſter-Monday, Wedneſday in Whit-

ſun week, St. James's day, and July 25. Market on Wedneſday.

Barnbie, *York*. N. Riding, in the pariſh of Boſtal near Pocklington.

Barnby, *Suff*. 4 miles N. E. of Beccles.

Barnet, *Dev*. near S. Moulton.

Barne, *Kent*, on the coaſt, near Hythe.

Barn-elms, *Surry*, near the Thames, between Putney and Barnes.

Barnefield, *Kent*, between Horſmanden and the Twyſt.

Barnes, *Surry*, between Barn-Elms and Mortlake, 5 miles from Kingſton, and 7 from London, is almoſt encompaſſed by the Thames.

BARNESLEY, *York*. W. Riding, 15 miles from Doncaſter and Wakefield, and 175 from London, in the road from thence to Richmond. It is about five furlongs in length, on the ſide of a hill. It drives a conſiderable trade in wire, and hard wares made of iron and ſteel. The town, though it is well built of ſtone, is called Black-Barneſley; but whether from its forges, which are continually ſmoaking, or from the neighbouring moors, which have a ſooty aſpect, like Blackheath, is not certain. Fairs Wedneſday before the 28th of Feb. May 12, and Oct. 10. Market on Wedneſday.

Barneſley, *Dorſet*. N. of Winborn minſter.

Barneſley, *Glou*. near Fairford, in the road from thence to Glouceſter, 4 miles from Cirenceſter, and 8 from Glouceſter. There are large quarries near it of an excellent kind of free-ſtone.

Barndeſley, *Worceſt*. on the ſkirt of Lickey-hill near Broomſgrove.

Barnes-hall, *Worceſt*. a manor near Worceſter.

* BARNESTAPLE, *Devonſh*. on the river Taw, 36 miles N. of Exeter, and 191 miles from London. The name is compounded of Bar, which, in the Britiſh language, is the mouth of a river, and Staple, which, in the Saxon, is a mart of trade. It had walls formerly, with a caſtle, the liberties of a city, and a haven, which became at laſt ſo ſhallow, though at ſpring tides the neighbouring fields are overflowed, that moſt of the trade removed to Biddiford; yet it has ſtill ſome merchants, and a good trade; and it imports more wine and other merchandizes than Biddiford, and is as conſiderable; for though its rival cures more fiſh, it does not drive ſo great a trade with the ſerge-makers of Tiverton and Exeter, who come hither to buy fiſh, wool, yarn, &c. This town is pleaſantly ſituated among hills, in the form of a ſemi-circle, to which the river is a diameter, and has an old ſtone bridge over it of 16 arches, with a paper-mill. The ſtreets are clean, and well paved, and the houſes of ſtone. It is a mayor-town (by charter of Queen Mary) with 24 common-council, of whom two are aldermen, beſides a high-ſteward, a recorder, his deputy, &c. It is noted for good-ale. Here are two charity-ſchools. It has ſent burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince the 23d of Edward I. Its fairs are Sept. 19, Friday before April 21, and the ſecond Friday in December and laſt four days, toll free. Market on Friday.

Barnſburton, *York*. has a fair on the 14th of May.

BARNET, *Hertf*. 11 miles from London, in the road to St. Albans. It is called High-Barnet, from its ſituation on a hill; and Chipping, or Cheaping-Barnet, from the market, which was granted here, by King Henry II. to the monks of St. Albans, which is famous for cattle, eſpecially ſwine; and being a great thoroughfare, it is well ſupplied with inns. The church, an ancient ſtructure in the middle of the town, is a chapel of eaſe to the village of Eaſt-Barnet. Here is an alms-houſe, founded and endowed for ſix widows; and a free-ſchool founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed partly by that queen, and partly by Alderman Owen of London, whoſe additional endowment is paid by the fiſhmongers company, who appoint 24 governors; by whom the maſter and

uſher are choſen to teach 7 children, gratis, and all the reſt of the pariſh for 5 ſhillings a quarter. The fairs here are April 8, 9, and 10, and Sept. 4, 5, 6. Market on Wedneſday. A little N. in the St. Alban's road is a ſpot famous for the deciſive battle fought there on Eaſter-day, 1468, and another April 14, 1471, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in which the Earl of Warwick (diſtinguiſhed by the name of Make-king) with many of the nobility and 10,000 men were killed. The field of battle is ſaid to be a little before the St. Alban's and Hatfield roads meet, where a ſtone column was erected in 1740, with an inſcription, perpetuating that action, by Sir Jeremy Sambroke, Bart.

Barnetby, *Linc.* near Lymbergh and Beckby.

BARNET-EAST, *Hertf.* a pleaſant village, near Whetſtone and Enfield-Chace, was formerly frequented for its medicinal ſpring, found out 100 years ago, in a neighbouring common. Here is a remarkable good hog-market. In its neighbourhood is Enfield-chace.

Barnet-Friarn, *Mid.* joins Eaſt-Barnet.

Barnetton, *Durh.* near Lumley.

Barney, *Norf.* near Walſingham.

Barney, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Swale near Bladen.

Barnford, *Lanc.* near Bolton.

Barn-hill, *Cheſh.* 10 miles from Cheſter.

Barnholm, *Lincolnſh.* near Market-Deeping, the edge of Northamptonſhire

Barnham, or *Burnhill*, *Suſſex*, 3 miles S. W. of Arundel.

Barnham-Brome, *Norf.* near Kimberly-park.

Barnham, *George & Martyn*, *Suff.* on the ſide of Norfolk.

Barningham - Northwood, and *Barnham-Winter*, *Norf.* 2 villages weſt of Thurgarton.

Barningham, *Suff.* between Ixworth and Buddeſdale.

Barningham, *Norfolk*, near Saxthorp.

Barniton, *Durh.* 3 miles N. E. of Darlington.

Barnley, *Salop*, near Bridgenorth.

Barnoldſweek, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Settle.

Barnſdale, *Yorkſhire*, W. Riding, a moor 5 or 6 miles from Pontefract, acroſs which the great Roman cauſeway runs, from Doncaſter to Caſtleforth.

Barnſhall, *York.* W. Riding, near Doncaſter.

Barnſhaw, *Cheſh.* not far from Northwich.

Barnſhurſt, *Stafford.* near Wolverhampton.

Barnſide, *Lanc.* N. E. of Colne.

Barnſide, *Weſtmorl.* on the river Can, near Kendall.

Barnſley, *Dorſet.* near Winborne minſter.

Barnſton, *Cheſh.* near Thingwall.

Barnſton, *Dorſ.* 3 miles S. W. of Corſe-caſtle, in the pariſh of Knolle.

Barnſton, *Nott.* near Granby.

Barnſton, *Suff.* near Kedyton.

Barnſton, *Eſſex*, near Dunmow.

Barnſtreet, *Kent*, in the road from Cliff to the Buoy of the Nore.

Barnton, *Cheſh.* on the Weever, near Northwich.

BARNWELL, not far from Cambridge, where in the Normans time was an abbey, ſo called, ſays Camden, from the wells of children or bearns, becauſe they uſed to meet here for ſport, on St. John's eve; ſo that it came at laſt to be, what is now called, Midſummer-fair. This village was burnt down in the year 1731 and 1757. It is one mile from Cambridge. It had an abbey formerly, though now in ruins, the chapel of which ſerves the inhabitants for religious ſervice, and in it is a remarkable tablet to the memory of its late patron Jacob Butler, Eſq. who 1764 erected it in his life-time.

Barnwell, *St. Andrews*, *Northamptonſhire*, not far to the S. E. from Oundle, had a caſtle, now in ruins. Divers Roman coins have been dug up here formerly. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Barnwell All-Saints, *Northamp.*

not far from Great and Little Hadington.

Barnwood, *Glou.* on the London road to Glouceſter city, from whence it is diſtant only one mile. Here paſſed the Roman road from Glouceſter to Cirenceſter.

Barobon, *Weſtmor.* on the Lone river, 4 miles to the north of Kirby-Lonſdale.

Baroby, *Lincoln.* one mile from Grantham.

Barodon, *Northumb.* 6 miles N. of Newcaſtle.

Barohead, *Lanc.* in the N. W. part, near Walney-iſland.

Baropeg, *Hampſh.* 4 miles N. of Baſingſtoke.

Baroughdon, *Rutl.* 4 miles N. E. of Haringworth, on the other ſide of the river Weland.

Barowcote, *Derb.* 4 miles from Derby.

Barrels, *Warw.* near Stratford upon Avon.

Barret, *Cornw.* 3 miles from Loſtwithiel.

Barrington, *Magna & Parva*, *Glou.* 2 villages ſeparated by the river Windruſh, near Burford. At the former, which is on the north ſide of it, is a quarry of free-ſtone, ſo noted for its durableneſs, that much of it has been uſed in Weſtminſter-abbey, and the buildings at Woodſtock. Here is a fine ſeat near it that belonged to the late Earl of Talbot. The church is a handſome ſtone building, with a tower, finiſhed with battlements and pinnacles, and belongs to Great Barrington. That of Little Barrington, is neither ſo near or ſo large.

Barrington, *Glou.* a hamlet to the pariſh of Campden.

Barrington, *Camb.* near the river Cam, 7 miles S. W. of Cambridge.

Barrington, *Northumb.* 7 miles S. of Berwick.

Barrington, *Som.* 4 miles N. E. of Ilminſter.

Barisford, *Northumb.* 8 miles S. of Bellingham, on the ſame river.

Barrow, a river in Weſtmorland, which runs into the Burbeck, near Howſe-houſe.

Barrow upon the Soare, or Stour, *Leic.* 4 miles S. of Loughborough, lies in a chalky ſoil, of which the beſt lime is made for durable building. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Barrow, or *Berk*, *Rutl.* partly in the pariſh of Coleſmore.

Barrow, *Derb.* N. of Trent, oppoſite to Ingleby.

Barrow, *Linc.* near Barton, on the N. ſide of the county.

Barrow, *Norf.* between Porland and Aſhby.

Barrow, *Norf.* S. E. of North-Tuddenham.

Barrow, *Salop*, near Wenlock.

Barrow, *Som.* 3 miles from Briſtol.

Barrow, *Suff.* 4 miles W. of St. Edmundſbury.

Barrow-ford, *Lanc.* between Bowland-foreſt and the Ribble.

Barrow-hedges, *Surry*, near Croydon and Carſhalton.

Barrow, *Magna & Parva*, *Cheſh.* S. W. of Delamere-foreſt. Here formerly was an hoſpital for Knights Templars, now totally demoliſhed.

Barrow, N. and S. *Som.* a little north of Queen-Camel.

Barrow-point-hill, *Middleſ.* between Pinner-green and Weald-green, 3 miles from Harrow.

Barry, *Glam.* S. W. an iſland ſo called on the coaſt, where reſided and was buried a reputed ſaint or holy man of that name.

Barſeland, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, north from Blakeſtone-edge.

Barſham, *Suff.* on the river Ouſe, berween Beccles and Bungay.

Barſted, *Kent*, near Maidſtone.

Barſton, *Warwickſh.* on the river Blith, W. of Berkeſwell, of which pariſh it is a hamlet. It was a cuſtom here anciently, that the tenants could not marry their daughters, nor ſell any horſe-colts foaled upon their lands, without conſent of the lord of the manor. Here is a chapel, which has long ſince been annexed to the church of Berkeſwell.

Barterton, *Cheſh.* S. of Namptwich.

Barteſtrie, *Hereford.* on the river Frome, 6 miles N. E. of Hereford.

Bartherton, *Cheſhire*, N. W. of Northwich.

Bartlow, *Camb.* 2 miles from E. of Linton, by the old Roman way called Ikenild-ſtreet, 12 miles from Cambridge.

BARTON, *Linc.* 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 30 S. E. of York, and 165 from London, is a large ſtraggling town of moſt note for the dangerous horſe-ferry to Hull over the Humber, which is 6 miles over, and for the cock matches which are made here ſometimes with the people of Axholm. The fair is Trinity-Thurſ. Market on Monday.

Barton, *Bedf.* 8 miles beyond Luton in the London road to Bedford, noted for a petrifying ſpring.

Barton, in the Iſle of Wight, one mile from Cowes, has a fine proſpect of Portſmouth and Spithead.

Barton on the Heath, *Warw.* near Long Compton, on the borders of Oxfordſhire and Glouceſterſhire.

BARTON UPON NEEDWOOD, *Staf.* ſo called by reaſon of its ſituation upon that foreſt near Whichnor. There is a chapel here in the form of Henry VIIth's at Weſtminſter. Fairs May 3, Nov. 8.

Barton, *Bucks*, S. W. of Buckingham.

Barton, *Camb.* S. of Cottenham, and 3 miles W. of Cambridge.

Barton, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Malpas, between the river Dee and the road to Cheſter.

Barton, *Heref.* N. of Kyneton, on the W. ſide of the river Arrow.

Barton, *Heref.* near Webley.

Barton, *Lanc.* in the road from Preſton to Garſtang, remarkable for a ſalt ſpring.

Barford, *Lanc.* near Eccles, in the road from Mancheſter to Warrington.

Barford, *Lanc.* near the Moſs, W. of Ormſkirk, where is a ſpring of ſalt-water, ſuppoſed to proceed from ſome rock of ſalt.

Barton, *Leic.* near Hogs Norton.

Barton, *Northamp.* S. of Aſhby, in the road to Wellingborough.

Barton, *Nott.* near the river Trent, in the S. W. part of the county, near it is a hill, on the top of which is a Roman camp, where many coins have been found.

Barton, *Oxf.* near Beckley-park.

Barton, *Oxf.* its heath extends near Chipping-Norton.

Barton, *Som.* near Bath.

Barton, *Som.* W. of the Lydfords, near the road from Bruton to Sedgemore.

Barton, *Som.* S. of Pitmiſter, near Blackdown-hills.

Barton, *Stafford.* between Bradley and a river that runs into the Peak.

Barton, *Suff.* near St. Edmund's Bury.

Barton, *Warw.* a hamlet of Bitford, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire.

Barton, *Weſtmorl.* near Penrith.

Barton, *York.* N. Riding, W. of New-Malton.

Barton, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Barneſley.

Barton All-Saints, *Blendiſh*, *Row*, *St. Andrew's*, *and St. Mary*, *Norf.* are all in the S. W. part of the county, near Fincham, towards the borders of Cambridgeſhire.

Barton-Bak-Puiz, *and Barton-Blunt*, *Derb.* between Boylſton and Sutton, and 2 rivers than run into the Dove.

Barton-court, *Berks*, not far from Sunningwell.

Barton-Parva, *Suff.* S. E. of Mildenhall.

BARTON-PEVEREL, *Hampſh.* 2 miles N. E. of Rumſey. Fair July 31.

BARTON-REGIS, *Glou.* Fair on Sept. 28.

Barton-Seagrave, *Northamp.* E. of Kettering.

Barton-Stacy, *Hamp.* 3 miles S. E. of Andover.

Barton-Steple, *Oxf.* near Kiddington.

Barton-Street, *Glou.* near Glouceſter.

BARTON-UNDERWOOD, *Staf.* Fair May 3.

Barton-Weſtcote, *Oxf.* N. W. of Barton-Steple.

Bertrams, *Hertf.* between Ware and Hadham, 2 miles from each.

Barwell, *Leiceſt.* 2 miles N. E. of Hinckley.

Barwell-court, *Surry*, 2 miles from Kingſton, Hampton-court, and Epſom.

* BARWICK, or BERWICK upon Tweed, *Northumb.* 334 miles from London, is both a town and county of itſelf. It was fortified with a caſtle, &c. now in ruins, and encompaſſed with a wall, except on the E. and S. E. where it is waſhed by the ſea, and on the S. W. by the river. The place belonged formerly to Scotland, was the capital of that, ſtill called, Berwickſhire, and one of the four towns where the royal boroughs of Scotland held their convention. Ever ſince King Edward I. firſt took it from the Scots, it has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. It has been poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, without diſturbance, ever ſince the reign of Edward IV. when it was taken by the Engliſh by Sir Thomas Stanley. It was incorporated by King James I. though it had ſeveral charters long before, ſome as ancient as the reign of Henry V. but is independent of both England and Scotland, as is conſpicuous by all proclamations, briefs, &c. Its language and laws are a mixture of Scots and Engliſh. The ſtreets are narrow but well paved. The town is ſituated on an eminence that commands far into the ocean, and has the Tweed rolling juſt below; it is large, well-built, and populous, governed by a mayor, recorder, 4 bailiffs, and a common-council. Corn, ſalmon, and moſt other proviſions are ſold very cheap at its market. It has a fine modern church, a good town-houſe and exchange, and a beautiful bridge, 300 yards long, with 15 arches over the Tweed, and leads to the ſuburb, called Tweed-mouth, where is another church; and between the town-walls and its once ſtately caſtle, is another ſuburb, called Caſtle-gate. Here is a noble fiſhery of ſalmon, which are carried on horſes to Shields, to be cured, pickled, and then ſent to London, where they are ſold as Newcaſtle ſalmon. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of fine ſtockings, and a charity-ſchool. The harbour is but mean, and not navigable very far within it; for the bridge is within one mile and a half of the bar at the mouth of the river, though the tide flows about 4 miles above the town. The bar is alſo too high for any ſhips that draw above 12 foot water, nor is there any good riding in the offings near it. Its fair is in Trinity-week. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday. Its juriſdiction, which extends about two miles N. and N. W. abounds with corn, hay, and paſturage. It is fortified in the modern manner, and it has commodious barracks for the garriſon.

Barwick in Elmet, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, near Aberforth. It appears by the rubbiſh to have been encompaſſed with a wall. It was famous in former times for a granary erected at it by the kings of Northumberland, to ſupply their armies with corn. Its church which was ornamented with painted glaſs, is totally ſtripped of that ornament. Here is a remarkable mount, called Hall-Tower-hill, which has two trenches round it; and on the north ſide of the town is a high ſteep Roman bulwark, part of the Roman way from Bramham-Moor, and called Wendel-hill.

Barwick, *Salop*, near Wellington.

Barwick, *Som.* S. of Yeovil, on the borders of Dorſet.

Barwick, *York.* N. Riding, on the Tees, near Ingleby.

BARWICK-BASSET, *Wilts*, N. of Marlborough, in the road to Highworth; has a fair Nov. 6.

Barwick-Field, *Cumb.* near Wigton.

Barwick in the Brakes, *Norf.* N. W. part of the county, between Bagthorp and Stanhoo.

Barwick, *Magna & Parva*, *Salop*, near the Severn, N. of Shrewſbury.

Barwick-Roundbuy, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, near Bradforth.

Barygate, Salop. on the Severn, half way between Bewdly and Bridgenorth.

Baſchurch, Salop, 2 miles E. from Ryton of the 11 towns.

Baſcomb, Hamp. S. W. of Chriſtchurch.

Baſcote, Warw. on the river Ichene, S. of Long-Itchingſton.

Baſe, Herif. near Broxbourne.

Basford, Nott. in the S. W. part of the county, near Bilburgh.

Basford, Staff. on the river Dove, 7 miles E. of Leake.

Baſhall, Yorkſh. W. Riding, near Mitton.

Baſham, E. and W. Norf. S. W. from Walſingham.

Baſham-North, Norf. 3 miles S. W. of Walſingham.

Baſing, Hamp. N. of Baſingſtoke.

Baſingfield, Nott. in the pariſhes of Holm and Bridgeford-Eaſt.

BASINGSTOKE, *Hamp.* 16 miles N. E. of Wincheſter, and 46 from London; from whence it is a great thoroughfare to the weſt. It is a large populous town, with a great market for all ſorts of corn, eſpecially barley, here being a great trade in malt, as there is alſo in druggets, ſhalloons, &c. 'Tis a mayor town, with a recorder, 7 aldermen, 7 capital burgeſſes, &c. Beſides the church here was a very neat chapel, now ruinous; the roof of it was adorned with the hiſtory of the holy prophets, apoſtles, and diſciples of Chriſt. Near it is a free ſchool, beſides which here are 3 charity ſchools, in one whereof 12 boys are taught, clothed, and maintained, by the Skinners company in London. The adjacent country, though ſurrounded with woods, is rich in paſture, and ſprinkled with fine houſes, and a brook runs by the town, which it has plenty of trout. Its fairs are Wedneſday in Whitſun-Week, and Oct. 10. Market on Weduеſday.

BASINGSTOKE-DOWNS, *Hampſh.* A bloody battle was fought here in 871, between the Danes and Weſt-Saxons. A fair on Eaſter-Tueſday and Sept. 16.

Baſingſton, Surry, S. W. of Bagſhot.

Baſlow, Derb. in the High-Peak, a chapel in the pariſh of Bakewell.

Baſon, Dev. near Perry-Pomery.

Baſſaleg, Monm. S. W. of Newport, in the road to Cardiffe.

Baſſet, Eſſex, near Little-Baddow, between Malden and Chelmsford.

Baſſet's-Croſs, Warw. E. of Sutton-Colfield.

BASSILDON, *Eſſex,* between N. Benfleet and Langdon; has a fair on the 24th of September.

Baſſildon, Berks, on the Thames, 8 miles N. W. of Reading.

Baſſingborn, Camb. N. of Royſton, 11 miles from Cambridge.

Baſſing-Hall, Eſſex, near Biſhop's-Stortford.

Baſſingham, Linc. N. E. of Stapleford.

Baſſingham, Norf. about the midway between Aleſham and Holt.

Baſſingthorp, Linc. near Corby.

Baſſingthwate, Cumb. 5 miles N. of Keſwick, in the road to Cockermouth, remarkable for its beautiful proſpects, being ſurrounded by mountains piled on mountains, which form an awful circle, and ſeems to ſhut it from all the reſt of the world.

Baſtian-Bridge, Som. over a ſtream that runs into the Parret near Huntſpill.

Baſtin-weſt, Dev. between Barnſtaple and Biddiford.

Baſton, Linc. near Langtoft.

Baſton, Kent, near Bromley.

Baſtwick, Norf. on a ſtream near Ludham, juſt above its influx into the Thurn.

Baſwich, Staff. near Stafford, at the conflux of the Penk and the Sow.

Batch, Heref. between the Golden-Vale and Radnorſhire.

Bathcott, Salop. near Munſlow.

Batcomb, Dorſ. 4 miles E. Everſhot.

Batcomb, Som. 4 miles N. of Bruton.

Bateley, York. W. Riding, 7 miles E. of Halifax.

* BATH, *Som.* 9 miles from Frome, 12 from Briſtol, and 108 miles from

London. All the different names that this city has borne in different ages and languages, have been taken from its medicinal waters, viz. Aquæ Solis, or Waters of the Sun, of the Romans; Caer Baden and Caer Ennant, the City of Baths; and the City of Ointment, of the Britons; and the Acmanchesters, the City of Valentudinarians, of the Saxons. The baths consist of the King's-bath, the Queen's-bath, the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, the Leper-bath, and the Duke of Kingston's bath. The waters are pleasant to the taste, and impregnated with a vitriolic principle, yielding, upon evaporation, a little neutral salt, and a calcarious earth and iron. They are very efficacious in strengthening the bowels and stomach, bracing the relaxed fibres, and invigorating the circulation. In bilious complaints they are counted specific, and prove serviceable in most nervous, paralytic, rheumatic, and gouty complaints. 'Tis so frequented by the sound for pleasure, as well as the sick for health, that in some seasons, especially when the place has been honoured with any of the royal family, here have been 6000 strangers. The springs were, doubtless, fenced in by the Romans with a wall to separate them from the common springs; and the tradition is very probable, that they made subterranean canals to carry off the other waters, left they should mix with these; for the town and neighbourhood abound with cold springs; which in some places rise very near the hot ones. As this city lies in a valley surrounded with an amphitheatrical circle of hills, the heat of its waters, and their milky detergent quality, are ascribed to a mixture of two different waters distilling from two of those hills, viz. Charton-Down and Lansdown; the former of which has springs that are sulphureous, or bituminous, mixed with nitre, and the latter such as are tinctured with iron ore: besides the adjacent country abounds with mines of coals, which are agreed to be sulphureous and bituminous. In the King's-bath is the statue of King Bladud, whom Mr. Camden calls the soothsayer, with an inscription, which says that he first discovered the virtues of these waters 300 years before Christ. It has a handsome pump-room, where gentlemen and ladies go in the mornings to drink the waters, where they have a band of musick that plays all the time. In the Cross-bath is a monument of marble, representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, attended by angels; erected by the Earl of Melford, who was secretary of state for Scotland, when K. James II. met his queen here. The King's-bath is a large bason of 65 feet 10 inches, by 40 feet 10 inches, containing 346 tuns, 2 hogsheads, and 36 gallons of water, when filled to its usual height. In the middle is a wooden building, with niches and seats, for the accommodation of the bathers. There are also iron rings all round for them to hold by; and guides, both male and female, to attend them in the bath. The person intending to bathe puts on, at his own lodgings, a bathing dress of brown canvas hired for the purpose; and is carried in a close chair, of a particular make, to one of the slips which open into the bath. There he descends by steps into the water, where he is attended by a guide. Having staid his stated time in the bath, he ascends again into the slip, where he puts off his bathing-dress, and being wrapt up in blankets, is carried home to bed, where he lies for some time to encourage perspiration. The King's-bath is overlooked by the company in the pump-room: and adjoining to it are places furnished with pumps to pour the hot streams on any particular part of the body. The Queen's-bath communicates with the King's, from which it is filled; therefore the water of it is not so hot, being at a greater distance from the source. As the heat is here more moderate, the bathers descend first into the Queen's-bath, and advance gradually to the center of the other. In the year

1755, the abbey-houſe, or priory, belonging to the Duke of Kingſton, was taken down, in order to erect a more commodious pile of building; and in digging for the foundation, the workmen diſcovered, about 20 feet below the ſurface of the earth, the remains of Roman baths and ſudatories conſtructed upon an elegant plan, with floors ſuſpended on pillars, and ſurrounded with tubulated bricks, for the conveyance of heat and vapour. Theſe were ſupplied by a ſpring of hot water, of the ſame properties and temperature with thoſe of the King's-bath; and the ſewer was found ſtill entire, that conveyed the waſte water into the river. The duke having cleared the ſpring and the ſewer, erected ſeveral convenient baths and ſudatories on the ſpot, where invalids may be accommodated at all hours, by night as well as by day. The two ſeaſons are the ſpring and autumn; but thoſe who take the waters purely for their health do not regard the ſeaſons, but drink them all the year round. There are a number of genteel ſedan-chairs, which carry people to any diſtance, not exceeding half a mile, for ſixpence. The company aſſemble in the afternoon, alternately, at two ſtately rooms, to converſe together, or play at cards. At a very pretty new theatre near the parades, plays are acted every other night; and there are balls twice a week, for which and the rooms, and books at the libraries, the gentry generally ſubſcribe. The city is ſurrounded with hills on all ſides, except a little opening to the Eaſt and Weſt, through which the Avon runs. This river, which has been made navigable to Briſtol by act of parliament, waſhes the city on the Eaſt and South ſides, and there is an elegant bridge over it. This city hath formerly had a ſlight wall, of which ſome part ſtill remains, as well as one or two of its gates; but almoſt all the new buildings, and much the greateſt and fineſt part of the city, is without the walls, particularly on the Weſt, the fine ſquare called Queen's-ſquare, in the middle of which is a ſmall garden, with gravel walks, and an obeliſk in the center. The whole ſquare, by its uniformity, has the appearance of one houſe, though it is divided into ſeveral, and is 520 feet in front, and 260 in depth. Each front has 63 windows, and each end 31. Two of the other ſides ſerve as wings to the principal ſide, each of which contains 24 houſes upon a perfect ſquare of 210 feet; and the front of theſe wings have each 25 windows; ſo that when the whole building is ſurveyed in front, it will ſhew 113 windows, extend 1040 feet, and from the neighbouring hills look like one grand palace. The ſtone of which the houſes in Queen's-ſquare are built, was dug out of the quarries upon Charlton-down (where the horſe-races are kept) and brought from thence down a ſteep hill by a curious machine, the contrivance of the late Ralph Allen, Eſq. by which means the ſtone came ſo cheap to the builders, that the fronts of the houſes on the N. ſide of the ſquare coſt no more than 500l. though it is above 200 feet in extent, and enriched with columns and pilaſters of the Corinthian order. To the North of Queen's-ſquare is the King's Circus, of a circular form, and eſteemed one of the moſt elegant places in England; conſiſting of houſes built on an uniform plan, with three openings at equal diſtances to the South, Eaſt, and Weſt, leading into as many ſtreets. The fronts of the houſes, which are all three ſtories high, are adorned with three rows of columns in pairs, of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, the frize embelliſhed with ſculpture. The whole has an air of magnificence, which cannot fail to ſtrike the moſt indifferent ſpectator. In the center of the area is a reſervoir, or baſon filled by two or three ſprings riſing in the neighbouring hills; whence the ſtreets in this diſtrict are ſupplied with water. On the South ſide of the town are the North and South

parades, two noble walks, paved with hewn ſtone, raiſed upon arches, facing each an elegant row of houſes on one ſide, and having a ſtone baluſtrade on the other. Theſe, with the two ſtreets that join them, were planned and executed by one Mr. Wood, an able architect, who likewiſe built the ſquare, and projected the Circus. To the Weſt of the Circus is another elegant pile called the Creſcent. In this ſquare is alſo a noble ball-room, and an aſſembly room, a garden for the ladies, and a bowling-green for the gentlemen. There is a terrace alſo of 500 yards in circumference, and divers other walks in common for all people. A bridge of three arches is built over the Avon, from the market-place to Bathwick-fields. Great quantities of the ſtone are dug out of the quarries and ſent by the Avon to Briſtol, and from thence to London, &c. Of this Bath-ſtone Mr. Allen alſo built himſelf a very magnificent houſe, called Prior-park, with a fine chapel, which upon the whole may be reckoned one of the moſt beautiful ſeats in England. St. Peter's cathedral here, which was the abbey, is ſuppoſed to be on the ſpot, where ſtood the temple of Minerva, the patroneſs of baths. The two public rooms ſtand betwixt the North-Parade and Orange-grove; which laſt is a ſquare planted with trees, having in the middle a ſtone obeliſk, inſcribed in Latin to the late Prince of Orange, who recovered his health in conſequence of drinking the Bath waters, and gave his name to this part of the town. Several new ſtreets and rows have of late years been built on the North-ſide of Bath, in the neighbourhood of the ſquare, ſuch as Gay-ſtreet, Milſom-ſtreet, Edgar-row, Harlequin-row, Gaſkod's-Buildings, King's-mead-ſtreet, Brock-ſtreet, &c. Their advantages for building here are very great, having excellent free-ſtone, rag-ſtone, and ſlate in the neighbourhood. One ſort of their lime is as white as ſnow. The guild-hall of Bath ſtands in the market-place, and is ſaid to be built on a plan of Inigo Jones; which, however, exhibits nothing worthy of that great architect: beſides, one end of it has been rebuilt in a different ſtile. The hall is ornamented with ſome portraits of the late Prince of Wales and other remarkable perſonages: here are alſo the effigies of the Britiſh king Coel, who is ſaid to have given the city its firſt charter; and of Edgar a Saxon king, who was crowned here; but the greateſt curioſity of the place is a Minerva's head in bronze, a real antique, dug up in Stall-ſtreet, in the year 1725. Bath boaſts a noble infirmary, or general hoſpital, for the reception of the ſick and lame from all parts of the three kingdoms. It extends 100 feet in front, and 90 in depth, being capable of receiving 150 patients. Here was anciently a monaſtery, of which the preſent cathedral was the church: begun to be built in 1137, and finiſhed in 1612. It is a venerable pile; the principal front of which is adorned with angels aſcending and deſcending. The biſhop of the dioceſe is nominated both from Bath and Wells; yet he and his chapter always reſide at Wells. There are three other churches in Bath, and ſeveral chapels and meeting-houſes. Beſides the infirmary, there are ſeveral other hoſpitals, almſhouſes and ch. ſchools. St. John's hoſpital, is founded for poor ſick people; and there is a chapel belonging to it, built all of white free-ſtone. There is an almſhouſe, called Ruſcot's charity, for 12 men, and 12 women. The other almspeople of Bath are chiefly maintained by the chamber, and have each 3s. and 4d. a week. Thoſe admitted at the Lepers hoſpital are recommended by the juſtices of the peace, and the miniſter of the pariſh, and are admitted every May and September. The chamber has ſeveral ancient charters, but acts by Queen Elizabeth's. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, 8 aldermen, of whom two are juſtices of the peace, and 24

common-council men. The city is extremely well provided with ſtage-coaches, poſt-coaches, chaiſes, machines, and waggons. Bath is the general hoſpital of the nation, and a great number of invalids find benefit from the waters: but as the city lies in a bottom ſurrounded by very high hills, the air is conſtantly ſurcharged with damps; and indeed this place is more ſubject to rain than moſt other parts in England. The markets are remarkably well ſupplied with proviſions of all kinds at reaſonable rates, particularly fiſh and poultry. They alſo afford excellent mutton fed upon Lanſdown, one of the higheſt hills that overlook the city. This down, remarkable for its pure air, extends about three miles; and at the extremity of it there is a ſtone monument, with an inſcription, erected to the memory of Sir Bevil Granville, who was here killed in a battle which he fought with the parliament's army in the reign of Charles I. The cloth manufactures in Bath are very conſiderable. The magiſtracy take great care in preſerving good order; and the prices of lodging, of coach and chair-hire, &c. are under certain regulations. In and about Bath are alſo pleaſant walks, a theatre, and every thing that can render the place agreeable. In 1774 it ſuffered much from an inundation. Market on Saturday. They ſend two members to parliament. Its annual fairs are on February 3 and June 29. It is ſituated 12 miles E. of Briſtol, and 110 W. of London.

Bath, *Dev.* E. of the Taw river, near N. Tawton.

Bathampton, *Wilts*, the ſame as Badhampton.

Batheley, *Norf.* W. of Holt.

Batheſton, *Som.* 3 miles E. from Bath under Lanſdown-hill.

Bathford, *Som.* 4 miles N. E. of Bath, on the Avon, in the London road. In digging a cellar under ground in this pariſh in the laſt century, a Roman pavement was found here all chequered.

Bathgate, *Derby.* a Roman cauſeway that runs through this county.

Bathing-Hall, *Dev.* E. of the Taw river, a little S. of Barnſtaple.

Bathly, *Notting.* near Sherwood-foreſt.

Bathurſt-Wood, *Suſſ.* near Battle-abbey.

Bathwick, *Som.* 1 mile from Bath, on the other ſide of the Avon.

Batings, *York.* W. Riding, near the hills of Blackeſtone-edge.

Batiſmore, *Suff.* 5 miles W. of Needham.

Batlow, *Suſſex*, near Haſtings.

Batnall, *Worc.* 1 mile from the city.

Batsford, *Glouceſt.* 4 miles from Campden, 6 from Stow, and 29 from Glouceſter. The great Roman road from the north in its way to Cirenceſter paſſes through this place, and there is a ſmall entrenchment almoſt entire, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Romans. Here is an elegant ſeat of Mr. Freeman.

BATTEL, *Suſſex*, 6 miles from Haſtings, and 57 from London. Its old name was Epiton; but took the preſent from the deciſive battle fought October 14, 1066, between King Harold and William Duke of Normandy, in which the former, with 60,000 men on both ſides were killed. This is commonly called the battle of Haſtings. By this deciſive blow in favour of the Conqueror, the Engliſh became ſubject to him, and he was ſoon after acknowledged king of England. On Heathfield, or rather Headfield plain, where the battle was fought (ſo called, probably, from ſo many heads or lives having been loſt on it) which is not far off, he founded a monaſtery of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Martin, whoſe abbot was mitred, and called it Battel-abbey, both in commemoration of his own ſucceſs, and that the monks of it ſhould pray for the ſouls of the ſlain. Its abbot could protect the greateſt villains that fled to it, and even ſave the life of any that was going to be executed. By the remains of it, it was, no doubt, a ſtately pile

and almoſt 1 mile in compaſs. The gate-houſe, which is almoſt entire, ſerves for the ſeſſions, and other public meetings. The incumbent of the church here is called dean of Battel. The town is reckoned unhealthy, becauſe it is low and dirty. Here is made the fineſt gunpowder in England. It has alſo a harbour for barges, and a charity-ſchool for 40 boys. There is a hill near it, with a beacon on it; for which reaſon it is called Beacon-hill, though its old name is Standard-hill, becauſe the Conqueror ſet up his ſtandard on it, the day before his above-mentioned victory. Beſides its weekly market on Thurſday, here is a monthly one on Tueſday, and a fair November 22 and Whitſun-Monday, and on Battlefield Auguſt 2.

Batteldon, *Bedf.* near Cranfield.

Batten-Hall and Park, *Worc.* 2 or 3 miles from Worceſter city, in the pariſh of Wittenton.

Batten's-Drain, *Camb.* in the iſle of Ely.

Batterſby, *Durham*, on the Were river near that city, noted for medicinal waters in its neighbourhood.

Batterſby, *York.* N. Riding, near Cleveland.

Batterſey, *Surry*, on the Thames, 4 miles from Richmond, and 4 from London. A free-ſchool is founded here, and a wooden bridge lately built acroſs the Thames to Chelſea. The neighbouring gardens are noted for producing the fineſt aſparagus. The church has been lately rebuilt, and is a handſome edifice.

Battin-Caſtle, *Devon.* not far from Dartmore.

Battle-Bridge, *Eſſex*, to the S. E. of Chelmsford.

Battle-Bridge, *Middl.* near London, in the way to Pancras.

Battle-Edge, *Oxf.* near Burford, where on Midſummer-eve a feſtival is celebrated, in honour of a victory which one of the Weſt-Saxon kings gained here, over a king of the Merchians

BATTLEFIELD, *Salop*, 5 miles N. E. of Shrewſbury, between the roads to Cheſter and Holywell. Here is a fair Aug. 2. A victory was obtained here by Henry IV. over the forces under Henry Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur. It is governed by a conſtable, and conſiſts of about 400 houſes and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long broad ſtreet paved, but no manufactory.

Battleham, *Surry*, between Clapham and Tooting.

Battleſton, *Bedf.* N. W. of Hockley-in-the-Hole, and on the Roman road, called Watling-ſtreet, 12 miles S. W. of Bedford.

Battris, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Settle.

Baveleigh, *Devon.* near Worlington.

Bavington, *Magna & Parva*, *Northumberland*, between Swinburn-caſtle and Kirkharle.

Baulterley, *Staff.* 5 miles from Newcaſtle.

Baunton, *Dorſet.* on the coaſt, 4 miles S. of Bridport. S. W. from Waldiſh. It is a chapelry to Loders, and the chapel is a ſmall fabrick.

Baunton, *Glou.* one mile from Cirenceſter, 16 from Glouceſter, on the ſide of the Churn river. The church is ſmall and has no tower.

BAWTRE, *York.* W. Riding, 152 miles from London, near the river Idle, 8 or 10 miles from its fall into the Trent, and partly in Nottinghamſhire, noted for a trade in mill-ſtones, and being a great thoroughfare in the poſt-road to Scotland. It is well furniſhed with inns. The river brings hither from Derbyſhire, not only mill and grind-ſtones, but lead, and iron ware from Sheffield, which are conveyed hence to Stockwith, Burton, Hull, &c. it being the centre of all exportation from the Riding wherein it is ſituated. Market Wedneſday and Saturday. Fair 4 days in Whitſun week, Old Martinmas, Nov. 22.

Bawburgh, *Norf.* 4 miles from Norwich.

Bawder, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees by Cudderſton.

Bawdrip, *Som.* W. of the Parret, juſt below Bridgewater.

Bawdſey, *Suff.* near Harwich, was formerly a market town. Here is a haven for ſmall veſſels at the mouth of the river Deben.

Bawdſwell, *Norf.* W. of Repeham, in the road from Dereham to Holt.

Bawne, *York.* N. Riding, 6 miles from Pontefract.

Bawſey, *Norfolk*, 2 miles E. of Lynn-regis.

Bawthorp, *Lanc.* near the conflux of 2 rivers, N. of Townley.

Bawton, *Glou.* N. of Cirencester.

Baxfield, *Eſſex*, near Chelmsford.

Baxterley, *Warw.* 4 miles W. of Atherſton, is a hamlet of Grendon.

Baydon, *Wilts*, N. of Auburn and its chace.

Bayeſdale, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, 8 miles S. E. of Stokeſley.

Bayfield, *Norf.* N. of Holt, in the road to Clay.

Bayford, *Hertf.* 3 miles from Hertford and 18 from London.

Bayhall, *Kent*, near Pembury.

Bayhall, *Kent*, near Tunbridge, near which are the ruins of the ancient ſeat of the Earls of Clare.

Bayham, *Suſſex*, near Tunbridge-wells, where are the remains of a monaſtery.

Bayldon, *York.* W. Riding, a chapel, 6 miles S. W. of Otley.

Bayles, *Berks*, 3 m. from Windſor.

Baylies-Court, *Suſſex*, on the coaſt between Middleton and the mouth of the river Are.

Bayly-Park, *Suff.* in the pariſh of Heathfield.

Baynard, *Surry*, on the borders of Suſſex, between Haſlemere and East-Grinſtead.

Baynton, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, 8 miles S. W. of Fordlingham, in the road from Beverley to Kilham, in that mountainous tract, called Yorkſwold.

Baynton, *Northamp.* 3 miles from Stamford, and 6 from Peterborough.

Baynton, *Wilts*, 5 miles N. E. of Weſtbury.

Bayton, *Suff.* near Wulpit.

Bayton, *Worc.* 9 miles S. W. of Bewdley, in the foreſt of Wire.

Beabridge, *Salop*, 4 miles E. of Bridgenorth.

Beach, *Glou.* N. of Winterborn.

Beach, *Staff.* 3 miles N. E. of Eccleſhall, noted for a quarry of good ſtone for building.

Beach, *Kent*, near Hartlip.

Beach, *Wilts*, near Ambreſbury.

Beachampton, *Bucks*, on the Ouſe, 3 miles S. W. of Stony-Stratford.

Beachams, *Hertford.* 2 miles N. of Buntingford.

Beaches, *Hertf.* between Burnt-Pelham and Stocken-Pelham, on the borders of Eſſex.

Beach, *Land*, *and Water*, *Camb.* 5 miles from Cambridge.

Beachwood, *Hertf.* in the pariſh of Flamſtead.

Beachworth-Eaſt, *Surry*, where was a caſtle on a knoll, near Boxley-hill, between Darking and Rygate.

Beachworth-Weſt, *Surry*, on the other ſide of the river, oppoſite East-Beachworth.

Beachley, *Bucks*, near Fenny Stratford, where was formerly an hoſpital for poor travellers.

Beachly, *Monm.* the ferry between which and the village of Auſt is called Beachy paſſage, and is but 2 miles from Cheſtow.

Beachy-head, *Suſſex*, a promontory on the coaſt between Haſtings and Shoreham. It is noted for ſhipwrecks in ſtormy weather, and has ſeveral caverns made in it by the ſea. It projects perpendicularly over the beach, from which it has its name, and is the higheſt on all the ſouth coaſt of England. From Arundel to this headland, the country along the coaſt, for a good breadth, riſes into high hills, called the South Downs. This cape is memorable for the defeat of the Engliſh and Dutch fleets near it, by a ſuperior force of the French, June 30, 1690.

Beacliffe, *York.* W. Riding, on the edge of the county, 5 miles S. of Sheffield.

Beacon, *Hamp.* in the New-foreſt, 7 miles S. W. of Wincheſter.

Beacon-Hill, *Eſſex*, oppoſite to Landguard-fort, and on the S. ſide of the mouth of the port of Harwich, has a large high light-houſe upon it, for the ſake of ſhips paſſing into or by it. Here is a well of petrifying water.

Beacon-Hill, *Wilts*, between Marlborough and Sandy-lane.

BEACONFIELD, *Bucks*, 8 miles from Marlow, 24 miles from London, in the road to Oxford, with ſeveral good large inns. It has a market on Thurſday, and fairs on Feb. 13, and Holy Thurſday.

Beadle-End, *Eſſex*, not far from Chelmsford.

Beadlow, *Bedf.* near Wreſt.

Beaforme, *Eſſex*, near Gosfield.

Beakeſborn, *Kent*, 4 miles S. E. of Canterbury, has long been a member of the port of Haſtings, and enjoyed the liberties of a Cinque-port, by virtue of a ſpecial grant of Edward III.

Beale, a river in Suſſex and Kent, which runs into the Medway, near Twyford-bridge.

Bealing, *Magna & Parva*, *Suff.* one to the N. W. the other to the S. W. of Woodbridge.

BEALT, BEALTH, or BUILTH, *Brecknockſh.* 16 miles from Brecknock, 92 from Cheſter, and 171 miles from London. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Wye, over which it has a bridge, and conſiſts of about one hundred houſes, whoſe inhabitants have a trade in ſtockings. It had formerly a caſtle, whoſe ruins are not even viſible, except the mount or keep. It is admitted to have been a place of great antiquity, and to have been one of the ſtations of the Romans, ſuppoſed that of Ballæum Sylurum. There are ſtill the veſtiges of a camp. Pavements and other curioſities have been diſcovered. The caſtle was rebuilt by Mortimer, Earl of March, but with great part of the town in 1690 was deſtroyed by fire. Market on Mondays, Thurſdays and Saturdays. Fairs June 27, Oct. 2, and Dec. 6.

Beamhurſt, *Staff.* near a river, 4 miles N. E. of Uttoxeter.

Beaminſter, ſee *Beminſter*.

Beamiſh, *Durh.* near Cheſter-in-the-Street.

Beamond, *Cumb.* near Carliſle.

Beamond, *Hamp.* between Fareham and Portſmouth.

Beamond-End, *Hertf.* N. E. from St. Alban's, on the N. ſide of the London road.

Beamond-Hill, *Durh.* a little N. of Darlington, by the road to Durham.

Beamond cum Moſe, *Eſſex*, near Colcheſter.

Beamond, *Rutl.* in Lyfield-foreſt.

Beane, a river in Hertfordſhire, which runs into the Lea river near Hoddeſdon.

Bear, *Dev.* in the road from Lyme to Exeter, and 4 miles from Plymouth, was called Bear-Ferris. In the reign of Henry VI. here were ſilver mines, but have been ſince diſcontinued. The rectory here is a good benefice, the pariſh being ſo large, that it had formerly two chapels of eaſe. The church is at one end of the pariſh, cloſe by the banks of the river Tamar, with only a few cottages near it.

Bear, *Devon*, a little to the S. of Bradninch, on the E. ſide of the Colomb river.

* BEAR-ALSTON, or BERALSTON, or, as ſome call it, BORALSTON, *Dev.* on the river Tave, 3 miles from Taviſtock, and 212 from London, is a ſmall, but ancient borders by preſcription, and is governed by a portreeve, who is choſen yearly. The burgage-holders, who pay 3d. a year, or more, acknowledgement for the land they hold in the borough to the lord of the manor, are the only voters for its members, who are returned by the portreeve. This place, though of ſuch conſideration as to ſend two members to parliament, is only a hamlet, in the pariſh of Bear-Ferris above-mentioned, from the church of which it lies near two miles. It did not ſend members till

the 27th of Eliz. when many other mean boroughs had the like ſummons; and, in its firſt return, it was called Berealveſton. Its houſes, which are not a hundred, are but ordinary, and its market on Thurſday but inconſiderable.

Beard-Hall, *Derby*. in the High-Peak.

Bear-Hall, *Staff*. near Chedle.

Bear-Houſe, *Hamp*. 5 miles north of Fareham.

Bear-Houſe, *York*. E. Riding, 4 miles N. of Hull.

Bearle, *Northumb*. in the ward of Tyndale.

Bearley, *Heref*. 3 miles N. E. of Webley.

Bearley, *Warw*. 4 miles N. of Stratford upon Avon.

Bear-Park, *Durh*. 2 miles N. W. of that city.

Bearſton, *Salop*, in the N. E. part of the county, near Staffordſhire.

Bearton, *Bucks*, N. E. of Aleſbury.

Bearwick, *Hamp*. N. W. of Wincheſter.

Beauchamp-Oton, *Eſſex*, on the borders of Suffolk, and near Clare.

Beauchamp, *St. Paul and Walter*, *Eſſex*, 2 villages in the neighbourhood of the former.

Beaucham's-Court, *Warw*. N. of Aulceſter, in the London road to Droitwich.

Beauchief, *Derby*. near Dronfield, where was formerly a magnificent abbey, now only exhibiting the ruins of its former grandeur.

Beauchin, *Dorſet*. in the pariſh of Whitchurch.

Beaudeſert, *Staff*. 5 miles from Litchfield. Coal is dug here for carving, though the common uſe of it is for firing. Here are the remains of a large fortification, called Caſtle-hill, which is ſuppoſed to have been caſt up by the Daniſh king Canute, when he ravaged this part of the country. This hill is ſo high, that it is ſaid to command a view of nine counties.

BEAUDESERT, or, as it is called in the maps, BELDESERT, *Warw*. N. E. of Henley, and had its name from its pleaſant ſituation. It had in King Stephen's reign a charter for a market on Sunday, which was changed by another for Monday. Fair Sept. 1.

Beauford, or *Fairford*, *Devon*. 3 miles S. E. of Torrington.

Beaufront, *Northumb*. upon the Tine.

BEAULIEU, *Hamp*. 4 miles S. W. of Southampton. Fairs April 15 and Sept. 4.

* BEAUMARIS, or BEAUMARSH, *Angleſea*, N. Wales, is the county-town, where all the public affairs of the iſland are tranſacted, is diſtant from London 242 miles. It was built by King Edward I. in order to ſecure his conqueſts here; for which purpoſe he began to erect a ſtrong caſtle; but whether he, or who of his ſucceſſors finiſhed it, is now very uncertain. There is nothing, however, but the ſhell now remaining. The town, in its preſent ſtate, is both handſome and populous, having two good ſtreets, and a handſome church with ſome fine monuments, and among others ſome of the Knights Templars; and as the lands all round about it are level, and very pleaſant, it received its name from thence; for the term Beaumarſh ſignifies a fine plain. It has a very good harbour for ſhipping; and as it lies in the direct road for Holyhead, where the packet-boat for Ireland is ſtationed, it is much frequented by paſſengers from London, who ſet ſail from thence for that kingdom. It is a corporation that returns one member to parliament, and the government of it is veſted in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, who are likewiſe juſtices of the peace, and 21 burgeſſes, or common-council-men. Its weekly markets, which are plentifully ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions, are kept on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and its annual fairs are on February 13, on Aſcenſion-day, the 19th of September and the 19th of December.

BEAUMINSTER, *Dorſet*. where is a fair Sept. 19.

Beauſale, *Warw*. near Wedge-

sock-park, a member of the parish of Hatten.

Beauvale, *Notting.* near Greisley-castle and park.

Beawbush, *Sussex*, near Bramber.

Beawley, *Hampsh.* in the New-forest, near Southampton, was called Beaulieu, from its pleasant situation, and is noted for its fine beer.

Beaworth, *Hamp.* 5 miles E. of Winchester, near the London road to Southampton.

Bebington, *Upper and Nether*, *Chesh.* near the middle sand of the river Mersey.

Bicca, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Otley.

Bechan, a river in Montgomery-shire, which runs into the Severn at Castle-dolevoren.

Bechiff, *Derb.* 4 miles N. W. of Dronfield, on the borders of York-shire.

Beck, *Cumb.* near Cockermouth.

Beck, *Norf.* near Sparham.

Beckbury, *Salop*, W. of Snawden-pool, on the borders of Staffordshire.

Beckby, *Linc.* W. of Lymbergh, towards Glanford-bridge.

Beckenham, *Kent*, 2 miles on the N. W. of Bromley, 10 from London, with several fine seats in its neighbourhood.

Beckensall, *Lanc.* near Eccleston.

Beckermet, *Cumb.* near Brumfield.

Becket, *Berks*, near Farringdon.

Beckfield, *Salop*, near Chirbury.

Beckfield, *Northumb.* in Tyndale-ward.

Beckford, *Glou.* near Dumbleton, on the borders of Worcestershire, 5 miles from Winchcomb, and 13 from Gloucester. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up here. The church hath a handsome high tower.

Beckham, *Hampsh.* E. of Fording-bridge.

Beckham-East, *Norf.* S. of Cromer.

Beckham-West, *Norf.* E. of Holt.

Beckingham, *Nott.* on the borders of Lincolnshire, near Gainsborough.

Beckingham, *Linc.* N. of Grantham.

Becklington, *Som.* 2 miles N. E. from Frome-Selwood.

BECKLES, *Suffolk*, 6 miles from Leostoff, and 108 from London, stands on the river Waveney, which is navigable hither from Yarmouth by barges, and from hence to Bungay. It is a large populous town, and the streets are well paved and kept clean. It has a noble church with a lofty steeple, and 2 free-schools well endowed, one a grammar-school with ten scholarships for Emanuel-college in Cambridge. There are still to be seen the ruins of another church here, called Ingate. The quarter-sessions for the liberty of Blithing, are usually held here; and a common belonging to the town of no less than 1400 acres. Market on Saturday. Fairs Ascension-day, St. Peter, June 29, Oct. 2, July 15, and Wednesday after St. Swithin.

BECKLEY, *Oxf.* on the borders of Bucks, between Woodstock and Thame. The Roman way between Aldchester and Wallingford is plainly to be discovered hereabouts; and from hence it passeth to the wood near Stockars. Here is also a by-road, leading from Aldchester towards Oxford. Fairs Easter-Thursday and Dec. 26.

BECKLEY, *Sussex*, 5 miles N. W. of Rye, in the London road. Fairs are on Easter-Thursday and December 26.

Beckley, *Salop*, near Purslow.

Beckring-Hall, *Linc.* near E. and W. Barkworth.

Beck's-Wire, *Oxf.* one of the locks in the Thames, 1 mile from Radcot-bridge.

Bedal, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Swale below Morton.

BEDAL, *Yorksh.* N. Riding, 6 miles from N. Allerton, 8 from Richmond, and 220 from London, is a little town in Richmondshire, upon a rivulet that runs into the Swale, near Gatenby; but is of note for its living, said to be worth 500l. a year, and for being the thoroughfare of the Roman causey, leading from Richmond to Barnard's-castle, which for 20

miles together, is called Leeming-lane. There is a charity-ſchool, and a market on Tueſday. Fairs Eaſter-Tueſday, Whitſun-Tueſday, July 5, and 6, Oct. 10, and 11, and Thurſday before Chriſtmas. All the adjacent country is more or leſs full of jockies and horſe-dealers, here being the beſt hunting and road horſes in the world.

Bedhorn, *N. and S. Durh.* not far from Darlington.

Bedborough, *Wilts*, N. of Biſhop-Cannings.

Bedciſter, *Dorſet.* midway between Sturminſter and Shaftesbury, 1 mile from Fontmel.

Beddenham, *Norf.* N. W. of Bungay.

BEDDGELERT, *Caernarvonſh.* a wretched town near the Snowdon mountains, 10 miles from Caernarvon. Fairs Auguſt 18 and September 23.

Beddington, *Surry*, between Carſhalton and Croydon. Its church is a beautiful gothic ſtructure built of ſtone, with N. and S. aiſles, and ſtalls in the manner of cathedrals. Here are alſo two charity-ſchools one for boys and another for girls. Near it is the ſeat of the ancient family of the Carews, with an extenſive park, &c. and an orangery planted in the common ground, ſaid to be the only one in England.

Beden, or *Beding*, *Suſſex*, 13 miles from Lewes, ſtands near a river of its own name, which runs into the ſea at New Shoreham, and produces very good mullets, pikes, plaiſe, eels, &c. Some battle is ſuppoſed to have been fought between this and Lewes, from the many graves with human bones diſcovered in the road.

Bedeſlow, *Salop*, near Wellington.

Bedeve, *Cornw.* N. W. of Egloſhale.

Bedfield, *Suff.* W. of Framlingham.

Bedfont, *E. and W. Middl.* between Hounſlow and Staines, has a charity-ſchool.

* BEDFORDSHIRE, is bounded on the N. by Northamptonſhire and Huntingdonſhire, on the E. by Cambridgeſhire, on the W. by Buckinghamſhire, and on the S. by Hertfordſhire. It is of an oval form, about 35 miles long, 20 miles broad, and nearly 145 m. in circumference, and the centre of it diſtant about 43 miles N. W. of London. The principal river of this county is the Ouſe or Iſe, which enters it on the W. and leaves it on the E. It is navigable all the way, and divides the county into two parts, of which the S. is moſt conſiderable. In its courſe it is joined by the Ivel, a ſmall ſtream, which runs through part of the county from N. to S. The navigation of the Ouſe, which is continued from King's Lynn, in Norfolk, to Bedford, is of the utmoſt importance to the county, as all kinds of heavy goods, particularly coals, are brought to Bedford and the neighbouring places, at a very ſmall expence: but the navigation is very incomplete, and conſequently often tedious; it might, however, be eaſily improved and extended to Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamſhire. The air is pure and healthful, and the ſoil in general a deep clay. On the N. of the Ouſe is woody and fruitful; on the S. is leſs fertile, though not barren. It produces wheat and barley in great abundance, and of an excellent kind: woad, a plant uſed by dyers, is alſo cultivated here; and the ſoil affords plenty of fuller's-earth. This county contains 307,200 acres, 67,350 inhabitants, 9 hundreds, and lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln, ſends 4 members to parliament, has ten market-towns, and 124 pariſhes.

* BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordſhire, 50 miles from London, is a clean, well-built, populous place, where the aſſizes are always held. It was famous firſt of all for the interment of the great king Offa. It was once deſtroyed by the Danes, but repaired by Edward the elder. After the conqueſt a caſtle was built here, which, though very ſtrong, King Stephen took it from the Empreſs Maud. King John took it in

the barons wars, and cauſed it to be demoliſhed: upon the ſite of which there is now one of the fineſt bowling-greens in the kingdom. 'Tis governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, a town-clerk, and 3 ſerjeants. Here are 5 churches, of which St. Paul's is the chief ornament of the town. The N. and S. of Bedford are joined by a fine ſtone bridge, over the Ouſe, which has two gates; and its high-ſtreet particularly is very handſome and well-built, with a good market-place, much improved of late with modern buildings. The Ouſe has alſo been made navigable; and it is the only market-town of the county North of that river. Here is a free-ſchool founded by a native of this town, Sir William Harper, knight, alderman, and ſome time lord-mayor of London, 1573, the 5th of Elizabeth, deviſed an eſtate, at that time a field for grazing cattle, in St. Andrew's pariſh, Holborn, which was leaſed out for 150l. *per ann.* on a building leaſe for 199 years, whereon was built Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford-row, Princes-ſtreet, Theobald's-row, &c. &c. which leaſe expired in 1773, when the annual income of it was near 8000l. and is now the property of the corporation in truſt for the benefit of the free-ſchool, &c. Beſides this there is an hoſpital for 8 poor natives, and alſo a charity-ſchool and 2 hoſpitals for lepers. The adjacent ſoil being very fruitful in corn, eſpecially barley, and the beſt wheat; the former is exported by its navigable river to Holland, by way of Lynn, and the latter is carried by waggons 20 miles off to the markets of Hitchen and Hertford, where 'tis bought again, ground, and carried in the meal to London. Its river ſometimes, after a rain, makes ſuch an inundation of the Iſle of Ely, that at ſuch times 'tis common for the people there to ſay, *the bailiff of Bedford is coming*. Here is a market in the N. ſide of the town on Sat. for corn, and on the S. ſide on Tueſ. for cattle. Its fairs are the firſt Tueſday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Auguſt 21, Oct. 10, and December 19.

Bedford, Lanc. near W. Derby.

Bedford-Level, is a tract of fens, conſiſting of 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridgeſhire, and the Iſle of Ely, which appear to have been dry land formerly, by the ruins of houſes, large trees, &c. that have been found in ſeveral parts. After divers expenſive attempts to drain theſe fens in the reign of Hen. VI. and Charles I. William Duke of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it, and in the reign of Charles II. a corporation was eſtabliſhed for the government and preſervation of this great level, in whom the act veſted 83000 acres to be held of the manor of E. Greenwich, in free and common ſoccage, 10,000 were veſted in the king, and 2000 in the Earl of Portland. In theſe fens are ſeveral duckoys, where incredible quantities of wild fowl are taken during the ſeaſon, there being no leſs than 3000 couple a week generally ſent up to London from one ſingle duckoy, not far from Ely, which lets for 500l a year.

Bedgbury, Kent, 2 miles S. W. of Cranbrook.

Bedhampton, Hamp. 3 miles N.W. of Havant.

Bedick-Weſt, Durh. in the pariſh of Waſhington, on the N. ſide of the Were.

Bedick-South, Durh. on the S. bank of the ſame river.

BEDIFORD, or BIDDIFORD, *Dev.* ſo called from its ſituation, viz. *By the Ford*. 'Tis 30 miles from Exeter, and 202 miles from London. It has a very fine bridge over the Tow-ridge, which a little lower joins the Taw, and falls with it into Barnſtaple-bay. The bridge was built in the 14th century, on 24 Gothic arches, by contribution; but notwithſtanding the foundation is ſo firm, yet it ſeems to ſhake at the ſlighteſt ſtep of a horſe. There are lands ſettled for keeping it in repair, the

rents of which are received and laid out by a bridge-warden, chose by the mayor and aldermen, who, with a recorder, town-clerk, and serjeants, are the magistrates of the town. Here they have a court for holding pleas of debt to the amount of any sum, and no appeal lies from their decision. 'Tis a clean, well-built, populous, place, and has a street three-quarters of a mile long, fronting the river, with a noble quay and custom-house in it, where ships of very good burden load and unload in the very bosom of the town. Here is another good long street, inhabited by wealthy merchants, who send ships every year to the West-Indies, particularly Virginia, Newfoundland, and Ireland, from whence it is an established port for landing wool, and 'tis now a match for Barnstaple, which was once much superior to it. Forty or fifty sail of ships belonging to this port have been employed to fetch cod from Newfoundland, and others are sent to Liverpool and Warrington for rock salt, which is here dissolved by the sea-water into brine, and then boiled up into a new salt, which is justly called *salt upon salt*; and with this they cure their herrings. There are 2 very handsome meeting-houses, besides a large church here, lately rebuilt, which are all much frequented. Its market is on Tuesday. Fairs Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 13.

Beding field, *Suff.* near Eye.

BEDINGHAM, *Sussex*, 3 miles S. E. of Lewes. Fair July 21.

Beding street, *Sussex*, 4 miles E. of Bramber.

Bedington, *Surry*, near Croydon. In the church are several stalls, after the manner of cathedrals, in the N. and S. aisles; and here is one charity school for boys, and another for girls.

Bediston, *Devon.* S. W. of Oakhampton, in the road to Launceston.

Bedleyhay, *Camb.* 5 miles S. E. of Ely

Bedlington, *Northumb.* 5 miles S. E. of Morpeth.

Bedlington, *Northumb.* not far from Tweedmouth, belonging to the county of Durham.

Bedminster, *Somer.* S. W. of Bristol. It has a chapel belonging to the church of St. Mary Redcliff, at Bristol.

Bedmont, *Hertf.* N. of Langley-abby.

Bednal-Green, *Middl.* one of the hamlets of Stepney, has upwards of 3000 houses, and 25,000 souls, with a church founded by the commissioners of the 50 new churches, the patronage of which is in Brazen-Nose-college, Oxford. The old Roman way from London led through this hamlet, and joining the military way from the W. passed with it to Lea-ferry, at Old-Ford. Here is that noble hospital Trinity-House, founded in the year 1695, for 28 decayed or ancient seamen, who have been masters of ships or pilots, or their widows; each of whom receives 16*s.* the first Monday in every month, besides 20*s.* a year for coals, and a new gown every second year. The hospital was built by the money arising from the ballast-office, light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c. which is by parliament appropriated to this corporation.

Bednall, *Northumb.* S. E. of Sunderland.

Bednall, *Staff.* 5 m. from Stafford.

Bedsten, *Salop*, between Hopton-castle and Herefordshire.

Bedweltey, *Monm.* W. of the river Sorroway, on the borders of Glamorganshire.

Bedwei, *Monm.* between Kirton, Beacon, and the river Rumney.

Bedwin Magna, *Berks*, and notwithstanding it has neither market or fair, is a borough by prescription, and send 2 members to parliament. It is supposed to have been a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, and that the traces of its fortifications are still extant. Thus says a late publication; but

* BEDWIN, *Great*, *Wilts*, in the E. part of the county, towards Berks, 69 miles from London. It is an ancient borough by prescription; and

in the Saxons' time was a city with a caſtle, the ditches whereof are ſtill viſible. The church is a ſpacious fabric, in the form a croſs, built of flints very ſtrongly cemented, with a high tower and a ring of ſix bells; and among other remarkable monuments in the church is that of Sir John Seymour, father of the protector. Dr. Stukely ſuppoſes this town to have been the Leucomagus of Ravennas. The town is governed by a portreeve, choſe by a jury at the court-leet, held yearly by the ſteward of the lord of the borough; and the portreeve chuſes a bailiff and other officers. Market on Tueſday. Fairs April 23 and July 15.

Bedwin, Little, Wilts, 3 miles N. of Great-Bedwin, and 72 from London.

Bedworth, Warw. 3 miles S. of Nun-Eaton, in the road to Coventry. Here are a charity ſchools, one for boys, the other for girls.

Bedwin, Cornw. 6 miles N. E. of Camelford.

Beech-wood, Hertf. near St. Albans, where is an elegant ſeat of the Seabrights

BEEDING, *Suſſex*, Fairs July 21. A great number of human bones being dug up in an adjacent field, gives ſupport to a traditional account of a battle having been fought near it in very early times, as there are no other traces left of it.

Beere, Kent, a manor in the parish of Weſt-Clive.

Beere, Som. 3 miles S. of Curry-Mallet.

St. Bees, Cumb. 2 miles from Whitehaven, and not far from Egremont-caſtle, is a promontory on the ſhore, where was a nunnery, whoſe church yet remains, and is uſed by the inhabitants for religious worſhip. It has a good grammar free ſchool, and a library, which has been much improved, and the ſchoolmaſter is preſented by Queen's-college, Oxford. This pariſh is very large; and from hence to the S.W. the ſhore trends in gradually, and appears, from ſeveral ruins, to have been fortified by the Romans at all convenient landing-places, againſt the inundations of the Iriſh and Scots. Moreſby is ſuppoſed to have been one of theſe forts.

Beeſon, Cheſh. on the the border of Staffordſhire, near the road to Litchfield.

Beeſton, York. W. Riding, S. of Leeds, to which pariſh it has a chapel of eaſe. It is a conſiderable place, noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, ſtraw-hats, and hat-bands. Here is an hoſpital for widows, founded and endowed with 60l. a year for ever. Cat-Beeſton, or Woody-Beeſton, is a lordſhip in the ſame pariſh.

Beeſton-Caſtle, Cheſh. near Bunbury, and not far from Delamere-foreſt, built on a precipice fenced all round with mountains, and appears by its ruins to have taken up a vaſt extent of ground. According to Leland, in his verſes upon this caſtle, old prophecies ſay it ſhall riſe again from its ruins. There are many remains of ditches and entrenchments near it; but at what time they were thrown up is uncertain. The lofty towers of the caſtle are ſeen at a great diſtance. It had a well one hundred and ſixty yards deep. It was cloſely beſieged by the parliamentary forces, and near it the king was defeated by Poynts, with conſiderable Loſs.

Beeſton, Bedf. near Warden.

Beeſton, Norf. near Lyncham, Mileham, and Wroxham.

Beeſton, Norf. on the coaſt, near Cromer.

Beeſton, Salop, 4 miles South of Shrewſbury.

Beeſton, St. Lawrence, Norf. between Wurſted and Ludham.

Beezley, Hamp. 5 miles E. from Petersfield.

Begbrook, Oxf. above 2 miles S. of Woodſtock, remarkable for the remains of an ancient camp, with a ſubterraneous paſſage under the Cherwell.

Begermans, York, W. Riding, between Cam-hill, and the riv. Wharfe.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH, *Middl.* 10 miles from London; has a fair Sept. 12.

Beggar's-Buſh, *Hunt.* near Godmancheſter.

Begham, *Kent*, on the borders of Suſſex, 5 miles W. of Lamberhurſt.

Begimor, *Northumb.* belongs to the manor of Woller.

Beighton, *Derb.* 8 miles N. E. of Dronfield, on the borders of Yorkſhire.

Beighton, *Norf.* near S. Walſham.

Beckford, *Glou.* 6 miles S. W. of Campden.

Belam, *Nott.* 2 miles N. E. of Retford.

Belaport, *Salop.* 2 miles N. E. of Atherley.

Belaugh, *Norf.* near Sparham.

Bell-Bar, *Hertf.* 2 miles from Northaw.

BELBROUGHTON, *Worc.* 3 miles from Bromſgrove. Fairs the firſt Monday in April, and Monday before Oct. 18.

Belby, *York.* E. Riding, near Howden.

Belchalwell, *Dorſet.* near Stourminſter, on a river that runs into the Stour, a ſmall pariſh a mile and half from Ibberton.

BELCHAM-WATER and PAULS, *Eſſex*, 2 villages on the borders of Suffolk, near Clare. Fair Nov. 30.

Belchford, *Linc.* S. E. of Burwell.

Beleby, *York.* E. Riding, S. of Pocklington.

Beleſby, *Linc.* between Aſhby and Caſtor.

Beley, *Worc.* 2 miles from Bromeſgrove, where the ruins of its old caſtle are viſible.

BELFORD, *Northumb.* to the N. of Woller. Here is a market on Tueſ. and fairs on Tueſday before Whit-Sunday, and Aug. 23. It is a poſt-town, 12 miles from Alnwick, 319 from London, in the road to Berwick, which runs along the ſands or ſea-ſhore. This town is in full view from thence for 10 or 12 miles together. The town is but ſmall, but one of the neateſt in the North of England; ſituated on the ridge of a hill, 2 miles from the Lear. The church is a handſome modern building, erected in 1700. Near it are the ruins of an ancient chapel, ſurrounded by many tall oaks; and at a little diſtance are the remains of a Daniſh camp, ſurrounded with a deep ditch, which appears to have been a place of conſiderable ſtrength.

Belfaſt, *Linc.* a clean village, with a fine ſpring. It ſtands on the S. E. of Belwood-hall.

Belfond, *Wilts*, near Saliſbury.

Belghe, *Derb.* N. E. of Scardale.

Belgrave, *Leic.* 2 miles N. of Leiceſter.

Belhuiſh, *Dorſet.* near Winfrith.

Belhouſe, *Eſſex*, near Billericay, the ſeat of the late Lord Dacre.

Beliſton, *Linc.* N. of Holbech, on the borders of the Waſh.

Belkirk, *Northumb.* on the Scots borders, in the road from Berwick to Carliſle.

Bell, *Dorſet.* near Sturminſter-Newton.

Bellamore-hill, *Staff.* near Stone.

Bell-bank, *Cumb.* near Brankin and Harper-hills.

Bellerby, *York.* N. Riding, near Conſtable-Burton.

BELLERICAY, *Eſſex*, a hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Great Burſtead, ſituated on a hill, but has a conſiderable market for corn, &c. on Tueſday, and a fair July 21. It lies 4 miles from Brentwood and 23 from London.

Bell-Hammond's, *Middl.* not far from Uxbridge.

Bell-Houſe, *Eſſex*, between Morehall and N. Ockinden.

Bell-Houſe, *Eſſex*, near Halſtead.

Bell-Houſe, *Eſſex*, near Chipping-Ongar.

Belling ford, *Norf.* near Repeham.

Bell-Inn, *Worc.* E. of Kidderminſter, and on the borders of Staffordſhire.

BELLINGHAM, *Northumb.* ſuffered greatly by a fire Aug 25, 1780; has a fair the Saturday after Sept. 15.

Belliſter, *Northumb.* had a cattle on the S. ſide of the South Tine, againſt Haltweſle.

Belloſyſe, *Durh.* in the pariſh of Billingham.

Bellow, *Linc.* N. W. of Alford.

Bellow, *Nott.* neat Rufford.

Bellwood-Hall, *Linc.* E. of Temple-Bellwood.

Bellwood-Temple, *Linc.* in the parish of Belton.

Bellyng, *Northumb.* near Yarrow.

Below, *or Belan*, a river in Westmoreland, which runs into the Eden near Great-Musgrave.

Below, *Norf.* 4 miles south of Wursted.

Below, *Norf.* near Repeham.

Belper, *Derb.* in the parish of Duffield.

Belserdine, *Salop*, between Sheaton and the little Wrekin-hill.

Belsey-Castle, *Northumb.* near Newcastle.

Belso, *Northum.* near Hexham, where is an ancient seat of the Middleton's, surrounded with fine gardens and plantations.

Belsted, *Suff.* 5 miles south of Ipswich.

Belston-Tor, *Staff.* half a mile N. of Throwley, where the rivers Manifold and Hamps break out, after running 3 miles under ground.

Belsyse, *Middl.* though now in ruin, was formerly a fine seat. It stands on the S. W. of Hampstead-hill, where was a chapel and a deer-park. This place was of note in 1720, the famous south-sea year, when it was turned into an academy for music, dancing, and play; and not a little frequented by reason of its neighbourhood to London.

Belthorp, *Rutl.* on the borders of Lincolnshire.

Beltingham, *Northumb.* near the influx of West-Alun into the Tyne, once a market-town, now a mean village, 296 miles from London.

BELTON, *Leic.* between Loughborough and Stanton-Harold, has a a fair on the Monday after Trinity-Sunday. In the reign of Hen. III. a magnificent abbey was founded here, the remainder of which, with modern additions, is now a gentleman's seat.

Belton, *Rutl.* a chapelry to Ridlington, or else to Wardley, is a little town within the limits of the old forest of Lyfield; suffered by a fire May 26, 1776, and has a fair September 25. Near it is a seat of the late Sir John Cutt, a very good house with elegant apartments, whose extensive gardens were lately laid open to the park; and on a hill which overlooks Belton is Sison-Park, an elegant modern-built house belonging to Sir John Thorold, built greatly resembling Buckingham-house in St. James's Park.

Belton, *Linc.* 1 mile from Grantham.

Belton, *Linc.* in the isle of Axholm, on the borders of Yorkshire.

Belton, *Suff.* 5 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, in the road to Beccles.

Belton, *York.* W. Riding, near Nun-Appleton.

Beltoft, *Linc.* near Epworth, on the borders of Yorkshire.

Belvedere, *Kent*, near Erith, 14 miles from London, remarkable for its extensive view, and a fine seat of the Gideons.

Belvoir, or as it is commonly called *Bever-Castle*, *Linc.* 4 miles from Grantham and 85 from London. The ancient seat of the Dukes of Rutland, supposed to have been a Roman station, as many of their antiquities have been dug up there. Its foundation was lain soon after the Norman Conquest. It affords a charming prospect into the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, Northamptonsh. as well as over the fruitful valley under it. The vale of Belvoir spreads from within a mile of Grantham into the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, and Nottingham. There are 16 manors that belong to the castle, which contain immense treasures in lead and coals.

Bely, *Derb.* in the High-Peak.

Bemerton, *Wilts*, near Salisbury.

Bemingborough, *York.* N. Riding, S. W. of the forest of Gaultres.

Bemingham, *York.* E. Riding, near Heydon.

BEMINSTER, *Dorset.* 9 miles S. W. of Evershot, is a peculiar vicarage of the church of Sarum, and has a

good charity-ſchool. Here is a market on Thurſday, and a fair Sept. 29. It is 15 miles from Dorcheſter, and 144 from London, ſurrounded with gardens and orchards. It is in the pariſh of Netherbury, though a mile and a half diſtant from it on the banks of the river Birt, and was formerly of more importance than at preſent, as it gives name to the hundred. It has a handſome market-houſe. The town was deſtroyed nearly by a fire in 1645, again in 1686. Its chapel is a handſome large ſtructure, with a tower near 100 feet high.

Bempſton, *Kent*, near Rolvenden.

Bempſted-South, *Eſſex*, near Horndon.

Benager, *Som.* near Mendip-hills; has a fair for ſtone colts at Whitſuntide.

Benaker, *Suff.* near the coaſt, between Southwold and Leoſtoff.

Benall, *Nott.* N. W. of Hucknall.

Benallock, *Cornw.* S. E. of Helſton.

Benallock, *Cornw.* on the weſt ſide of Grampound.

Benbridge-Point, *Hamp.* between the bay of St. Helens and Culver-cliff.

Benbury, *Som.* near Bath.

Benby, *Lincoln.* in the road from Glanford-bridge to Barton.

Beneckar, *Wilts*, near Melkſham.

Beneſield, *Eſſex*, near Birchanger, in the road from Thaxted to Hertfordſhire.

Beneſield, *Northamp.* 4 miles N. of Oundle.

Beneley, *Northumb.* near the Till, 6 miles N. W. of Alnewick.

BENENDEN, *Kent*, near Rolvenden and Cranbrook, and adjoining to the pariſh of Ferſham. Fair May 15. It is a place of great antiquity, and has a neat gothic church.

S. Benet, *Cornw.* 4 miles S. W. of Bodmin.

Benfield-Side, *Durh.* on the edge of Northumberland, in the Durham road.

Benfleet-North, *Eſſex*, 4 miles N. of Benfleet.

BENFLEET *Magna*, *Eſſex*, near Canvey-iſland, had a caſtle built by a Daniſh commander, who much infeſted the Engliſh from it. Has a fair on Aug. 24.

Benford, *Devon.* near Great-Torrington.

Bengworth, *Worc.* on the ſide of the Avon, oppoſite to Eveſham, to which it is a chapel as well as ſuburb, and enjoys the privileges of that corporation. It was greatly damaged by a fire Aug. 3, 1759. Here is a charity ſchool for 30 boys, maintained by a legacy of 200l.

Benhall, *Suff.* near Saxmundham.

Benham, *Berks*, near Reading.

Benham, *Bucks*, near Uſton.

Benham, *Surry*, near Darking, had formerly a caſtle.

Benham, *Hamp.* near Kingſclere.

Benham-Heath, *Berks*, near Wargrave.

Benick, *Camb.* in the iſle of Ely.

BENINGTON, *Hert.* near the midway between Hertford and Baldock, 4 miles from Stevenage. It had once a caſtle on a hill, the deep ditches of which are ſtill to be ſeen. Has a fair on June 29.

Beningworth, *Linc.* 7 miles S. E. of Market-Raiſin.

Benjoy, *Hert.* near Hertford town.

ST. BENNETS, *Norf.* to the S. E. of Repeham, commonly called St. Bennets in the Holme, *i. e.* a river-iſland, had formerly a monaſtery built by the Daniſh King Canute, and ſo fortified by the monks, that it was more like a caſtle than a cloiſter, and held out ſo long againſt William the Conqueror, that he could not take it, till it was betrayed to him by one of the monks, on condition that he ſhould be abbot; but he was hanged for his treachery. The ſoil of this iſland is very fenny.

Bennets, *Salop*, near Shrewſbury.

Bennington, *Linc.* near Boſton.

Bennington, *York.* E. Riding, near Hornſey.

Bennington-Long, *Linc.* on the borders of Leiceſterſhire.

Benonis, *Leic.* where the two Roman highways croſs each other, not

far from Hinckley, where many antiquities have been diſcovered, as well as the remains of ſtrong walls, baths, and pavements, and before the door of a publick-houſe was a barrow, on opening of which was diſcovered the body of a man. There is a very ancient croſs ſtanding in the neighbourhood, curiouſly deſigned, but now falling to decay.

BENEFORD, *Wilts*, a little N. W. of Briſtol, with the benefit of a market.

Benſham, *Surry*, near Croydon.

BENSHINGTON, or BENSON, *Oxf.* on the Thames, a little below its conjunction with the Iſis. In the neighbourhood, near Watlington, was a royal palace, formerly a beautiful Saxon ſtructure, but very much decayed, by reaſon of its ſituation near boggy low grounds. The Roman way caſt up between Alceſter and Wallingford, goes over the Thames here on the W. ſide of the church, and is called by the inhabitants Medler's Bank.

Bentall, *Lanc.* near Mancheſter.

Bentall, *Salop*, on the Severn, 5 miles W. of Shrewſbury.

Bentall, *Salop*, 2 miles N. E. of Wenlock.

BENTHAM, *York.* W. Riding, a conſiderable village, E. of Hornby-caſtle. Fair July 24.

Bentham, *Glouc.* not far from the city of that name, with the ſeat of Hunt's Court near it.

BENTLEY, *Warwickſh.* between Kingſbury and Shiſtock, in the parish of which it lies, though 2 miles to the N. of it. Fair July 20.

Bentley, *Derb.* near Middleton-park.

Bentley, *Hamp.* near Farnham in Surry, a delightful, pleaſant, and neat village.

Bentley, *Staff.* W. of Walſall.

Bentley, *Suff.* near Ipſwich.

Bentley, *Suſſex*, 8 miles N. E. of Lewes.

Bentley, *York.* E. Riding, 4 miles S. W. of Beverley.

Bentley, *York.* W. Riding, near Doncaſter.

Bentley-Fenny, *Derb.* N. E. of Aſhborn.

Bentley-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Elmſted.

Bentley-Hungry, *Derb.* not far from Bentley-Fenny.

BENTLEY, *Magna & Parva*, *Eſſex*, the firſt of which is S. W. of Tendring, and has a fair the Monday after St. Swithin, and July 15; the latter is 3 miles N. of the former.

Bentley, *Worceſt.* a hamlet to Tandebigg.

Benton-Magna, or *Mickle-Benton*, *Northumb.* near Newcaſtle.

Benton-Parva, or *Little-Benton*, near the former.

Benton, *York.* E. Riding, N. E. of Bridlington.

Bentworth, *Hamp.* N. W. of Alton.

Benville, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of Corſecombe, a mile diſtant from it.

BENWELL, *Northumb.* near Newcaſtle, where ſeveral urns with coins in them were found not long ago. The proprietors of the adjacent colliery have ſet up a charity-ſchool to inſtruct 70 poor children of the pitmen.

Benwyke, *Northumb.* in the ward of Coquetdale.

Beny, *Cornw.* not far from Boſcaſtle, to the N. E.

Bepton, *Suſſex*, 2 miles S. of Midhurſt, near the road to Chicheſter.

Berdon, *Eſſex*, S. of Clavering, on the borders of Hertfordſhire.

Berdwell, *Suff.* N. of Ixworth.

Bere, *Cornw.* W. of the Tamar, 4 miles S. E. from Stratton.

Bereal ſton, ſee *Bearal ſton*.

Bere-Church, *Eſſex*, E. of the Coln, near Colcheſter.

Bere-Church-Hall, *Eſſex*, W. of the ſame river.

Bere-Hagard, *Dorſet.* near Yetminſter.

BERE-REGIS, *Dorſet.* ſtands on a rivulet of its own name, near its influx into the river Piddle, between Wareham and Middleton, 6 miles from the former. It has a meeting-houſe, and a large church with an ancient front. Here is a market on Wedneſday and a charity-ſchool. It

is pleaſantly ſituated, and near it is the remains of a Roman ſtation on Woodbury-hill, which has been ſtrongly fortified with a rampart and ditches, part of which yet remains, containing ten acres. Its fair is on September 18, on the ſite of the Roman fort, and is 115 miles from London. Near Woodbury-hill is Anchoret's well, and the foundations of an old chapel.

Bere, Dorſet. near Ockford-Shilling and Durveſton.

Bere-Hacket, is 2 miles S. E. from Bradford-Abbas.

Bereſford, Staff. on the Dove, near Narrowdale.

Bereſton, Dorſet. W. of Winborn St. Giles.

Berfield, Berks, near Winterbourn.

Berford, Dorſet. near Winburn-Minſter.

Berford, Wilts, 4 miles N. of Wilton.

Bergerode, Lanc. near Thornton and the influx of the Skippon into the Wire.

Bergh, Norf. not far from Kimberley-park.

Berghampton, Norf. near Broke and Loddon.

BERGHOLT, *Suff.* has a fair on Wedneſday after St. Swithin, and July 15.

Bergholt-Weſter, Eſſex, near Colcheſter, in the road to Sudbury.

Bergill, Salop, near Babbys-wood.

Beriden, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the Yar, below Norwich.

Beringham, Suff. 5 miles S. W. of Buddeſdale.

Berington, Salop, 2 miles E. of Cundover.

Berington, Salop, near Clun.

Berington, Worc. near Aberley-hill.

Berington, Magna & Parva, Oxf. the firſt N. W. of Burford; the latter to the ſouth, both on the edge of Glouceſterſhire.

Berion, Cornw. between North-hill and South-hill.

Beriton, Hamp. near Petersfield, in the way to Portſmouth.

Berkeſwell, Warw. near Coventry, has a charity-ſchool.

Berkford, Bedf. N. of Temsford, on the borders of Huntingdonſhire.

BERKHAMSTED, *Hertf.* 9 miles from St. Albans, and 26 from London, was anciently a Roman town, and Roman coins have often been dug up here. It was called Durobrivæ by the Romans, and here are the ruins of an old caſtle which was very large and ſtrong, on the north ſide of the town, where the kings of Mercia reſided. The caſtle was encompaſſed by a moat that covers above 4 acres. The keep is on the north ſide of the moat, and the remains of the bridge are viſible now. A parliament was alſo held here in 697 and Ina's laws publiſhed. William the Conqueror ſwore here to the nobility to preſerve the laws made by his predeceſſors. King Henry II. kept his court here, and granted it all the laws and liberties it had enjoyed under Edward the Confeſſor, particularly that no market ſhould be within 7 miles of it; that the inhabitants ſhould not be obliged to attend to any aſſizes or ſeſſions; and that their merchandize ſhould paſs free of toll or cuſtom through England, Normandy, Aquitain, and Anjou. King James I. to whoſe children this place was a nurſery, made it a corporation, by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes of Berkhamſted St. Peter, the burgeſſes to be 12, to chooſe a recorder and town clerk, to have a priſon, &c. but the corporation was ſo impoveriſhed by the civil wars in the next reign, that the government dropped, and has not been ſince renewed. Its market, which is on Monday, is much decayed, though it is a pretty large town, with a handſome broad ſtreet, of a good length; at the S. E. end of which is St. Leonard's hoſpital, and at the other end that of St. James. The church of St. Peter is a handſome gothic ſtructure, and has many chapels and oratories, and 11 of the apoſtles on its pillars, with each of them a ſentence of the creed; and on the 12th pillar is St. George

killing the dragon. Here is an almshouſe for 6 poor widows, and 50l. a year for their maintenance. Beſides a charity-ſchool, here is a free grammar ſchool, a handſome brick ſtructure, which was 20 years in building, and is well endowed, the king being patron; built by Dean Incent of St. Paul's. St. John's chapel in the church is uſed only by the maſter, uſher, and ſcholars. It has an almshouſe endowed by Mr. John Sayer and his wife with 1300l. The fairs here are on Shrove-Tueſday, Whit. Mon. St. James's day, and July 25.

Berkhamſted-Little, Hertf. 4 miles from Hertford.

Berkley, *Glouc.* 18 miles from Glouceſter, 5 miles from Durſley and 114 from London, is the largeſt pariſh in the county, being 24 miles in compaſs. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here is a caſtle, began to be built in the reign of Hen. I. and finiſhed in that of Stephen, and was enlarged and repaired in the reign of Henry II. Its hall is very large and much admired. It ſtands on a riſing ground among the meadows, commanding a delightful view of the ſurrounding county and river Severn. In the civil wars it ſuffered conſiderably; as it did a few years ſince by an accidental fire. The preſent building conſiſts of a range of apartments round an irregular court. The room in which King Edward II. was impriſoned, is ſtill to be ſeen. The town conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet of mean buildings. The church is large and handſome, with a large chancel. The tower which is new built ſtands at a diſtance from the church. In the church are ſome elegant monuments of the Berkeleys, who now have a vault built for the family. The Severn, for almoſt 6 miles, runs by this pariſh, which lies ſo low, that it is reckoned neither pleaſant nor healthy, but it is famous for producing good cheeſe. The impropriation of the church, reckoned worth 300l. a year. Here is a charity-ſchool, and the market is on Tueſday. Fair May 14.

* Berkshire, is bounded on the north by the Thames, which divides it from Buckinghamſhire and Oxfordſhire; on the eaſt by Middleſex and Surry; on the ſouth by Hampſhire; and on the weſt by Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire. It is 39 miles in length, 29 in breadth, and 180 in circumference, containing about 17000 houſes, 85000 inhabitants, 62 vicarages, 140 pariſhes, 671 villages, and 12 market-towns. The whole county is divided into 20 hundreds, and ſends 9 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for New Windſor, 2 for Reading, 2 for Wallingford, and 1 for Abingdon. The air is generally exceeding healthy, the ſoil very fertile, where cultivated, and the whole county, which is one of the moſt pleaſant in England, is well ſtocked with cattle and timber, particularly with oak and beech in the weſtern parts, and in Windſor foreſt, which alſo abounds with wild-fowl and other game. The weſtern part is the moſt fruitful, eſpecially what is called the Vale of White-horſe, ſo named from the bare ſide of a chalky hill, made to repreſent that animal, which, leſt it ſhould loſe its ſhape, the neighbouring inhabitants once a year take ſome pains in trimming it, and then conclude the day with merriment. The chief produce of the county is corn of all kinds, particularly barley, they having great crops in the above vale, of which they make conſiderable quantities of malt. The rivers Thames and Kennet, the one on the north, and the other on the ſouth ſides of the county, ſupply it with fiſh, eſpecially fine large trout and cray-fiſh. It is ſaid that land in this county bears a better price than in any other at the ſame diſtance from London. Its principal manufactures conſiſt of woollen cloth, ſail-cloth, and malt. The rivers of Berkſhire are the Thames, which is of great ſervice in conveying its produce to London; the Kennet, which at Reading receives barges of 110 tons burthen, and is navigable as high as Newbury; and the Lamburn, which

indeed is very ſmall, but, contrary to the other rivers of this iſland, is always higheſt in ſummer, and gradually decreaſes as the winter approaches, till at laſt it is entirely dry. Beſides theſe rivers there are the Ocke and the Lodden.

Berley, Salop, between Walcot and Shipton-caſtle.

Berley, York. W. Riding, north of Snath, on the ſame river as York.

Berling, Northum. near Harbottle-caſtle.

Berlings, Linc. near Lincoln; has a charity-ſchool.

Bernham, Suff. S. of Thetford, in the road to Ixworth.

Benthorp, Nott. 6 miles N. E. of Newark.

Bernwood-Foreſt, Bucks, on the edge of Oxfordſhire, formerly noted for its deer.

Berrick-Priory, Oxf. a hamlet in the pariſh of Newington, 4 miles N. W. of Watlington, noted for chalk pits, in which is found a ſort of iron-coloured *terra lapidoſa*, in the very body of the chalk, which the diggers call iron-moulds.

Berrick-Salome, Oxf. S. E. of the former, near Watlington, is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Chalgrove.

Berrier, Cumb. near Penrith.

Berrington, Glou. near Campden.

Berrington, Worceſt. near Tenbury, on the borders of Shropſhire, from whence it is diſtant one mile weſt.

Berrington, Som. 4 miles N. of Axbridge.

Berriſlow, Derbyſh. in the High Peak.

Berrough, Somerſ. between the Brents and the coaſt.

Berrow, Norf. near Hingham.

Berrow, Worceſt. 8 miles from Overbury.

Berry, Berks, near Maidenhead.

Berry, Eſſex, near Great and Little Wendon.

Berry, Dorſ. near Blandford.

Berry, Lanc. near Manchester.

Berry-End, Bedf. near Hockley.

Berry-End, Bedf. near Carlton.

Berry-Nerbert, Devonſh. on the coaſt to the weſt of Comb-Martin.

Berry-Pomeroy, Devon. near Totneſs, to which the pariſh joins by a bridge over the Dart.

Berry-Street, Middleſ. near Northolt.

Berſeldon, Hamp. near Tichfield.

Berſted, Hertf. 3 miles S. W. of Hemſted.

Berſted, North and South, Suſſex, S. E. of Chicheſter, towards the coaſt.

Bert, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Britiſh ſea near Bridport.

Bertle, Lancaſh. near Manchester.

Berton-Mills, Suff. near Milden-Hall, in the road from Newmarket to Thetford.

Beruythin, Heref. near Roſs.

Berwick, ſee *Barwick*.

Berwic, Hertf. near a river that runs from Ware to Puckeridge, about midway between both.

Berwick, Dorſet. near Bridport, where the Duke of Bedford has a ſeat.

Berwick, Suſſ. S. W. of Pevenſey-marſh.

Berwick-Hill, Northumb. part of the lordſhip of Eland, near Mitford.

Berwick, St. James, Wilts, 3 miles S. W. of Stonehenge.

Berwick St. John, Wilts, 3 miles ſouth of Wardour-caſtle.

Berwick St. Leonard, Wilts, near Hindon.

Berwood-Hall, Warw. a hamlet in the pariſh of Curdworth, on the N. ſide of the Tame.

Berwyn Mountains, a ridge of hills near Bala, in Merionethſhire, North-Wales, that has the moſt ſolitary complexion of any in the country.

Bery-Baron, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt-Medina.

Berythorp, York. E. Riding, ſouth of New-Malton.

Beſcot, Staff. a mile from Church-Eaton towards Shropſhire.

Beſeby, Linc. 4 miles north of Alford.

Beſford, *Salop*, near Lee-bridge, 6 miles from Shrewſbury.

Beſford, *Worc.* near Perſhore, to which it is a chapelry, 8 miles in circuit.

Beſill, *Cornwal*, on a river 4 miles S. E. of Camelford.

Beſtwood-Lodge, *Nott.* ſtands in a park to the ſouth of the foreſt of Sherwood, the grant of which has, from time to time, been much ſolicited by the favourites of our monarchs.

Beſſelſleigh, or *Beſlis-Leigh*, *Berks*, 3 miles S. W. of Oxford.

Beſſonby, *York.* E. Riding, near Bridlington.

Beſthorp, or *Beſtrup*, *Nott.* on the borders of Lincolnſhire. It has a charity-ſchool.

Beſthorp, *Norf.* in the midway between Buckenham and Hingham.

Beſton-North, *Nott.* near Lenton and Bramcot.

Beſton, *Norf.* near Eaſt-Beckenham, to the S. W. of Cromer.

Beſton, *Norf.* E. of the road from Norwich to N. Walſham.

Beſtow, *Salop*, weſt of Wrekinhill.

Beſtwall, *Dorſet.* near Wareham.

Beſwick, *York.* E. Riding, near Baynton.

Bechton, *Cheſh.* 2 miles from Sandback, 4 from Congleton.

Betchworth-Caſtle, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Darking, ſtands on a knoll near Boxley-hill, now a gentleman's ſeat. Near it riſes the river Mole.

Betham-Caſtle, or *Hall*, *Weſtmor.* near the river Can.

BETHERSDEN, *Kent*, S. W. of Aſhford; has a fair July 31.

Betiſford, *Suffolk*, near Ipſwich, where was an hoſpital for Knights Templars.

BETLEY, *Staff.* about 5 miles weſt of Newcaſtle-Under-Line, and from Namptwich in Cheſhire, and 144 miles from London; has a market on Tueſday, and a fair July 20.

Betlunyſtiey, or *Bethmyſley*, *York.* W. Riding, between Skipton and Ripley.

Betonet, *Corw.* ſouth of Launceſton, and near the ſame river.

Betſford, *Nott.* near Nottingham.

Betſhanger, *Kent*, near Knowlton.

Betteley, *Norf.* 6 miles S. W. of Repeham, in the road to Lynn.

Betteſcomb, *Dorſ.* 9 miles N. W. of Bridport, 1 mile from Pilleſden.

Betteſley, *Glouc.* between the Severn and the foreſt of Dean.

Betton, *Salop*, N. of Drayton.

Betton, *Salop*, S. E. of Shrewſbury.

BETTUS, *Merionethſh.* 6 miles from Bala. Fairs March 16, June 22, Auguſt 12, September 16, and December 12.

Bettus, *Monm.* 5 miles weſt of Caerlion.

Bettus, *Salop*, near Radnorſhire and the river Temde.

Bettus-Chapel, *Monm.* among the mountains, on the borders of Brecknockſhire.

Bettus-Newith, *Monm.* on the river and near the town of Uſke.

Bettworth, *Warw.* near Solyhull.

BETTYWAYS, *Caernarvonſh.* 10 miles S. E. of Aberconway. Fairs May 15 and Dec. 3.

Bever, *Kent*, S. of Aſhford.

BEVERCOTES, *Nott.* not far from Weſt-Markham, to the vicarage of which it has been joined ever ſince the fall of its church, about 70 years ago.

* BEVERLEY, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, 9 miles from Hull, 22 from York, and 183 from London, ſtands near the river Hull, to which the townſmen made a canal of 6 furlongs for the conveyance of boats and barges, in 1727. The magiſtrates were at firſt 12 governors and wardens, and by the favour of Queen Elizabeth and King James II. had a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen, &c. The minſter here, which is a neat ſtructure, founded by King Athelſtan, is now a parochial church, has ſeveral monuments of the Percys, earls of Northumberland, and a tomb of two virgin ſiſters, who gave the town a piece of land, into which any freeman may put three milch kine, from the

25th of March to Sept. 29. The church was beautifully repaired by help of a brief procured in 1710, and of a ſum of money granted by King George I. who alſo gave the ſtone for it from a diſſolved monaſtery of St. Mary's in York. Sir Michael Wharton alſo gave 500l. in his life-time, and 4000l. by will, as a perpetual fund, to keep it in repair. In 1664 the grave of St. John of Beverley, archbiſhop of York, was diſcovered, with his bones and many relicks, and on a plate an inſcription, by which it was known that in 1188 the church had been conſumed by fire, on the rebuilding of which theſe bones, &c. were depoſited in this vault. The church is in length 334 feet, and the breadth of the croſs iſle 168 feet. The north wall of the great croſs iſle having declined from the perpendicular it was reſtored to its proper attitude by an engine invented by Mr. Thornton of York. St. Mary's is another church, and both together are reckoned the fineſt and largeſt in the kingdom. In 1528, part of the ſteeple fell, during maſs, and killed and wounded many people. Several ſprings run through the town, and the liberties of it include about 100 towns and parts of towns in Holderneſs and other tracts of this Riding. Here is a free-ſchool which is improved by 2 fellowſhips, 6 ſcholarſhips, and 3 exhibitions in St. John's college in Cambridge belonging to it, beſides a charity-ſchool, a workhouſe, and 7 almſhouſes. The ſtreets are ſpacious and well paved. The ſeſſions are always held here; and here is not only a gaol, but an office erected for the public regiſter of all deeds, wills, &c. that affect any lands, &c. purſuant to an act of parliament in 1708. The principal manufactures of this town are malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather; but the chief ſupport of the poor people is of bone-lace. It has a market for cattle from the beginning of Lent till after Midſummer, and another every Saturday for corn; and great variety of fiſh, fowl, and other proviſions are brought to both in plenty. The market place contains 4 acres, and is adorned with a beautiful croſs, ſupported by eight free-ſtone columns, each of one entire ſtone, erected at the charge of its late members of parliament. Fairs Thurſday before Valentine's day, February 14, Holy-Thurſday, July 5, and November 5, but its chief is in Rogation week, held in a ſtreet called Londoners-ſtreet, becauſe then the Londoners bring down their wares to ſell in large qaantities to the country traders. The trade of this place is increaſed ſince 1727, when, by act of parliament, the creek, or cut above-mentioned, called Beverley-back, from the town to the river Hull, which runs into the Humber, has been rendered navigable for large veſſels. It has ſent two burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince the 26th of Edward I. except ſome intermiſſions in the reigns of Edw. II. and III. There are four common paſtures near the town, containing 1000 acres, in which every burgeſs or freeman may keep 12 head of cattle. In one of them to the E. called Swinemoor, there is a kind of ſpaw, which hath cured many ſores, ulcers, &c. by waſhing and bathing.

Beverley, *Worc.* an iſland formed by the Severn, near Worceſter.

Beverston-Castle, *Glouc.* 2 miles N. W. from Tedbury, was built in the reign of Edward III. It had a tower at each of its four corners, one of which is now remaining, and had a garriſon in the civil wars. It is ſurrounded by a deep moat.

Bevington-Cock, *Warw.* a hamlet of Salford-Priors.

Bevington-Wood, *Warw.* a hamlet alſo of Salford-Priors.

Bewcastle, *Cumb.* or Bueth-Castle, as is ſpelt in ſome records, ſtands upon the river Leven, above Sollom-moſs, and is ſaid to have been built about the time of the Norman conqueſt. The church is now in ruins, but in the church-yard is an ancient croſs, 5 yards high from a baſe of 2 feet ſquare, riſing to a point like

a ſpire, on the ſides of which are ſeveral ſculptures, but the inſcription not legible, ſuppoſed to have been ſet up to the memory of a Pictiſh or Scottiſh prieſt.

Bewcot, *Berkſh.* near the vale of Whitehorſe.

Bewdlam, *York.* N. Riding, not far from Kirkby-Moreſide.

* BEWDLEY, or BEAULIEU, *Worceſterſhire*, near the foreſt of Wyre, and on the W. ſide of the Severn, over which it has a large ſtone bridge, 12⁻ miles from London. It ſent burgeſſes to parliament ſo early as Edward I. after which there was a long interruption. Edward IV. granted it great privileges, both by land and ſea, and Henry VII. who built a palace near it at Tickenhall for his ſon Prince Arthur, (now two gentlemen's ſeats) and granted it additional privileges, which were confirmed by Henry VIII. James I. incorporated it by the name of bailiffs and burgeſſes, and granted it a recorder, ſteward, town-clerk, 12 capital burgeſſes, and 2 ſerjeants at mace; but a ſurrender of this charter was procured in the reign of Charles II. and in the next reign it was obliged, by the violence of the times, to accept of another. Nevertheleſs, on a trial in 1707, the aforeſaid ſurrender was judged to be void, and a new charter was obtained of Queen Anne, which granted the privileges of the old one. In conſequence of this two members were returned to parliament, and two returns made to the ſheriff, the one made by the bailiff of the old corporation, and the other by the new; and a petition being lodged in behalf of the old corporation, it occaſioned a diſpute in parliament and at law, which, after great expence, was determined in favour of the new charter, ſince which only one member has been elected for this borough. This is a populous place, of conſiderable trade; for, by means of the Severn, great quantities of ſalt, (it being but 8 miles to Droitwich) iron ware, glaſs, Mancheſter goods, &c. are put on board barges here, and at Glouceſter on board troughs, for Briſtol, Bridgewater, and other ports. Its church is only a chapel of eaſe to that of Ribbesford. There is a convenient chapel in the town built in 1748. The market-houſe is neat, and on the center of the bridge is a gate-houſe uſed as a priſon for debtors. At the upper end of the town is an old gate, and the lower part of the town has many good ſhops and houſes, and it is not uncommon to ſee an hundred pack-horſes in one day arrive laden with goods for their merchants. Its ſituation is remarkably pleaſant, and views near it extenſive. It has a free grammar ſchool, founded by James I. The town is well ſupplied with corn, malt, leather, horn goods, and caps. It has a market every Saturday for hops. Fairs April 23, Dec. 10 and 11.

Bewers ad Montem, *Eſſex*, near the Maningtree river, in the road from Colcheſter to Sudbury.

Bewers St. Mary, *Eſſex*, on the borders of Suffolk, near Nayland.

Bewers-Gifford, *Eſſex*, between N. and S. Benfleet.

Bewers-Hamlet, *Eſſex*, near Steeple-Bumſted.

Bewfront, *Northumberl.* between Hexham and the Picts wall.

Bewholm, *York.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Bewick-Tower, *Northumb.* on the river Bramiſh, S. of Hebborn.

Bewick, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, near Aldborough.

Bewley, *Hamp.* about 4 miles to the E. of Lymington, is a tide-harbour for ſmall veſſels, but little frequented.

Bew-Manor, *Leic.* near Burley-park.

Beworthy, *Devon.* near the road from Launceſton to Hatherley.

Bewre-Park, *Durh.* near Nevils-Croſs.

Bewſey, *Lanc.* N. W. of Warrington.

Bewtyfield, *Kent*, S. W. of Walderſhare.

Bexhill, *Suſſex*, near the coaſt, on the W. ſide of Haſtings.

Bexington, *Dorſet*. near Abbotsbury. A little N. of this place, on the ſide of Puncknoll is an old fortification, nearly of a ſquare form, where the S. ſide is longer than the N. and the angles rounded off, and at a little diſtance from it ſeveral ramparts. The area is 20 acres, the whole by the common people is generally called Abbotſbury caſtle.

Bexington Weſt, *Dorſet*. near the former, where on the ſea coaſt is a ſmall remains of its church, deſtroyed by the French when they landed here in 1440.

Bexley, *Kent*, S. W. of Crayford, 13 miles from London, near the Dover road. This pariſh is very extenſive, and has many gentlemen's ſeats in it.

Bexton, *Cheſh*. near Knottesford.

Bexwell, *Norf*. E. of Downham.

Biarſgarth, *Durham*, E. of that city.

Biarſgreen, *Durh*. N. E. of Bincheſter, and the coal-pits.

Biarſide, *Norf*. near Ebcheſter.

Bibelham, *Suſſex*, in Mayfield pariſh.

Bibrook, *Kent*, N. of Aſhford.

Biberwell, *Hertf*. W. of Digſwell.

Bicham St. John, *St. Mary*, *All-Saints*, *and Well*, *Norf*. the firſt of which is on the N. ſide of the road from Downham to Swaffham, and the three latter are villages on the S. ſide of that road.

Bichborn, *Durh*. near Darlington.

Bichfield, *Northumb*. north of the Picts wall.

Bicister, Bisseter, or Burcester, *Oxf*. near a rivulet that runs into the Charwel at Iſlip, is 56 miles from London. It is a long, ſtraggling town, which once had a monaſtery, and is now much noted for its excellent malt-liquor. It is a place of antiquity as appears by ſome Daniſh monuments dug up here. Here is a charity ſchool for 30 boys. Market on Friday, and Fairs Auguſt 5, and December 13. Beſides the church here is a meeting-houſe, and the town, including two hamlets, contains about 400 families. On the adjacent plain are frequent horſe races.

Bikenhill, *Warw*. S. W. of Colerhill.

Bickerſtaff, *Lanc*. near Ormſkirk.

Bickerton, *Cheſh*. W. of Cholmondeley.

Bickerton, *Heref*. near Roſſe.

Bickerton, *Northumb*. on the river Coquet, to the S. E. of Harbottle-caſtle.

Bickerton, *York*. E. Riding, N. E. of Wetherby.

Bickford, *Staff*. S. W. of Penkridge.

Bickington, *Devon*. N. of Aſhburton.

Bickington-Abbots, *Devon*. not far from Bradworthy.

Bickington-High, *Devon*. on the Taw, to the E. of Torrington.

Bickleton, *Heref*. near Thornbury, in the Leominſter road.

Bickley, *Cheſh*. near Cholmondeley.

Bickley, *Devon*. near the river Ex, to the W. of Bradninch.

Bickley, *Devon*. N. W. of Plympton, near the river Tamar.

Bickley, *York*. N. Riding, near the foreſt of Pickering.

Bickmarſh, *Warw*. a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of Welford in Glouceſterſhire, on the borders of which it ſtands.

Bicknall, *Staff*. 4 miles to the S. of Mowcop-hill.

Bicknaller, *Som*. near Stoke-Gomer, on the N. ſide of the road to the Lands-End.

Bicknell, *Som*. 4 miles from Taunton.

Bicknore, *Kent*, half way between Maidſtone and Milton.

Bicknore-Engliſh, *Glouc*. 3 miles from Colford, 5 from Monmouth, and 22 from Glouceſter, on the banks of the Wye. It produces much coal and iron ore. The church is large, with one aiſle, a low embattled tower at the W. end, and a ſmall chapel on each ſide the chancel.

Bicknore-Welſh, *Monm*. W. of the Wye, near Gotheridge-caſtle, oppoſite the other.

Bickton, *Cornw.* near St. Neot's.

Bickton, *Devon.* 4 miles S. W. of Sidmouth.

Bickton, *Salop*, S. W. of Brockton.

Bickton, *Salop*, by the Severn, W. of Shrewſbury.

Bidborough, *Kent*, 5 miles E. of Penſhurſt.

Biddeford, ſee *Bediford*.

Bidden, *Berks*, near Ilſey, in the road from Newberry to Abingdon.

BIDDENDEN, *Kent*, is ſituated 5 miles from three ſeveral market-towns, Cranbrook, Smarden, and Tenterden, and 15 from Maidſtone. It is at preſent populous, though the cloathing manufacture, which firſt gave occaſion to the population of this part of the country in the reign of Edward III. when the Flemings firſt introduced it, has for many years failed; yet ſeveral farm-houſes ſtill remaining, diſcover the wealth of its former inhabitants. The church is a handſome and regular building, and its tower a ſtructure of conſiderable eminence and ſtrength: by the old part now remaining it appears to have been originally ſmall. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, endowed with a good houſe and garden, and a ſalary of 20l. per annum. Two maiden ſiſters, who grew together from the waiſt downwards, till they were conſiderably advanced in years, and were ſo united in their affections to this pariſh, as to leave ſome lands, adjoining to the glebe, of the rent of 22l. a year, which is held by the church-wardens, and diſtributed in bread to the poor on Eaſter-day, on which is impreſſed a repreſentation of the donors. Has a fair Nov. 8.

Biddenham, *Bedf.* 3 miles W. of Bedford, in the road from Newport-Pagnel.

Bidder, a river in Cardiganſhire, that runs into the Ayron below Hevanyn.

Biddulph, *Staff.* on the confines of Cheſhire, divided into the upper, middle, and lower hamlets.

Bideſden, *Wilts*, near Luggerſhall.

Bideſton, *Wilts*, not far from Chippenham.

Bidleſden, *Bucks*, near Brackley in Northamptonſhire. From hence the Ouſe goes to Buckingham. Here formerly was a caſtle and a priory, both now totally deſtroyed.

Bidleſton, *Heref.* between Hereford and Monmouthſhire.

Bidleſworth, *Norf.* between Thetford and Herling.

Bidlington, *Suſſex*, near Bramber.

Bidſton, *Cheſh.* between Hyle lake and the river Merſey.

Bifrons, *Kent*, near Barham-downs.

Biga, or *Riga*, a river in Mongomeryſhire, which runs into the Severn above Llanidlor.

Bigbury, *Devon.* 10 miles from Plymouth.

Bigger, *Lanc.* near the S. end of that river-iſland, called Walney.

Biggin, *Warw.* with a farm-houſe, called Biggin-hall, near Stoke, in the liberties of Coventry.

Biggin, *Warw.* near Newton, was anciently called Holme.

Biggin, *Derbyſh.* in the pariſh of Duffield.

Biggin, *Derb.* near Aſhborn.

Bighton, *Hamp.* near Alresford, in the road from London.

Bigland, *Lanc.* on the N. W. ſide of Cartmel. It abounds with wood, and has a charming proſpect of the country, and the rivers Ken and Leven. There is a fine fiſh-pond on the top of an aſcent, large and deep enough to bear a man of war.

BIGGLESWADE, *Bedf.* 5 m. from Bedford and 45 from London, is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Ivel, which is here navigable by boats, over which it has a ſtone bridge. It ſuffered conſiderably by a fire June 12, 1785. It being a thoroughfare between London and York, it is well ſupplied with inns, and has two charity ſchools. Its market is on Tueſday. Fairs Feb. 13, Saturday in Eaſter week, St. Simon and Jude, Whit. Monday, July 22, Oct. 23, and Nov. 1. Here was a pot of gold coins diſcovered by a plowman,

June 11, 1770, of the reign of Edward the Sixth.

Bigmore, or *Bignor*, *Suff.* 11 miles N. of Arundel, in the road from Darking.

Bikenhill-Church, *Bikenhill-Hill*, and *Bikenhill-Middle*, *Warw.* are all in one parish, S. of Coleshill, near the road from Birmingham to Coventry.

Biker, *Linc.* near Donnington.

Biker, *Northumb.* 1 mile E. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Biland-Abbey, *Yorksh.* N. Riding, near the valley of Ryedale, called for its pleasantness, *La Belle Land.*

Bilbrook, *Staff.* near Codsall, on the borders of Salop, where the inhabitants adorn their wells on Holy Thursday with boughs and flowers.

Bilburgh, *Nott.* N. W. of Nottingham.

Bilburgh, *York.* W. Riding, near Wetherby, a causey is made from hence to Tadcaster over the common, which otherwise would not be passable.

Bilby, *Nott.* near East-Retford, and 3 miles from Blythe.

Bildas, *Magna & Parva*, *Salop*, N. and S. of the Severn, not far from Little-Wenlock.

Bildas, or *Buldas*, *Salop*, at the foot of the Wrekin, where was a convent, the ruins of which still shew its magnificence and former splendor.

BILDESTON, or BILSTON, *Suff.* 6 miles from Stow-market, and 67 from London, is noted for the woollen manufactory, and has a good church, but it is a dirty place, and the buildings are mean. Its Market is on Wednesday. Fairs Ash-Wednesday and Holy-Thursday.

Bileswick, *Glou.* near Bristol.

Billam, *York.* W. Riding, N. W. of Doncaster.

BILLERICAY, *Essex*, 4 miles from Burntwood and 24 from London, is a hamlet only and chapelry of the parish of Great-Bursted, but has a considerable market on Tuesday, especially for corn, and fairs July 22 and Oct. 7.

Billesby, *Linc.* near Aylesford; has a charity-school.

BILLESDON, *Leic.* 9 miles from Leicester and 97 from London; has a market on Friday, and fairs Aug. 23, July 25. It is a place of great antiquity, where are still to be seen the remains of a strong Roman camp that incloses 18 acres, and appears to have been fortified with a high rampart and deep ditch. Near it was one of the temples where the Romans sacrificed to their deities.

Billesdun, *Northumb.* is near the head of the river Coquet, and the rocks of the Cheviot-hills.

Billesley, *Warw.* near 5 miles W. of Stratford upon Avon.

Billeston, *Northumb.* N. of the Coquet river, and the river Usway.

Billing, *Lanc.* 7 miles to the S. W. of Leigh.

Billing, *Magna & Parva*, *Northamptonsh.* 2 miles from Northampton. The church of Great Billing was greatly damaged by lightning on April 11, 1759.

Billingay, *Linc.* 5 miles W. of Tattershall.

Billingbare, *Berksh.* in Windsor forest.

Billingborough, *Linc.* E. of Fokingham; has a charity-school.

Billingford, *Norf.* near the river Waveney, S. of Harlestone.

BILLINGHAM, *Northumb.* on the river Tyne, 14 miles from Hexham, 18 from Newcastle, and 300 from London, and has a fair the Saturday after Sept. 15. Market on Tuesday.

Billingham, *Durb.* 2 miles from Stockton.

BILLINGHURST, *Sussex*, 4 miles from Horsham, and the source of the river Arun. The noted highway called Stanes-street-causey, passes by it to Arundel. This village though small is agreeable. Fair Whit-Monday.

Billingley, *York.* W. Riding, between Newhall and Ickleton.

Billingsley, *Salop*, between Sudbury and the Severn.

BILLINGTON, a little to the S. of

Stafford, near the river Sow, has the traces of a large fortification; and a little below it a pool, called Hungry-Pit, in the mud of which the people ſet up ſticks and fore-judge the price of corn in the markets by the riſe and fall of the water upon thoſe ſticks. The water here, without regard to the weather, overflows ſometimes in the greateſt drought, and the pit is as often empty after rains.

Billington, Magna & Parva, Bedf. in the pariſh of Leighton-Buzzard.

Billington, Great and Little, Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden.

Billockby, Norf. 6 miles N. W. of Yarmouth, in the river Thyrn.

Bilney, E. and W. Norf. the firſt is about a mile and a half N. of Dillington, and the latter is half way between Swaffham and Lynn.

Bilſborough, Lanc. near Garſtang.

Bilſdale, York. N. Riding, N. W. of Kirby-Moreſide.

Bilſham, or *Bideſham, Som.* not far from Axbridge, has a chapel of eaſe to Wedmore.

Bilſbay, Dorſet. near Pymore, a little N. of Bridport.

Bilſington, Great and Little, Kent, 5 miles E. of Tenterden.

Bilſthorp, Nott. E. of Lindhurſt-wood, and the river Mann.

BILSTON, *Staff.* near Wolverhampton and the road from London to Shrewſbury. Here is a deep orange-coloured ſand, which is ſent for by the artiſts far and near, to be uſed as a ſpaud to caſt metals in; and it is alſo noted for a quarry of remarkable ſtones, lying horizontally one under another, in 12 beds deep, every bed thicker the lower they go; ſo that the lowermoſt is about a yard thick, and the inhabitants make ciſterns, troughs, &c. of the ſtone. Some of it is curiouſly ſtreaked with black. Here is a charity-ſchool.

By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Bilſton, Leic. in the W. part of the county, and the pariſh of Hogs-Norton.

Bilton, Warw. S. W. of Rugby.

Bilton, Northumb. W. of Aylmouth.

Bilton, York. W. Riding, near Hutton, S. W. of York.

Bilton, York. E. Riding in that part called Holderneſs.

BINAGAR, *Som.* 4 miles from Wells. Fairs Whit. Monday and Tueſday.

Binbridge-Point, Hampſh. at the E. end of the Iſle of Wight.

BINBROKE, *Linc.* between Caiſtor and Louth, and near the road from Market-Raiſin to Grimſby, 157 miles from London, ſituated on the river Ankham, and remarkable for its fine eels. It is now a poor decayed place, though formerly of conſiderable repute. It is built in a ſtraggling manner. Here is a poor market on Wedneſdays; and a charity-ſchool.

Binbury, Kent, near Boxley.

Binchester, on the river Were, near the city of Durham, by ſeveral inſcriptions and monuments appears to have been a Roman town (Vinovium) and many Roman coins are often dug up here, which are called Binchester-Pennys. Two altars were lately dug here, importing, that the 20th legion was ſtationed in this place during the wars between the Picts and Caledonians.

Bincomb, Dorſ. N. of Weymouth, and 2 miles E. of Upway. On the down, N. E. of it, are a great number of barrows.

Binderton, Suſſ. N. W. of Chicheſter, in the road to Hampſhire.

Bindon, Cornw. N. E. of Eaſtlow.

Bindon, Dev. in the pariſh of Axmouth.

Bindon, Dorſ. 6 miles S. W. of Wareham; on a hill on the S. ſide of this place are the remains of a camp. The river Frome runs near

it. It has the remains of an abbey, built 1172, now almoſt obliterated. Near it are the marks of fiſhponds; and gardens on the E. and S. ſide: on the W. a large court, and it was moated round. It ſtood on the S. ſide of the church, and appears to have been a large building, as the precincts and and ruins take up ten acres.

Binerton, Corn. near Godolphin.

Binfield, Berks, near Billingbear.

Binfield Parva, Berks, in the road from Reading to Henley.

Bingfield, Northumb. between Hexham and Morpeth.

BINGHAM, *Nott.* 8 miles from Nottingham, and 128 from London, is a ſmall ſtraggling town, with a market on Thurſday. 'Tis noted for a parſonage of great value, and an old gothic church, formerly collegiate. Here is a charity-ſchool; it is ſeated in the vale of Belvoir. Fairs Feb. 20, firſt Thurſday in May, and Nov. 8.

Binghams, Dorſ. S. of Beminſter, near Worth Francis.

BINGLEY, *York.* W. Riding, upon the river Are, near Skipton in Craven. Fair Jan. 25, and Aug. 25.

Binham, Norf. 4 miles from Wells.

Binley, Warw. near Coventry.

Binnage, Dorſ. 2 miles from Wareham, near the river Frome, almoſt oppoſite E. Stoke.

Binſcomb, Surry, a tything of the pariſh of Godalming.

Binſted, Hamp. 4 miles from Farnham to the S. W. where is the tomb of a Knight Templar.

Binſtead, Suſſex, near Arundel.

Binſtead, Hamp. in the E. Medina in the Iſle of Wight.

Bintrey, Norf. 4 or 5 miles W. of Repeham.

Birch, Lanc. near Warrington.

Birch, Salop, near Ryton, of the 11 towns.

Birch, Great and Little, Eſſex, 5 miles S. W of Colcheſter, on each ſide of the road to Malden.

Birchall, Heref. N. of Leominſter, in the road to Ludlow.

Birchanger, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Newport, of which it is a hamlet.

Birches, Glou. between Colebroke-Dale and Builders-Bridge. A moſt remarkable incident happened here on Thurſday morning, May 27, 1773. About 4000 yards from the river Severn ſtood a houſe, where a family dwelt; the man got up about 3 o'clock, and heard a rumbling noiſe, and felt the ground ſhake under him, on which he called up his family. They perceived the ground begin to move, but knew not which way to run; however the people took to their heels, and juſt as they got to an adjacent wood, the ground they had left ſeparated from that on which they ſtood. They firſt obſerved a ſmall crack in the ground about four or five inches wide, and a field that was ſown with oats to heave up and roll about like waves of water; the trees moved as if blown with wind, but the air was calm and ſerene; the river Severn (in which at that time was a conſiderable flood) was agitated very much, and the current ſeemed to run upwards. They perceived a crack run very quick up the ground from the river. Immediately about 30 acres of land with the hedges and trees ſtanding (except a few that were overturned) moved with great force and ſwiftneſs towards the Severn, attended with great and uncommon noiſe, compared to a large flock of ſheep running ſwiftly. That part of the land next the river was a ſmall wood under 2 acres, in which grew 20 large oaks, a few of them were thrown down, and as many more were undermined and overturned; ſome left leaning, the reſt upright as if never diſturbed. The wood was puſhed with ſuch velocity into the channel of the Severn (which at that time was remarkably deep) that it forced the water in great columns a conſiderable height like mighty fountains, and drove the bed of the river before it on the oppoſite ſhore many feet above the ſurface of the water, where it lodged, as did one ſide of the wood, the current being inſtantly

ſtopped, occaſioned a great inundation above, and ſo ſudden a fall below, that many fiſh were left on dry land, and ſeveral barges were heel'd over, and when the ſtream came down were ſunk, but none were damaged above. The river ſoon took its courſe over a large meadow that was oppoſite the ſmall wood, and in three days wore a navigable channel through the meadow; a turnpike road was moved more than thirty yards from its former ſituation, and to all appearance rendered for ever impaſſable. A barn was carried about the ſame diſtance and left as a heap of rubbiſh in a large chaſm; the houſe received but little damage. A hedge that was joined to the garden was removed about fifty yards; a great part of the land was in confuſed heaps, full of cracks from 4 inches to more than a yard wide. Several very long and deep chaſms were formed in the upper part of the land from 14 to upwards of 30 yards wide, in which were many pyramids of earth ſtanding with the green turf remaining on the tops of ſome of them. Hollows were raiſed into mounts, and mounts reduced into hollows; leſs than a quarter of an hour completed this dreadful ſcene.

Birches, *Cheſh.* on the river Pever, W. of Macclesfield.

Birchets, *Derb.* in Scarſdale.

Birchill, *Derb.* N. E. of Bakewel.

Birchington, *Kent*, in the iſle of Thanet, W. of Margate. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Bircholt, *Kent*, near Aſhford, in the pariſh of Brabourn.

Birchover, in the high peak of Derby, is noted for tottering ſtones ſtanding on a rock here; one of which, ſaid to be 4 yards high, and 12 round, reſts upon a point ſo equally poiſed as to be moved with a finger.

Bircoate, *Nott.* W. of Tuxford.

Birdenbury, *Heref.* near Bromyard, in the road to Leominſter.

Birdley, *Glou.* 6 miles N. E. of Paynſwic.

Birdſall, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Malton.

Birkbey, *Cumb.* on the river Elne, near its fall into the ocean.

Birkbey, *York.* W. Riding, N. W. of N. Allerton.

Birkdale, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Weſtmoreland and the ſource of the Swale.

Birkenhead, *Cheſh.* between the Dee and the Merſey, had a monaſtery.

Birkes, *Northumb.* between Whitcheſter and the river Tyne.

Birkin, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Bollin, below Aſhley.

Birkin, *York.* W. Riding, near Ferrybridge.

Birkley, *Northumb.* near Wark, but on the N. ſide the Tyne.

Birkley-Street, *Cheſh.* 1 mile N. of Cheſter.

Birling, *Kent*, near Town-Malling, in the road from Maidſtone to Rocheſter.

Birlingham, *Worc.* 4 miles S. W. of Perſhore.

Birling St. Andrew, *St. Edmund*, *and St. Peter*, *Norf.* 4 miles N. E. of Norwich, in the road from Loddon to Hickling.

BIRMINGHAM, or BROMICHAM, *Warw.* 109 miles from London, and 17 miles from Coventry. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, forming nearly a half moon. It is about 2 miles in length, (including the hamlet of Deritend and Bordſley) nearly the ſame in breadth, and about 6 miles in circumference: contains 53,735 inhabitants, moſt of whom are employed in the manufacturing of gold, ſilver, ſteel, &c. in various forms for uſe as well as ornament, which have by their exquiſite workmanſhip excited the attention of the curious, and for cheapneſs they cannot be ſurpaſſed or perhaps equalled in any part of the univerſe. Such a ſpirit of induſtry reigns there in all ranks of people, that even the women and children earn their living by fabricating of toys, trinkets, &c. By a ſurvey taken in 1786 it appeared that it now conſiſted of 173 ſtreets, containing 9773 dwelling-houſes, of which number 6032 are to the front,

beſides other buildings (excluſive either of Deritend, or that part of the town called Foreign) 3738 backwards, beſides workſhops, warehouſes, &c. Here are two churches, viz. St. Martin's, an antient building with a lofty ſpire and twelve good bells; St. Philip's, a grand modern ſtructure, with a fine tower, 10 bells, and a cupola above it, and ſtands in one of the fineſt church-yards in Europe. In each of the ſteeples is a ſet of muſical chimes, which play every three hours, and a different tune every day in the week. Here is a handſome chapel of eaſe, and an act of parliament was lately paſſed for building two more. Here are ſeveral meeting-houſes for preſbyterians, 1 for quakers, and 3 for other diſſenters. Here are 3 free-ſchools, one of which, a noble ſtructure, was founded by K. Edward VI. for the grammatical education of 130 boys. The two other ſchools are ſupported by the contributions of the inhabitants; in 1 are 50 boys and 30 girls, who are educated and maintained till they are 14 years old, when they are put out to different employs; the other ſchool, which is a late inſtitution, is ſupported by a voluntary ſubſcription among the proteſtant diſſenters, in which 27 children are maintained and educated; and apprenticed out at proper ages. Two handſome theatres have lately been erected here. About a mile from the town is a place of entertainment after the manner of Vauxhall, where the gardens are laid out with taſte and judgement. Market on Thurſday. Fairs on Thurſday in Whitſun. week, and on September 29. It has no corporation; it being governed only by two conſtables, two bailiffs, and a headborough, it is therefore free for any perſon to come and ſettle here, which perhaps not a little contributes to the increaſe of its trade, buildings, and inhabitants. A navigable canal was begun in April 1768, and completed in November 1769, to the colleries at Wedneſbury, from whence the inhabitants here are ſupplied with coals at a moderate price, which before ſold at an exorbitant rate. In 1772, this canal was extended to Auſtherley, from whence a communication is opened through the Severn to Shrewſbury, Glouceſter, &c. and through the Trent to Gainſborough and Hull, and it is alſo extended to Liverpool, &c. through the Merſey. Beſides the manufactories carried on here, there are ſeveral eſtabliſhed in the adjacent villages, of which that at Soho merits attention: This place is ſituated in the pariſh of Handſworth, 2 miles from hence. This building conſiſts of four quadrangles, with ſhops, warehouſes, &c. for 1000 workmen, in the ſeveral branches of fabrication of buttons, buckles, &c. in which no care or expence is ſpared. Their ornamental pieces in Or-Moulu are highly eſteemed all over Europe. The ſite of this building, which, about 18 years ſince, was a barren uncultivated heath, now contains many houſes, and wears the appearance of a populous town.

Birrinton, *Heref.* on the Teme, near Tenbury.

Birriton, *Heref.* 3 miles N. of Leominſter.

Birthin, a river in Monmouthſhire, which runs into the Uſke near Uſke.

Birtholm-Lodge, *Hunt.* W. of Bugden.

Birtley, *Durh.* W. of Monk-Wearmouth.

Birts-Morton, *Worceſt.* near Perſhore, 6 miles in circuit, with a very ancient manor-houſe.

Biſbroke, *Rutl.* E. of Uppingham.

Biſcaw-Woan, *or Boſkenna*, *Corn.* at the Land's-end. Has a circle of 19 ſtones, fixed about 12 feet from one another, ſuppoſed to have been a ſepulchral monument of the ancient Britons.

Biſcott, *Bedf.* in the pariſh of Luton.

Biſham, *Berks*, on the Thames, almoſt oppoſite to Great-Marlow. Its church, though ſmall, is well worth ſeeing. On the river not far from hence, are thoſe, called the temple, or braſs-mills, for making braſs-kettles,

pany, &c. of all ſorts, which were attended with great ſucceſs till 1720, when it being made a bubble, it underwent the fate of all its cotemporary bubbles.

Biſhampton, *Worceſt.* N. of Perſhore.

Biſhcourt, *Surry*, near Burſtow, on the borders of Suſſex.

Biſhop's-Aukland, ſee *Aukland-Biſhop's.*

Biſhopſbourn, *Kent*, near Canterbury.

Biſhop's-Candle, *Dorſet.* ſee *Candle-Biſhops.*

* BISHOP'S-CASTLE, *Salop*, 40 miles from Worceſter, 8 from Montgomery, and 153 from London; is a ſmall town on the river Clun, but an old corporation; it has the privilege of chooſing members of parliament, to which it made the firſt return in the 27th of Elizabeth. The corporation conſiſts of a bailiff, recorder, and 15 aldermen. Its market on Friday is noted for cattle, and all ſorts of commodities, and much frequented by the Welſh, as are its fairs which are on Friday before Feb. 13, Friday before Good-Friday, Friday after May 1, July 5, Sept. 9, and Nov. 13. Its caſtle, formerly the reſidence of its biſhops, from whence it was named, is totally deſtroyed, but the town is a flouriſhing place, with many good houſes, and the ſtreets are kept exceeding clean. The town-houſe is a neat ſtructure.

Biſhop's-Edge, *Derb.* in the High-Peak.

Biſhop's-Hall, *Middleſ.* between Mile-End and Hackney.

Biſhopſley, *Durh.* near the Mill-houſes, on the river, S. W. of Wollingham.

BISHOP'S-LIDIARD, *Som.* 5 miles from Taunton. Fairs March 25 and Sept. 8.

Biſhops-Moat, *Salop*, an old camp, by a hill near Biſhop's-caſtle.

Biſhop and his Clerks, *Pemb.* on the coaſt near St. David's, a cluſter of rocks dangerous to mariners, where a light-houſe was erected in 1777, for the benefit of navigation.

Biſhops-Stanton, *Devonſh.* near Tingmouth.

Biſhopſton, *Warw.* a hamlet of Stratford upon Avon; it has a chapel of eaſe to Kington.

Biſhopſton, *Bucks*, a hamlet in the pariſh of Stone, near Aleſbury.

Biſhopſton, *Heref.* S. W. of Credenhill.

Biſhopſton, *Suſſ.* on the coaſt, near Newhaven.

Biſhopſton, *Wilts*, 7 miles S. W. of Saliſbury.

Biſhopſton, *Wilts*, near Wanborough and Berks; has a ch. ſchool.

Biſhopſtrow, *Wilts*, between Heyteſbury and Warminſter.

Biſhop's-Wyke, *Worceſt.* a manor near Worceſter, adjoining to Powick.

Biſhopton, *Durh.* 3 miles W. of Stockton.

Biſhton, *Glouceſt.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Tiddenham.

Biſhton, *Staff.* near Stone, in the road from Litchfield.

Biſhton-Caſtle, *Monm.* between Caerlion and the Severn ſea.

Biſkthorp, *Linc.* on the river Bane, between Market-Raiſin and Burwell.

Biſley, *Surry*, 3 miles N. of Woking, is noted for that called St. John Baptiſt's well, near the church of that name, whoſe water is colder than any other in the ſummer, and warmer in the winter.

BISLEY, *Glou.* 9 miles from Cirenceſter. Fairs April 23 and Nov. 11. It has a market on Thurſdays little frequented, the town being difficult of acceſs, occaſioned by the deep bottoms that environ it. It has a remarkable valley near it called Timbercomb-bottom, ſeparated from the other parts by thick woods. The ſituation of Chalford-bottom is ſingularly romantic, and uncommonly pleaſing. Here is carried on the woollen manufacture in different branches, and here are eight fulling mills, with tenters, &c. Its church has been new paved lately. It is lofty and large, with a nave and two aiſles, and a high ſpire; in it are ſome ancient monuments. Here is a charity-ſchool for 16 boys. Near it are

meeting-houſes for diſſenters and baptiſts.

Biſpham, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs, near the Iriſh ſea.

Biſpham, *Lancaſh.* near Ruffordchapel, in the road to Wigan.

Biſport, *Som.* S. of Bedminſter.

Biſtern, *Hamp.* near the Avon, to the S. of Ringwood.

Biſton-Barkley, *Hamp.* W. of the bay of Southampton.

Bitchamſtock, *Wiltſh.* S. of Alcannings.

Bitchfield, *Lincoln.* 5 miles from Grantham.

BITFORD, *Warw.* 5 miles W. of Stratford upon Avon, near its conjunction with the river Arrow. Market on Friday. It was formerly conſiderable, but now reduced to a petty village. Diſtant 100 miles from London.

Bithorn, *Hunt.* between Moleſworth and Northamptonſhire.

Bitham, *Lincolnſh.* near Stamford, where was a convent for monks, of which little remains are left.

Bitham-Caſtle, *Linc.* near Witham, on the borders of Rutlandſhire, which is now in ruins.

Bithborrow, *Kent*, N. of Hythe.

Bittedon, *Dev.* near Ilfracomb and the road from Barnſtaple.

Bitterley, *Salop*, 3 miles N. E. of Ludlow.

Bittern, *Hamp.* on the river Itching, N. E. of Southampton.

Bitteſcomb, *Som.* near Dulverton and the road from Bridgewater.

Bitteſwell, *Leic.* N. of Lutterworth.

Bitton, *Glouc.* on the Avon, between Bath and Briſtol, and the edge of Kingſwood-foreſt, 6 miles from Briſtol, 7 from Bath, and 38 from Glouceſter. The river Boyd runs through it. Great quantities of coals are dug up here, as well as iron ore. Petrifactions are frequently found here. It has a mineral purgative ſpring. Several manufactures are carried on here, viz. braſs mills, flatting and ſplitting mills, and for grinding dye ſtuff, and alſo a pin manufactory. The foundations of old buildings and remains of camps are perceivable at Hanham in this pariſh. The church is lofty and handſome, with an embattled tower and gothic pinnacles.

Bittring, *Norf.* near Lytcham.

BIWELL, *Northumb.* was a barony and caſtle for the guard of Newcaſtle, near which it lies. Below it is a moſt beautiful weare in the Tyne for catching ſalmon; and in the middle of the river ſtands two ſtone pillars, which formerly ſupported a bridge.

Bix-Brand and Bix-Gebon, *Oxf.* N. W. of Henley upon Thames.

Bixley, *Norf.* near Norwich.

Bixton, *Norf.* 6 miles N. W. of Windham.

Blabey, *Leiceſt.* on the Stour, 5 miles S. of Leiceſter; has a charity ſchool.

Black-Auton, *Devonſh.* N. W. of Dartmouth.

BLACKBOYS, *Suſſ.* Fair Oct. 6.

Blackbrook, a river in Leiceſterſhire, which runs into the Stour, near Loughborough.

BLACKBURN, *Lanc.* 8 miles E. of Preſton, and 204 from London, ſtands on the river Darwent, from the blackneſs of whoſe water here it has the name; an ancient town pleaſantly ſituated. Fairs May 21, Sept. 30, and market on Monday. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Blackburn-Edge, *Derbyſh.* near Cheſterfield.

BLACKBURTON, *York.* has a fair on Whit. Monday.

Black-Chapel, *Eſſex*, 4 miles from Dunmow, in the road from Chelmsford.

Blackcoe, *Salop*, S. W. of Whitchurch.

Blackdon, *Som.* between Axbridge and Penſford.

Blackdon, *Dev.* near Torbay.

Blackdown, or *Bladen*, *Dorſet*. a hill or heathy ridge which runs from Piddleton to Pool, oppoſite Affpiddle, on the N. where are a vaſt number of pits, which run from E. to W. of various dimenſions in both diameter and depth. On the E. they are the largeſt. The ſecond from that point is 60 yards diameter, called Cull-Pepper's diſh. They are all of a conical form, broad at top, but grow narrower towards the bottom, and never contain any water in the wetteſt ſeaſons. It is remarked that they have no heaps near them that might have been thrown out of them. Theſe pits are 112 in number. Various have been the opinions concerning them. Some attributing them to the Druids, others to marl taken from them, &c.

Blackdown, *Dorſet*. a hamlet in the pariſh of Broad Windſor, which has a meeting-houſe for diſſenters.

Blackdown, *Wilts*, 3 miles N. of the foreſt of Chute.

Blackdown-Beacon, *Suſſ*. on the borders of Surry, near Haſlemere.

Blackford, *Som*. near Carhampton.

Blackford, *Somerſet*. near North-Cadbury.

Blackhall, *Cumb*. near Carliſle.

Blackhall, *Durh*. near the ſea.

Blackhall, *Durh* between Bradley-hall and the coal pits.

Blackhall, *Northumb*. near Chipchaſe.

Black-Ham, *Suſſ*. near Withy-Ham.

Blackhead, *Cornw*. on the coaſt between Fowey and Tregony.

BLACKHEATH, *Kent*, on the S. of Greenwich, a large plain, whereon Watt Tyler, the Kentiſh rebel, muſtered 100,000 men; and on which is a hoſpital built by Sir John Mordaunt, a Turky merchant, for decayed merchants. It is adorned with fine ſeats, &c. and in the park is a royal obſervatory for the king's aſtronomer; to which there is a ſteep aſcent on all ſides, but one; and it has a deep dry well for obſerving the ſtars in the day time. From the elevated parts in this park are the richeſt views that imagination can paint, having the ranger's houſe, the hoſpital, and the ſhipping on the Thames, with London, &c. to enrich the object. Fairs May 13 and Oct. 11.

Blackheath, *Wilts*, 4 miles N. of Ambreſbury.

Blackhedon, *Northumb*. between Hexham and Morpeth.

Black-Holm, *Yorkſh*. E. Riding, N. E. of Howden.

Black-Houſe, *Suſſ*. near Walden.

Blackland, *Midd*. between Chelſea and Knightſbridge.

Blackland, *Wilts*, S. E. of Calne.

Blackland, *Staff*. in the pariſh of Bobbington.

Blacklands, *Devon*. in the pariſh of Woodbury, near Exeter.

Blacklaw, *Northumb*. N. W. of Billingham.

Blackley, *Lanc*. N. E. of Manchester.

Blacklow-Hill, *Warwick*. in the pariſh of Wotton, is the place where the earls of Lancaſter and Warwick cauſed Piers Gaveſton, the favourite of Edward II. to be beheaded without any trial.

Blackmanſbury, *Kent*, 3 miles S. E. of Canterbury.

Blackmanſton, *Dorſet*. in the iſle of Purbeck in the pariſh of Steeple, from whence it is a little eaſt.

Blackmanſtone, *Kent*, near Dymchurch, on the coaſt, S. W. of Hythe.

Blackmere-manor, *Salop*, N. of Whitchurch.

BLACKMORE, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Ingateſtone, and 7 miles from Chelmsford. Fair Aug. 21.

Blackmore, *Heref*. S. E. of Bradwardine, and E. of the Golden-Vale.

Blackmore, *Staff*. N. E. of Leek.

Blackmore, *Worc*. near Great and Little Malvern.

Blackmore-Park, *Berks*, ſouth of Windſor-foreſt.

Blackney, *Dorſetſh*. a mile from Stoke-Abbots.

Black-Rode, *Lanc*. 2 miles W. of Bolton.

Blackſton, *Suſſ*. near Alborn and Woodmancote.

Blackſton-Hall, *Durh.* S. of Foulthorp, and W. of Billingham.

Blackſtone-Rock, *Worcef.* a curious ſubterraneous vault or cavern, containing apartments for a hermit, now uſed as a ſtore-cellar.

Black-Tail, *Eſſex*, below Canvey iſland or Leigh road, is a great ſhoal of ſand, that runs out 3 leagues into the ſea, and has a maſt at the end of it, ſet up by the Trinity-houſe, London, to ſerve as a ſea mark. It is called Shoe-Beacon, from Shoeberry Neſs where it begins.

Blackthorn, *Oxf.* on the E. border of the county where the old Akeman-ſtreet, or Roman road, leading towards Bath, enters this ſhire.

Blackwall, *Midd.* E. of London, near Poplar.

BLACKWATER, *Hampſh.* between Bagſhot and Hartley-row. Fair November 8.

Blackwater-Bay, *Eſſex*, near Malden, where lie the Walfleet oyſters. The lands here are held by Borough-Engliſh.

Blackwater, the river of the above bay.

Blackwell, *Derbyſh.* in the High Peak, to the N. W. of Bakewel.

Blackwell, *Derby.* N. E. of Alfreton.

Blackwell, *Durh.* near the Tees, S. W. of Darlington.

Blackwell, *Som.* 5 miles S. W. of Bedminſter.

Blackwell, *Worc.* near Shipton, on the borders of Warwickſhire and Glouceſterſhire.

Bladen, *Oxfordſhire*, near Woodſtock.

Blading, *York.* N. Riding, on the river Swale, beyond Swaldale-foreſt.

Blagdon, *Som.* near Torbay.

Blagdon, *Dorſet.* near Cranborne, and formerly had a park.

Blagrave, *Wilts*, near the upper and nether Haven.

Blaiſdon, *Glouceſt.* 3 miles from Mitcheal Dean, 4 from Newnham, and 8 from Glouceſter; whoſe church has a low tower at the W. end.

St. Blaiſe, *Cornw.* near St. Auſtle, to which it is a chapel of eaſe.

Blakdon, *Northumb.* in the road from Newcaſtle to Morpeth.

Blakemore-Foreſt, *Dorſetſh.* on the E. ſide of Sherburn, is alſo called White-Hart-foreſt, according to a tradition that a beautiful white hart being killed here by the gentry, after King Kenry III. who had ran him down, and ſpared his life, he laid a fine upon their lands, which is paid into the Exchequer to this day, by the name of White-hart-ſilver.

Blaken-hall, *Cheſh.* near the river Dee, on the N. W. ſide of Cheſter.

Blakenham, *Great and Little*, *Suff.* S. E. of Needham, near the river Orwell.

Blakenmore, *York.* N. Riding, N. of Pickering-foreſt.

BLAKENY, *Glou.* between the foreſt of Dean and Gatcomb on the Severn. Fairs April 12, and Nov. 12. It has a chapel of eaſe to Awre.

Blakeny, *Norf.* near Lynn-Regis.

Blakeny, *Norf.* near Clay, now called Snitterby.

Blakeſley, *Northamp.* 6 m. S. W. of Towceſter, and on the ſame river.

Blakeworth, *Northumb.* 6 miles N. E. of Newcaſtle.

Blanagwent, *Monm.* near the river Ewlithvaek, on the borders of Brecknockſhire.

Blanchland, *Northumb.* on the borders of Durham.

* BLANDFORD, *Dorſ.* 104 miles from London, an ancient and now large flouriſhing borough with three bridges over the Stour, in the coach road to Exeter. Its antiquity appears from Doomſday book, as well as from ſeveral ſtone coffins that have been dug up here, wherein were bones of an enormous ſize, and the head of a ſpear known to have belonged to the ancient Britons, ſettled here before the arrival of the Romans. It is governed by two bailiffs, choſe yearly out of the aldermen or capital burgeſſes. It has been ſeveral times burnt down by accident; firſt, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but was ſoon rebuilt, and the ſecond time on the 9th of July 1713, again on the 4th of June 1731. The wind car-

ried the flakes to Blanford St. Mary's and Brianſton, and conſumed all but three houſes. The loſs amounted to 85,000l. excluſive of aſſurances. The ſmall-pox being riſe here at the ſame time, many of the ſick were carried from the flames into the fields, where but one died. The town was rebuilt more beautifully. It received conſiderable damage by another fire in 1775. Its chief manufacture formerly was bandſtrings, and afterwards ſtraw-hats and bone-lace, but now malt, cloth, and button-making. It has a meeting-houſe for diſſenters. It has a free-ſchool, and two almshouſes, and a charity-ſchool. The church is an elegant modern ſtructure, 120 feet long, built in 1739, and coſt 3200l. The tower 86 feet high, with a ſpire 21 feet. Its market is on Saturday. Fairs March 7, July 10, and Nov. 8. The quarter-ſeſſions for the county is held here once a year.

Blandford St. Mary, juſt by Blandford town, on the S. ſide of the Stour. The tower of the church was rebuilt in 1711, and the church was paved and pewed.

Blankney, *Linc.* E. of the road from Sleaford to Lincoln.

St. Blazey, *Cornw.* 5 miles from Fowey; has a fair Feb. 2.

St. Blaſe Chapel, *Glou.* between Henbury and Weſtbury.

Blaſon, *Leic.* near Hallaton, one part of this town is in Hallaton pariſh, the other in that of Medburn.

Blaugherby, *Leic.* near Aſhby de la Zouch.

Blawith, *Lanc.* N. of Ulverſton, between the rivers Thurſton and Dutton.

Blaxhall, *Suff.* in the road from Orford to Framlingham.

Blaydon, *Durh.* on the Tine, 5 miles W. of Newcaſtle.

Blayſon, *Glou.* N. W. of Weſtbury.

Bleachley, *Bucks*, W. of Fenny-Stratford, on the Watling-ſtreet, or road from Dunſtable to Stony-Stratford; has a charity ſchool, beſides a hoſpital and a chapel, 2 miles from the mother church.

Blakeſware, *Hert.* near Ware.

Blean-Llwenj, *Brecknock.* is an ancient caſtle on a ſtream that runs into the lake of Brecknock; great part of its walls are ſtanding of a prodigious thickneſs, and its lofty form ſhews it to have been a moſt magnificent ſtructure.

Bleane, *Kent*, 4 miles N. W. of Canterbury.

Bleaſbey, *Nott.* a hamlet of Southwell.

* Blechingley, *Surry*, 5 miles from Ryegate, and 20 from London, is a ſmall ancient parliamentary borough by preſcription, having enjoyed that privilege ever ſince parliaments had a being; yet has no market, but has fairs on June 22, and Nov. 2. The bailiff, who returns its members, is choſen yearly. The town ſtands on a hill, on the ſide of Holmſdale, with a fine proſpect as far as S. Downs and Suſſex: and from ſome ruins of its caſtle, which are ſtill viſible, though overgrown with a coppice, there is a proſpect E. into Kent, and W. into Hampſhire. Here is an almſhouſe, and a free-ſchool. Its handſome church had a ſpire, which in 1606 was conſumed by lightening, and all the bells melted.

Blechington, *Oxf.* 6 miles from Oxford.

Bleck-Hall, *Cumberl.* S. of Carliſle.

Bleck-Hall, *Middleſ.* on the Lee river, oppoſite Chigford in Eſſex.

Bledlow, *Bucks*, between Prince's-Riſborough and Oxfordſhire.

Bleddington, *Glou.* on the borders of Oxfordſhire, 4 miles S. E. of Stow on the Would, and 29 from Glouceſter.

Blegon, *Som.* 7 miles from Huntſpill; has a fair the laſt Friday in Auguſt.

Blencogo, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Brumfield, near Holm-Cultrum.

Blencow, *Magna & Parva*, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Dacor, below Grayſtock, and on the ſame river, which has a free-ſchool.

Blencrag-Hall, *Cumb.* near Gilcroſs.

Blendworth, *Hamp.* in the road from Portſmouth to Petersfield.

Blengo, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irt, near Irton.

Blenheim-Houſe, *Oxf.* near Woodſtock.

Blenkarn, *Cumb.* on the borders of Weſtmorland, 4 miles N. W. of Appleby.

Blenkenſhip, *Northumb.* near the Picts wall, juſt at its entrance into the county of Cumberland. A Roman altar was lately found here.

Blennerhaſſet, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Torpenhoe, near the river Eln, W. of Jerby, in the road from Cockermouth to Wigton.

Bletarn, *Weſtmor.* N. W. of Kirkbey-Lonſdale.

Bletchington, *Suſſex*, near Brighthelmſtone.

Bletchington, *Suſſex*, N. of Eaſtbourn.

Bletherwick, *Northamptonſh.* near King's-Cliff.

BLETSOE, *Bedf.* on the Ouſe, between Bedford and Odehill; and has a fair on the 19th of May.

Blewberry, *Berks*, near Wallingford.

Blew-Houſe, *Mid.* W. of Enfield-Chace, towards Hadley.

Bleydon, *Som.* on the river Ax, near Uphill.

Bliborough, *Linc.* S. of Kirton.

Blickling, *Norf.* near Aleſham.

Blideſlow, or *Blileſlow*, *Glouceſt.* near Awre.

Blimbill, *Staff.* to the weſt of Penkridge, on the borders of Shropſhire, near which is Elder-well, whoſe water is ſaid to cure ſore eyes.

Bliſland, *Cornwall*, S. of Temple-Moor.

BLITH, *Nott.* near Bawtre, in the road from Redford, is a great pariſh with a large church, a market on Thurſday and fairs on Aſcenſion-day (which is noted for ſheep) and on the 6th of Oct. Some of the Creſſy's family built a hoſpital here, which is now called Blith-Spital. There were ſeveral other religious foundations but there are now no remains of them. The church is a large gothic ſtructure, with a lofty tower, and has ſeveral ancient monuments. It is 149 miles from London, and 23 from Newark.

Blith, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Trent, below Rowley-Park.

BLITHBOROUGH, *Suff.* on the river Blith, 97 miles from London, between Dunwich and Haleſworth, in the road to Yarmouth. It is reckoned ancient, from ſeveral Roman urns dug up not many years ago among old buildings, and the ſeſſions is ſuppoſed to have been held here in the Saxons time, becauſe of its having the gaol for the diviſion of Beccles. Here is a fine old church, ſome good inns, but the market is diſuſed. Fair April 5.

Blithfield, *Staffordſh.* near Pagets-Bromley; has its name from the river Blith.

Blithford, *Suff.* E. of Haleſworth.

Blith-Hall, *Warw.* was originally a member of Shuſtock, near the river Bourn.

Blith's-Newk, *Northumberl.* between Hartley and Newbiggin, on the coaſt.

Bliton, *Linc.* W. of Bliborough.

Bleckfield, *Surry*, on the Suſſex border, near E. Grinſted.

BLOCKLEY, *Worceſterſh.* a pariſh ſurrounded by Glouceſterſhire, where formerly the biſhops of Worceſter had a neat palace and a park before the reformation. Fairs the 2d Tueſday after Eaſter-day, and on old Michaelmas-day. Here is a charity-ſchool. Here are chalybeate ſprings, ſome of an incruſting, others of a petrifying quality. Here are ſeveral ſilk and corn mills. The tower of its old church was rebuilt in 1727, and the church has ſeveral old monumental inſcriptions. It was a Roman ſtation. Coins and other Roman antiquities have been dug up here.

Blockley, *Glou.* between Stow and Camden.

Blodwall, *Salop*, S. of Oſweſtry.

Blodworth, *Nott.* with a wood, S. of Sherwood-foreſt. The wood is quite without the bounds of the foreſt.

Blore-Hall, *Staff.* near Okeover, on the borders of Derbyſhire.

Blore-Heath, *Staff.* on the borders of Salop, famous for a bloody battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

Bloſtenhim, *Cornw.* to the N. W. of Saltaſh.

Blowfield, *Norf.* 4 miles N. E. of Norwich.

Blow-Norton, *Norf.* S. E. of Eaſt-Harling.

Bloxham, *Oxford.* near Banbury. Here is kept one of the ſtatutes for hiring ſervants. Here is a fine church with an odd, but agreeable ſteeple, and a charity ſchool.

Bloxham, *Linc.* near Sleaford.

Bloxwich, *Staff.* N. W. of Walſal.

Bloxworth, *Dorſ.* 4 miles E. of Bere, and 6 from Wareham, where is a good ſeat of Mr. Pickard; and on a hill called Oldbury or Woolsbarrow, near it, is a fortification, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh, with ſeveral tumuli round it. The church is a neat fabrick, built 1675.

Blundoleſhay, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of Whitchurch, near the borders of Devon.

Blundeſdon, *Suff.* N. W. of Leoſtoff.

Blunds-Court, *Oxf.* S. W. of Henley, where ſeveral Roman urns have been dug up.

Blungoed, *Monm.* 6 miles S. W. of Abergavenny.

Blunham, *Bedf.* 4 miles W. of Potton.

Blunſdon-Broad, *Bury*, *St. Andrews*, *Wilts*, between Cricklade and Berkſhire.

Bluntſham, *Hunt.* S. of Erith, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire; has a charity-ſchool.

Blurton, *Staff.* 2 miles S. E. of Newcaſtle-under-Line.

Blyſoog, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Tawy, near Kilgaren-Caſtle.

Blyſworth, *Northamp.* between Towceſter and Northampton.

Blythe, a river in Warwickſhire, which runs into the Tame, near Makeſtock-Caſtle. Another river of the ſame name in Suffolk, which runs into the German ocean at Southwould; and a third river of that name in Northumberland, which runs into the Pont, near Ogle-Caſtle.

Bobbing, *Kent*, near Sittingbourn.

Bobington, *Staff.* near the river Smeſtall, on the borders of Salop, a little S. of the London road to Shrewſbury.

Bobingworth, *Eſſex*, N. E. of Epping-foreſt.

Bochampton, *Dorſ.* 3 miles N. E. of Dorcheſter, on the river Frome.

Bochin, *Cornw.* to the N. W. of St. Martin.

Bockham, *Magna & Parva*, *Surry*, are two villages near Leatherhead, and about 5 miles from Guildford.

Bockenfield, *Northumberland*, near Eland.

Bocking, one of the largeſt villages in Eſſex, is only parted by a ſmall ſtream from Braintree; and here are fine ſpacious houſes of clothiers, enriched by the manufacture and trade of baize; of which this village has a peculiar ſort.

Bockleton, *Worceſt.* on the borders of Hereford, ſouth of Tenbury.

Boconnoc, *Cornw.* to the S. E. of Leſtwithiel.

Bocton-Alulph, *Kent*, to the N. W. of Wye.

Bocton-Malherb, *Kent*, S. W. of Lenham.

Bocton-Street, *Kent*, E. of Bocton under Blean.

Bocton under Blean, *Kent*, 5 miles W. of Canterbury.

Boden, *Lanc.* near Manchester.

Bodenham, *Heref.* near the river Lug, to the N. of Amberley.

Bodennick, *Cornw.* near Foy, or Fowey.

Bodinton, *Glou.* a chapel to Starton, 4 miles N. W. of Cheltenham, 5 from Tewkeſbury. The river from Cheltenham runs through it, as does the turnpike road from thence to Glouceſter, from whence it is diſtant 6 miles. From Barrow-hill 36 pariſh churches may be ſeen. At Barrow and Moredon are medical purgative

ſprings. It has a ſmall church with a low tower.

Bodiam, *Suſſex*, 9 miles from Winchelſea; has a fair June 6. Where are ſtill the remains of a magnificent caſtle, now a gentleman's ſeat.

Bodham, *Norf.* near Holt.

Bodicot, *Oxf.* in the London road, within 3 miles of Banbury.

Bodington, *Hunt.* near Bugden and the London road.

Bodington, *Northampton.* N. of Chipping-Warden, on the edge of Warwickſhire.

Bodiſham-Hall, *Camb.* not far from Cambridge.

* Bodmin, *Cornw.* 234 miles from London, ſtands between two hills, almoſt in the centre of the county, about 12 miles from each of the two channels. It had formerly an abbey, an hoſpital for lazars, a chantry, and was a biſhop's ſee, but transferred through St. German's and Crediton to Exeter; and the remains of a palace, priory, and friery, are ſtill to be ſeen here. Its church, whoſe ſpire was deſtroyed by a thunder-ſtorm in 1699, is the largeſt in Cornwall. Here is a good corn and fleſh market on Saturday; and fairs on St. Paul's day, Wedneſday before Whitſuntide, and on the 6th of December. It is near a mile long, between two hills; and in the reign of Hen. VIII. was reckoned the largeſt town in the county. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, and a town-clerk. It was once the only ſtaple of the county for the yarn manufactory, which is ſince much decayed. Here is kept the ſheriff's priſon for debtors. There is a well near this place, whoſe water is remarkable for being much heavier than other waters and for preſerving its ſcent and taſte the beſt part of a year; but though it is called Scarlet-Well, repreſents many colours like the rainbow. It began to ſend members to parliament in the 23d of Edward I. It was formerly one of the towns for ſtamping of tin, but loſt that privilege to Loſtwithiel. Near this place are thoſe monumental ſtones, called the Hurlers, which Dr. Stukely makes no doubt are the remains of an ancient Druid-Temple. They ſtand on a down in three circles and had the name from the peaſants ſuperſtitious notion that they were once men, but transformed into ſtones for diverting themſelves on a Sunday at Hurling; a recreation for which the Corniſh men are particularly eminent, as well as for wreſtling. There is a free ſchool in the town.

Bodregen, *Cornw.* at the mouth of Trewardreth-Bay.

Bodrigy, *Cornw.* near St. Ives-Bay.

Bognor, *Suſſ.* on the coaſt, near the peninſula of Selſey.

Bolam, *Durh.* near Raby-caſtle, in the road from Darlington to Biſhop's-Aukland.

Bolam, *Northumb.* 5 miles S. W. of Morpeth.

Bolas-Magna, *Salop.* 7 miles N. W. of Newport.

Bolbroke, *Suſſ.* 3 miles from East-Grinſtead.

Bole-Hall, *Warw.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Tamworth.

Bold, *Lanc.* S. E. of Preſcot.

Bolden, *Northumb.* 2 miles from Sunderland, and 3 from Shields.

Bolderhurſt, *Hamp.* in the New-Foreſt.

Boldre, *Hamp.* in the New-Foreſt.

Bole, *Nott.* on the borders of Lincolnſhire, near Gainſborough.

Bollin, a river in Cheſhire, that runs into the Merſey, oppoſite Rixton.

Bollington, *Cheſh.* near Macclesfield.

Bolliſdon, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Woller.

Bolliſto, *Cornw.* near the Land's-End.

Bolney, *Norf.* near Creſſingham-Parva, 6 miles from Swaffham.

Bolney, *Oxford.* near Henley upon Thames.

Bolney, *Suſſ.* near Cuckfield; has fairs May 17, and Dec. 10.

Bolnhurſt, *Bedf.* between Wodhil and Buth-Mead.

Bolſcot, *Oxf.* near Chadlington, in the road from Bradbury to Bridgenorth.

BOLSOVER, *Derb.* 147 miles from London, a large well-built town, with a market on Friday, but noted only for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Bolſton-Borough, *Som.* near Wells, Shepton-Mallet, and Glaſtonbury.

Boltby, *York.* N. Riding, between Hovingham and North-Allerton.

BOLTON, *Lanc.* 8 miles from Manchester and 239 from London, noted for its medicinal waters; but more for being the ſtaple of divers ſorts of fuſtians, eſpecially thoſe cotton manufactures called Augſburgh and Milan fuſtians, which are brought to its market and fairs, from all parts of the country, and ſold to the peaſants for cloths, and to the gentry for linings, &c. Here is a market on Monday, and fairs on June 29, July 20, and Aug. 16.

BOLTON, *Lanc.* N. of Lancaſter, in the road to Carliſle, 237 miles from London; has fairs July 10, and Oct. 2.

BOLTON, *York.* E. Riding, N. W. of Pocklington, near a river that runs into the Derwent. It is a conſiderable village; where there was a convent for monks of the order of St. Auguſtine. There is a noble free ſchool here, founded by Robert Boyle, Eſq. and in the church are many fine monuments. Fair June 28.

Bolton, *Cumb.* near Jerby.

Bolton, *York.* N. Riding to the E. of Richmond.

Bolton, *York.* N. Riding, W. of Bernard-Caſtle.

Bolton, *York.* W. Riding, S. W. of Giſborn, has a free ſchool.

Bolton, *York.* W. Riding, E. of Skipton, near the river Wharfe.

Bolton, *York.* W. Riding, N. E. of Skipton, in the road to Ripley.

Bolton, *York.* W. Riding, 7 miles W. of Doncaſter and N. of Rotherham.

Bolton, *Lanc.* between Bury and Wigan.

Bolton-Eaſt, *Weſt*, and *Little*, *York.* N. Riding, near Midlam and Wenſlaw-dale.

Bolton in the Sands, *Weſtmor.* near Kendal.

Bolton-Percy, *York.* E. Riding, between Nun-Appleton and the road from Tadcaſter to York.

Bomſton, *Dorſet.* near Bockhampton, E. of Dorcheſter.

Boncaſton, *Som.* near Bath, in the road to Chippenham.

Bondbuſk, *Nott.* a hamlet belonging to the manor of Cokeney.

Bonechurch, *Iſle of Wight*, in Eaſt-Medina.

Bonewell, *Heref.* near Richard's-Caſtle, and near Croft-Caſtle.

Boningale, *Salop*, near Albrighton, on the borders of Staffordſhire.

Bonington, *Kent*, in Romney-marſh, near Wye.

Bonington, *Kent*, united in 1583 to Fakenherſt.

Bonteſhall, *Derb.* near the Derwent, 6 miles N. of Wirkſworth.

Bonyck, *Suſſ.* N. of Horſham, on the borders of Surry.

Bonye, *Nott.* near Widmer-pool and a river that runs into the Trent.

Bonython, *Cornw.* near Gunwallo, to the N. of the Lizard-Point.

Boomer, *Som.* in North-Petherton pariſh, between Bridgewater and Taunton.

Booth, *York.* E. Riding, near the river Ouſe in Howdenſhire.

Boothby-Pagnel, *Linc.* S. E. of Grantham, and on the W. ſide of the Wytham, not far from the ſource of it.

Boothby, *Linc.* near Bloxham.

Booth's, *Derb.* in the High-Peak.

BOOTH'S-HALL, *Lanc.* 3 miles N. E. of Leigh. Fairs Whitſun. Saturday, and Saturday before October 23.

BOOTLE, *Cumb.* 5 miles from Ravenglaſs. Fairs are on April 5, and September 24.

Booton, *Norf.* E. of Repeham.

Boraby, *York*. N. Riding, N. W. of Whitby.

Borden, *Cornw*. N. E. part, joining to Devonſhire.

Borden, *Kent*, near Milton.

Bordeſley, *Worc*. on the borders of Warwickſhire near Hewel-Grange. The only remains of an abbey, which for many years ſerved for a barn, is now converted to a chapel.

Bordeſley, *Warw*. originally a member of Aſton.

Bordley, *York*. W. Riding, to the E. of Settle.

Boreatton, *Salop*, 6 miles N. W. of Shrewſbury.

Boreatton, *Salop*, between Brown-Clee-hill and the river Rea.

Boreham, *Eſſex*, near Chelmsford, in the road to Colcheſter, famous for a ſtately fabrick, which, though now ruinous, was once the moſt magnificent building in this county, except Audley-End, which, ſome think, it even ſurpaſſed in fine walks, parks, fiſh-ponds, &c.

Boreham, *Suſſ*. near Aſhburnham.

Boreham, *Wilts*, near Warminſter.

Bore-Hill, *Surry*, near Homeſbury-Hill, and the road from Darking to Arundel.

Borely, *Eſſex*, near the river Manningtree and borders of Suffolk.

Boreplace, *Kent*, 5 miles W. of Tunbridge.

Boreſworth-Huſband, *Leic*. on the borders of Northamptonſhire.

Bormer, *Suſſ*. W. of Lewes.

Borne, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Tame at Drayton's-Baſſet.

Borne-End, *Bedf*. near Woburn.

Borocote, *Hamp*. between Michel-dover and Brown-Condover.

Borodean, *Hamp*. between Bram's-Dean and Prior's-Dean.

BOROUGH-BRIDGE, ſee BURROW-BRIDGE.

Borough-Caſtle, *Hamp*. not far from Spithead.

Borough-Green, *Norf*. 2 miles N. E. of Attleborough.

Borough, *Glou*. near Berkeley.

Borrodale, *Cumb*, near the ſource of the Derwent.

Borrow, *Cornw*. on the borders of Devonſhire, S. of Stratton.

Borſill, *Suſſ*. between Ticehurſt and the river Roder.

Borſty, *Suſſ*. S. W. of Aſhdown-Foreſt.

Borton, *Bucks*, near Buckingham,

Borton on Dunſmore, *Warw*. near the road from London to Coventry.

Borwick, *Lanc*. between the rivers Docker and Lune.

Boſbury, *Heref*. near Ledbury.

BOSCASTLE, *Cornw*. was formerly called Botereaux-Caſtle, it ſtands on the Briſtol channel, near K. Arthur's Caſtle, 230 miles from London. It has a market on Thurſday.

Boſcaw-Woan, *Cornw*. at the Land's-End, has a remarkable monument of antiquity, 19 ſtones fixed in a circle, about 12 feet from one another, ſuppoſed to have been a ſepulcheral monument of the antient Britons.

Boſcobel, *Salop*, near White-Ladies, in the parish of Tonge, whoſe grove is noted for the oak, in which Charles II. was hid, and ſaw the parliament ſoldiers paſs by, in queſt of him, after the battle of Worceſter; but they were diverted to the other ſide of the grove by the chace of an owl, which flew out of a neighbouring tree, and fluttered as if it had been broken winged. The tree was encloſed with a brick wall, but is almoſt cut away by travellers.

Boſcomb, *Wilts*, 3 miles S. E. of Aileſbury, and 9 from Sarum.

Boſeham, *Suſſ*. lies among woods and arms of the ſea, between Chicheſter and the iſland of Thorney.

Boſgrave, *Suſſ*. N. E. of Chicheſter, had a monaſtery.

Boſherſton-meer, upon the ſea-coaſt, not far from Pembroke, is a pool of water, ſo deep, that it could never be ſounded, yet before a ſtorm it is ſaid to bubble, foam, and make a noiſe ſo loud, as to be heard at ſeveral miles diſtance. The banks are of no great circumference at the top, but broader downwards, and at a conſiderable depth, is a great breadth towards the ſea, which is about a fur-

long diſtant, and it is ſuppoſed to have a ſubterraneous communication with it.

Boſley, Cheſh. N. E. of Congleton.

* Bossiney, *Cornw.* 3 miles N. W. from Camelford, on the coaſt near K. Arthur's caſtle, is 233 miles from London, commonly called Tintagel, as well as Trevenna, is ſituated partly on an iſthmus, and partly on an iſland, which in ancient times was joined by a bridge to the main land. Near it are the ſplendid ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to have been the birth-place of K. Arthur, and the ſeats of the Dukes of Cornwall, in the time of the Britons. The caſtle, manor, and borough, was ſettled by Edw. III. on his ſon, the Black Prince, when he created him Duke of Cornwall, and his heirs, the princes of the blood, for ever; and ſo it is become a parcel of that Duchy; and as ſuch is held by the corporation, which is governed by a mayor. It firſt returned members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI. It has fairs Aug. 5 and Nov. 22.

Boſſingſale, Dev. N. W. of Dartmouth, on the ſame river.

Boſſington, Hamp. near the Wallops, in the road from Stockbridge to Wilts.

Boſtall, Bucks, N. of Bernwood-foreſt, on the borders of Oxfordſhire.

Boſtock, Cheſh. N. W. of Middlewich, near the river Dan.

* Boston, *Linc.* 115 miles from London, is an abbreviation of Botolph's town, from Botolph, a Saxon, who had a monaſtery here, and is ſuppoſed to have been its founder. 'Tis built on the river Witham, which is navigable from Lincoln, and having paſſed under a high wooden bridge here, ſoon falls into the ſea. Veſſels of more than 100 tons cannot get nearer Boſton than the Scolf, which is 3 miles below the town, at the junction of the Witham and Welland, from whence cargoes are conveyed by barges both to Boſton and Spalding. Till within 50 years ſizeable veſſels uſed to get as high as Boſton, but a tunnel having been permitted to be made the channel of the river became choaked with ſand for 10 miles above Boſton, that the level of it between the bank is now 6 feet higher than the adjacent country; which induced the inhabitants to apply to parliament, who impowered them to cut a new river to the city about 20 years ago, which canal is eſteemed one of the nobleſt of its length in the kingdom, being from 60 to 80 feet broad, and 10 deep, with a noble ſluice at the entrance, where it diſembogues itſelf into the old river at a ſmall diſtance from the church. There is another ſluice at the ſouth entrance of the town, from whence there is a new cut from hence to Bourne. About the latter end of the reign of Henry I. it was ſet on fire by a gang of rogues, who came to its fair in the diſguiſe of monks and prieſts; but ſoon recovered, and became a ſtaple for wool, by which it was much enriched, and the merchants of the Hans-towns came and fixed their guild here. It has long been a flouriſhing town, is pleaſant, and has conſiderable merchants for foreign trade, beſides a good inland trade, and others of the inhabitants apply much to grazing. It has markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, and beſides its fairs on the 4th of May and July 11, has one on the 11th of December, that holds nine days, for cattle and all merchandize; and is called a mart, which is an ancient name, only uſed for this town and Gainſborough in Lincolnſhire, for Lynn-Regis in Norfolk, and for Beverley and Heydon in Yorkſhire. The town is well built and neatly paved, with a very ſpacious market-place; in the center of which is a very noble butter croſs on arches and columns; the apartments on the firſt floor are uſed for an aſſembly room. At one end of the market-place is another building; a handſome flat roof ſupported by wooden pillars, and appropriated for the ſale of corn. Here is alſo a complete butchery. At the ſouth end of the market-place is a neat building uſed for a fiſh mar-

ket, and ſeveral other neat modern buildings embelliſh the town. The principal curioſity, however, in the town is its gothick church, which is reckoned the largeſt parochial church, without croſs ailes, in the univerſe, being 300 feet long within the walls, and 100 feet wide. 'Tis cieled with Engliſh oak, ſupported by tall ſlender pillars. It has 365 ſteps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars, anſwerable to the days, weeks, and months, of the year. Its tower, the higheſt in Britain, which was begun to be built in 1309, is 282 feet high. It has a beautiful octogon lantern at the top, which is the guide of mariners as they enter the dangerous channels of Lynn-deeps and Boſton-deeps, as well as the wonder of travellers, who ſee it 40 miles round. The architecture of the whole is light, yet magnificent. Its organ a very good one; and there are eight uncommonly tuneable bells, chimes, and a large clock with figures that ſtrike the quarters. Henry VIII. is ſaid to have firſt incorporated this town, and Q. Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty over all the neighbouring ſea-coaſts. 'Tis governed by a mayor who is chief clerk of the market and admiral, a recorder, deputy-recorder, 12 aldermen, a town-clerk, 18 com. coun. a judge and marſhal of the admiralty, a coroner, 2 ſerjeants at mace, &c. It has a commodious well-frequented haven. It had formerly, beſides St. Botolph's monaſtery, a priory, 4 friaries, and 3 colleges, whoſe lands Henry VIII. gave to the town, and it has now 2 charity-ſchools. The town was ſupplied with freſh water by pipes, from a pond in the great common, called the Weſt-fen, where a water-houſe and mill were erected in the reign of Q. Anne, by act of parliament; but the water being far from excellent the works were neglected, and the inhabitants have ſince had recourſe to pumps and ciſterns. All the neighbouring country is marſh-lands, which are very rich, and feed vaſt numbers of large ſheep and oxen. Several Roman antiquities have been dug up here.

Boſton, Middl. W. of Little-Ealing, and N. W. of New-Brentford.

Boſvergus, Cornw. N. E. of St. Michael's-chapel.

Bosworth, *Leic.* 107 miles from London, called Market-Boſworth, it ſtands pleaſantly, in a wholeſome air and a fruitful ſoil, both for corn and graſs. Here is a market on Wed. and fairs on May 8 and June 10. Here is alſo a free-ſchool.

Botadon, Cornw. S. W. of Launceſton.

Botalleck, Cornw. on the Iriſh ſea, 10 miles W. of St. Ives.

Botcheſton, Leic. N. ſide of Leiceſter-foreſt.

Boteſdale, Suff. near Redgrave, 15 miles from Bury.

Bothall, Northumb. on the E. ſhore, betwedn the rivers Lyne and Wentſbeck, near Morpeth.

Bothall, Staff. to the N. of Paget's-Bromley.

Bothel, Camb. in the pariſh of Torpenhow.

Bothemſhall, Derby. in the High-Peak.

Bothenwood, Dorſet. near Winborne miniſter, in Holt-Foreſt.

Botherton, Cheſh. near Beeſton-caſtle.

Bothumſal, Nott. to the N. W. of Tuxford.

Botlaw, Northumb. in Tindale-ward, belonging to the manor of Thrafterton.

Botley, *Hamp.* 4 miles S. of Buſh-Waltham; has fairs on Shrove-Tueſday, Tueſday before St. Bartholomew, and Auguſt 24.

Botley, Berks, W. of Oxford.

Botley, Bucks, in the pariſh of Cheſham.

Botley, Surry, near Fangrove and Chertſey.

Botolph's-Bridge, vulgarly called *Bottle-Bridge, Hunt.* on the river Nen, near Peterborough.

St. Botolph, Linc. N. of Boſton.

Botſborough, Cornw. N. E. of the county, next to Devonſhire.

Botſey, Hunt. N. of Ramſey.

Botsfeld, *Salop*, 5 miles from Shrewsbury.

Botsford, *Leic.* near Normanton, on the borders of Lincolnſhire.

Botsford, *Leic.* in the vale of Belvoir, a ſmall place, with as ſmall a market, remarkable only for being the burial place of the Dukes of Rutland: the church contains ſome handſome monuments of that family.

Botſham-Hall, *Camb.* 7 miles from Cambridge.

Botteridge-Pool, *Dorſet.* ſee *Great Kimeridge.*

Botteſlow, *Staff.* near the Trent, S. W. of Bucknal.

St. Botulph, *Rutl.* between Empingham and its wood.

Boucott, *Nott.* near Burton.

Boughton, *Cheſh.* on the river Dee, near Cheſter, called Spittle Boughton.

Boughton, *Northamp.* 2 miles from Kettering. On its green is a fair at Midſummer. Here is a ſeat of the Duke of Montagu, immenſely large, but without any ſtriking harmony of proportion or general effect.

Boughton, *Nott.* 3 miles S. W. of Tuxfield.

Boughton-Munchelſey, *Kent*, S. W. of Boſton-Malherb.

Bould, *Oxf.* in the pariſh of Idbury, has a ſpring of a very remarkable water.

Boulge, *Suff.* 5 miles N. W. of Woodbridge.

Boulneherſt, *Bedf.* near Thurley.

Boulneſs, *Cumb.* on the Solway Frith.

Boulſton, *Heref.* E. of Aconbury.

Boultham, *Linc.* S. W. of Lincoln.

Bourdfield, *Kent*, E. of Lenham.

Bourn, *Linc.* 97 miles from London, where was a caſtle, of which no traces are left but a ditch. It ſtands on a plain adjoining to the fens, and has a ſmall market, but it is noted for the tanners trade. A little pleaſant river belongs to it, which runs to Spalding. Here is one of the fineſt ſprings in the country, called Bourn-well-head, concerning the depth of which the inhabitants give incredible accounts. Here was once an abbey. Its common is noted for horſe-races. Fairs March 7, May 6, and October 29.

Bourn, a river in Wiltſhire, which riſes at Kallinghorne Kingſton, and running ſouth, falls into the Upper Avon, E. of Saliſbury.

Bourn, a river in Warwickſhire, which runs into the Tame, near Makeſtock-caſtle.

Bourn, *York.* W. Riding, S. E. of Sherborn.

Bourn-End, *Hertf.* W. of Hempſtead.

Bourn-Hall, *Camb.* 8 miles N. W. from Shengay, in the road 7 miles from Cambridge to Oxford, and near that from London to Berwick, had anciently a caſtle, which was burnt down in the barons wars in the reign of Henry III.

Bourther-Hall, *Eſſex*, in the pariſh of Pentlow.

Bourton, *Dorſet.* near Gillingham, but a diſtinct tything.

Bourton-on-the-Hill, *Glouceſter.* 5 miles from Stow, 5 from Campden, and 30 from Glouceſter, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with a fine proſpect over Morton in Marſh into Oxfordſhire. There are two ſprings in this pariſh, one of which runs eaſtward and empties itſelf into the Thames, and the other by a contrary courſe into the Severn. The turnpike from Worceſter to London paſſes through this village. Its church is large, with two aiſles and a tower.

Bourton-on-the-Water, *Glouceſter.* ſituated a mile from the foregoing, and near the Roman Foſs, being watered by a r. that riſes near it, which here ſpreads 30 feet wide, over which a ſtone bridge was built in 1756, beſides ſeveral wooden ones at proper diſtances, having many good houſes and a pretty trade. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp, incloſing 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, where coins and other antiquities are frequently dug up, as was a ſignet lately with a ſculpture very viſible. A paved aquaduct ſurrounded the camp which was lately diſcovered, and bones are frequently found in digging the foundation for walls. The church is a very ancient ſtructure, with a very low tower

which ſtands between the chancel and the body of the building. Here is a charity ſchool.

Bouth, *Lanc.* 4 miles N. of Cartmel.

Boutham, *York.* near the walls of that city.

Bouthes, *Cheſh.* S. of Knotsford.

Bouveney, *Berks*, near Windſor.

Boveridge, *Dorſetſh.* near Cranborne. Here is an almſhouſe, and a chapel of eaſe to Cranborne.

Bovils-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Clackton.

Bovington, *Hertf.* near Hempſtead and Berkhamſtead.

Bovington, *Dorſet.* near Affpiddle, 2 miles and a half from Wool.

Bovy, *Devon.* 12 miles from Exeter.

Bovy-Tracey, *Dev.* near Chidleigh, 5 miles from Aſhburton. Fairs on Holy-Thurſday and July 7.

Bow, *Midd.* near Stratford, Eſſex, remarkable for having the firſt ſtone bridge ever erected in England, had the name from the arches of the bridge; it is built over the Lea, is inhabited by whitſters, and noted for dying of ſcarlet. Fair Whit. Thurſday.

Bow, a river in Salop, which runs into the Warren, between Hadwick and Home.

Bowbent, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Till, near Evart.

Bowcomb, *Dorſet.* near Buckland Abbas.

Bowden, *Dev.* near Ivy-bridge.

Bowden, *Dev.* near Iſſarcomb.

Bowden, *Cheſh.* near Altrincham.

Bowden-Eaſt, *Durh.* near Sunderland.

Bowden-Edge, *Derb.* in the High-Peak.

Bowden-Hall, *Derb.* in the High-Peak.

Bowden Magna, *Leic.* near Market-Harborough, on the N. ſide the river Welland.

Bowden Parva, *Northamp.* S. of the river Welland, oppoſite to Great-Bowden.

Bowden, Eaſt and Weſt, *Durham*, N. W. of Sunderland, in the road to Shields.

Bowditch, *Dorſet.* near Chardſtock, on the borders of Devon and Somerſet.

Bowdon, and its Park, *Wilts*, E. of Lacock.

Bowdon-Heath, *Berks*, between Pangborn and Reading.

Bower, *Devonſh.* 188 miles from London, and a little to the W. of Crediton; has a market on Thurſday, and a fair in Whitſun week, and another Nov. 22. The court of the Duchy of Lancaſter is commonly kept here.

Bower-Land, *Kent*, near Moldaſh.

Bowers, *Staff.* N. of Standon.

Bowes, in that part of Yorkſhire called Richmondſhire, is near the little river Laver, 2 miles from Bernard's-caſtle, ſituated on one of the military Roman ways, and was one of their ſtations. The antiquity of this place, appears from an old ſtone in its church, with an inſcription on it to the Emperor Adrian, which was uſed about the beginning of the laſt century for a communion table.

Bowes, *Suſſ.* E. of New-Shoreham.

Bowesden, *Northumb.* between the Tweed and Holy-Iſland.

Bowland-Foreſt, *York.* W. Riding on the borders of Lancaſhire.

Bowley, *Suſſ.* near Pagham.

Bowling, *York.* W. Riding, 1 mile from Bradford.

Bowlton, *Derb.* W. of Alveſton.

Bowmere, *Northumb.* on the coaſt to the N. of Aylmouth.

Bowneſs, *Weſtmor.* a village near Winander Meer, whoſe church is remarkable for having ſome of the painted glaſs taken from Furneſs abbey.

Bowood, *Dorſet.* 2 miles W. of Netherby. There are North and South Bowoods that join each other.

Bowſden-Green, *Hertf.* 3 miles S. W. of Buntingford.

Bows-Farm, *Midd.* not far from Hornſey.

Bowſtead-Hill, *Cumb.* on the coaſt of Burgh-Marſh.

Bouſterton, *York*. W. Riding, 9 miles N. W. of Barneſley.

Bowtell, *Cumb*. S. E. of Seaton.

Bowthorp, *Glou*. N. of Fairford, near the river Leeche.

Bowthorp, *Norf*. W. of Norwich.

Bowton, *Norf*. S. E. of Weſt-Dereham.

Bowton, *Northumb*. 3 miles W. of Alnwick, on the other ſide of the river.

Box, *Wilts*, in the road from Bath to Chippenham. Here is a charity ſchool.

Boxford, *Suſſex*, 4 miles S. W. from Hadley, and N. E. from the river Stour, 8 miles N. of Colcheſter, and 12 S. W. of Ipſwich. Here are fairs on Eaſter-Monday and St. Thomas's-day. Here is a free-ſchool for teaching grammar, &c. and alſo a charity-ſchool.

Boxford, *Berks*, near Winterborn.

Boxgrove, *Suſſex*, near Chicheſter, where are the ruins of a priory.

Box-Hill, *Surry*, near Darking, ſo called from the box-trees. It is a chalky hill. The river Mole runs under the foot of it for a quarter of a mile, and is about 6 miles from Epſom. This hill extends in a continued chain into Kent, and paſſes on to Dover, being only interrupted by one little valley. There is a large warren upon it, but no houſes, only arbors cut out in the box-wood on the top of the hill, where are ſold refreſhments of all ſorts for the gentlemen and ladies who come hither to divert themſelves in its labyrinths; for which reaſon a certain author has thought fit to call it the Palace of Venus, and alſo the Temple of Nature, there being an enchanting proſpect from it of a fine country, which is ſcarce to be equalled for affording ſo ſurprizing and magnificent an idea both of earth and ſky. At the foot of this hill are gentlemen's ſeats, viz. the Grove, and ſeveral others lately erected. In that built by the late Mr. Tyres a well was ſunk 438 feet deep in the chalk, the water from whence is generally drawn up by an en-

Boxley-Abbey, *Kent*, near Maidſtone. In this abbey ſtood a famous rood of grace, as it was called in thoſe popiſh times; and the image of St. Rumbald, with which the monks played ſuch tricks to pick the people's pockets that they became a public ſcandal, and thereupon their rood and image were taken from them and broke to pieces at St. Paul's-croſs in 1538, after their cheats and juggles had been there fully expoſed.

Boxleys, *Surry*, near Chertſey.

Boxted, *Eſſex*, W. of Dedham, near the Maningtree river; has a fair on Whitſun-Tueſday.

Boxted cum Harteſt, *Suff*. 5 miles W. of Lavenham.

Boxwell, *Glou*. 6 miles from Tetbury, 20 from Glouceſter, and 4 miles E. from Wotton-under-Edge, in the great road from Glouceſter to Bath, is a pariſh which takes its name from a box-wood, and a well, or ſpring in it, which runs into the Avon.

Boxworth, *Camb*. 7 miles W. from Cambridge, in the road to Coventry.

Boycot, *Salop*, near a river 3 miles S. E. of Weſtbury.

Boydon, *Eſſex*, 4 miles from Epping and Waltham.

Boylſton, *Derb*. 10 miles S. W. of Derby, on a river that runs into the Dove.

Boynton, *York*. E. Riding, not far from Bridlington.

Boytborp, *York*. E. Riding, N. E. of Butterwick.

Boyton, *Cornw*. near Tamerton, on the borders of Devonſhire.

Boyton, *Norf*. N. E. of Blofield.

Boyton, *Suff*. E. of Woodbridge.

Boyton, *Wilts*, 6 miles N. of Hindon.

Boziet, *Northamp*. on the borders of Bedfordſhire, near Oulney.

Braborn, *Kent*, 5 miles E. of Aſhford.

Braby, *York*. N. Riding, between New-Malton and Kirby-Moreſide.

Brabrooke, *Northamp*. near the river Welland, between Kettering and Harborough.

Braceby, *Linc.* W. of Fokingham.

Bracemeal, *Salop*, on the S. ſide of Shrewſbury.

Brackenburgh, *York*. N. Riding, W. of Thruſk.

Brackenfield, *Derby*. N. W. from Alfreton.

Brackenhill, *Berks*, between Oakingham and Sunning-hill.

* BRACKLEY, *Northamp.* 13 miles from Northampton, 64 from London, is a place full of brake or fern, near the head of the Ouſe, with the ſprings of which it is pleaſantly watered, and is ſuppoſed to be the third borough erected in England. It was once a famous ſtaple for wool. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 26 burgeſſes. The mayor is choſen annually by the burgeſſes at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. Here are two pariſh churches and a free grammar ſchool. It is not inconſiderable as to its extent, but it is ſtraggling, and wretchedly built. It has a large manufactory of lace. Market on Wedneſday, and fairs the 2d Wedneſday in April, 3d Saturday in April, Wedneſday after June 28, Wedneſday before October 10, and December 11. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Bracknold-Old, *Berks*, 3 miles from Oakingham.

Bradborn, *Derbyſh.* 4 miles from Wrickſworth.

Bradburn, *Kent*, 5 miles from Maidſtone.

Bradbury, *Durh.* 4 miles E. of Biſhop's-Aukland.

Bradel, *Dorſet.* in the iſle of Purbeck, S. W. of Corſe-Caſtle in the pariſh of Knolle.

Bradenham, *Bucks*, W. of Miſſenden, in a healthy air.

Bradenham, *Eaſt and Weſt*, *Norf.* E. of Swaffham.

Bradenſtoke, *Wilts*, on the S. ſide of Braden-foreſt, between Chriſtian-Melford and Lyneham.

Bradeſley, or *Badeſley*, *Worceſt.* near Bromſgrove, where a very ſuperb abbey was founded by the Empreſs Matilda or Maud, in the reign of Henry II. Some of the remains of this ſtately edifice are ſtill ſtanding, by which we are able to form an opinon of its ancient ſplendour.

Bradfield, a river in Salop, which runs into the Tame, near Lanwarden.

BRADFIELD *Magna*, *Eſſex*, near Thaxted, 38 miles from London; has a market on Thurſday. Fair June 22.

Bradfield, *Eſſex*, near Maningtree, and the road to Harwich; has a charity-ſchool.

BRADFIELD, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, in the pariſh of Eccleſfield, is a chapelry to Doncaſter. Fairs June 17, and Dec. 9.

Bradfield, *Berks*, N. W. of Theal.

Bradfield, *Hertf.* near Hide-hall.

Bradfield, *Norf.* N. W. of North-Walſham.

Bradfield, *Wilts*, S. of Malmſbury.

Bradfield-Brand, or *Combuſt*, *Suff.* 4 miles S. E. of St. Edmondſbury.

Bradfield-Could, *Bucks*, on the bordets of Northamptonſhire, not far from Oulney.

Bradfield-Little, *Eſſex*, to the E. of Thaxted.

Bradfield-Monks, or *St. George*, *Suff.* as it is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from three other neighbouring villages; ſtands on ſuch a hill, that though the ſteeple of the church be but 22 yards high, 60 churches may be ſeen from it. It has a view into Cambridgeſhire, Norfolk, Eſſex, and the iſle of Ely.

Bradfield-Saling, *Eſſex*, S. E. of Eaſton-magna.

Bradfield St. Clere, *Suff.* S. E. of Monks-Bradfield.

BRADFORD, *Wilts*, near Trowbridge, 102 miles from London, ſo called from its broad ford, where now is a bridge over that called the Lower-Avon, which is here increaſed by the Were from Trowbridge. It was greatly damaged by a fire April 30, 1742. Here is a great manufactory of fine Spaniſh cloth, and it is eminent for the niceſt mixtures, as the water of the river on which it ſtands is remarkably qualified for dying the beſt colours. Market on Monday, and fairs on Trin. Mond. and Nov. 29. Here are alſo two charity-ſchools.

Bradford, or *Headford*, a river in Derbyſhire, which runs into the Loſhkell, near Aulport.

Bradford, *Salop*, though now an inconſiderable village, gave name to two diviſions of the county, viz. N. and S. Bradford, in the former of which it ſtands.

Bradford, *Devon.* between Honiton and Samford.

Bradford, *Devonſh.* E. of Houlſworthy.

Bradford, *Northumb.* to the S. W. of Bamburgh-caſtle.

Bradford, *Som.* between Wellington and Taunton.

Bradford-Abbas, *Dorſet.* near the borders of Somerſetſhire, in the N. W. extremity of this county, on the banks of the Ivel. The tower of its church is eſteemed the beſt in the county.

Bradford-mill, *Kent*, on the river, N. of Goudhurſt.

Bradford-Peverel, *Dorſet.* N. W. of Dorcheſter, on the river Frome; on the S. ſide, 3 miles N. W. of Dorcheſter. On the downs near it are many barrows, and the Via Icenina paſſes. Through this place the Roman road from Dorcheſter paſſes, and is very viſible. At the W. end of this pariſh it croſſes the river Frome and Stratton-Common mead, comes near that church, and is viſible thence to Grimſton, &c.

BRADFORTH, *York.* W. Riding, 7 miles N. E. of Halifax, and W. from Leeds, and 185 miles from London; is a cloathing town. All the houſes are built of ſtone; the church of a gothic ſtructure. A brewery has lately been eſtabliſhed for making porter, eſteemed little inferior to that in London. It has a market on Monday, and fairs March 15, and June 28.

Bradforth, *York.* W. Riding, near Bowland-foreſt, on the borders of Lancaſhire.

Bradgate, *Leic.* near Mountſorrel, and 4 miles from Leiceſter.

Bradgate, *Rutl.* S. E. of Uppingham.

Bradherſt, *Kent*, 5 miles S. E. of Rocheſter.

Bradicot, *Worc.* 6 miles N. E. of Worceſter city.

BRADING, *Iſle of Wight*, at the upper end of St. Helen's Bay. Fairs May 12, and Oct. 2.

Bradley, *Cheſh.* near Thelwell and the river Merſey.

Bradley, *Glouceſt.* near Wotton-Under-Edge.

Bradley, *Wilts*, near Cricklade.

Bradley, *Derb.* near the town of Derby.

Bradley, *Dorſ.* S. of Corfe-caſtle.

Bradley, *Lanc.* 6 miles N. W. of Warrington.

Bradley, *Leic.* S. E. of Hallaton, where was a ſmall priory.

Bradley, *Linc.* S. W. of Great-Grimſby.

Bradley, *Som.* to the N. W. of Caſtle-Cary.

Bradley, *Hampſh.* W. of Alton.

Bradley, *Staff.* N. W. of Penkridge.

Bradley, *Staff.* S. E. of Chedle.

Bradley, *Surry*, S. of Waking.

Bradley, *Worceſt.* 8 miles E. of Droitwich, a chapelry to Fladbury.

Bradley, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, near Biſhopſdale-Chace.

Bradley, *York.* W. Riding, South of Halifax.

Bradley, *York.* W. Riding, Eaſt of Settle.

Bradley, *Derb.* E. of Aſhborn.

Bradley-Aſh, *Derbyſh.* near the former.

Bradley-Hall, *Cheſh.* in the lordſhip of Haſlington, 3 m. fr. Sandbach.

Bradley-Hall, *Durham*, 5 miles N. W. of Biſhop's-Aukland.

Bradley-Hall, *Lanc.* in the pariſh of Chipping, W. of Clithero.

Bradley-Hall, *Northumb.* 6 miles E. of Thirlewall, near the road to Newcaſtle.

Bradley, *Magna & Parva*, *Suff.* have a river between them on the orders of Cambridgeſhire, near Catidge. The former has a ch. ſchool.

Bradley-North, *Wilts*, South of Trowbridge, on the other ſide of the river.

Bradmers, *Nott.* near Bunny.

Bradmore, *Warw.* S. of Honington, on a river that runs into the Avon.

Bradney, *Salop*, 3 miles N. of Bridgenorth.

BRADNINCH, *Devonſh.* 6 miles from Exeter, 10 from Collumbſtock, 70 from Briſtol, and 170 from London. It ſtands on the river Collumb, in the road from Exeter to Wellington. It is a barony, which is a parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, whoſe dukes were always ſtiled Barons of Braines, and its mayor accounts every year for its privileges, with the officers of the King or Duke of Cornwall. It anciently ſent two members to parliament. Market on Saturday, and fairs April 25 and September 21.

Bradnop, *Staff.* E. of Leek.

Bradpole, *Dorſ.* N. E. of Bridport about a mile and a half.

Bradſall, *Derb.* N. E. of Derby.

Bradſey-Hall, *Cumb.* near 5 miles S. of Cockermouth.

Bradſhaw, *Lanc.* near Bury.

Bradſhaw-Edge, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Bradſtone, *Devon.* on the borders of Cornwall, near Launceſton.

Bradſtone, *Glou.* near Berkeley.

Bradſtone, *Salop*, near Hungerford, and Milly-chapel.

Bradwall, *Staff.* N. of Newcaſtle-Under-Line.

Bradway, *Glou.* S. of Campden.

Bradway, *Worc.* 10 miles from Worceſter, in the road to Hereford; has a charity-ſchool.

BRADWELL, *Eſſex*, near Coggleſhall; has a fair June 24.

Bradwell, *Bucks*, 2 miles from Stony-Stratford, is an entire pariſh of between 4 and 500l. per annum.

Bradwell, *Cheſh.* N. of Sandbach.

Bradwell, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Bradwell, *Suff.* between Yarmouth and Laytoff.

Bradwell, *Warw.* not far from Granborough.

Bradwell-Grove, *Oxford.* 2 miles from Burford, near the Downs.

Bradwell, *Juxtæ Mare*, *Eſſex*, near Tillingham, is a pariſh conſiſting of ſeveral hundred acres of marſh-land, bordering on the ſea.

Bradwin, *Northamp.* N. of Towceſter.

Bradwood, *Durh.* S. of the Were, near Stanhope.

BRADWORTHY, *Devon.* 5 miles N. E. of Stratton. Has a fair on Midſummer-day.

Braeſbridge, *Linc.* S. of Lincoln city.

Brafferton, *Durh.* 3 miles N. of Darlington, on the E. ſide of the river Ekern.

Brafferton, *York.* N. Riding, N. E. of Boroughbridge.

Brager-End, *Hertf.* N. of Datchworth, and W. of Watton.

Braggs, *Dorſet.* in the chapelry of Moſterton and pariſh of S. Perrott.

BRAILES, *Warwick.* 3 miles from Shipton. Fair Eaſter-Tueſday.

Brailesford, *Derb.* near Kedleſton.

Brainfield, *Northamptonſh.* near Houghton magna & parva.

Brainton, *Heref.* near the city of Hereford.

BRAINTREE, *Eſſex*, 42 m. from London, is called Rains in Doomſday-book. It is noted for a great manufactory of baize and ſays. It has a market on Wedneſday. Fairs on May 8, and Oct. 22. This town, as well as Bocking, which joins to it, abounds with diſſenters. Among many conſiderable benefactors to its poor, we find Henry Smith, Eſq. who is ſaid to have been once a beggar, and from a dog that conſtantly followed him, had the name of Dog-Smith; he was exceeding bountiful to the poor; for he left 2800l. to be laid out in land, for the relief of the poor of this and ſome other neighbouring pariſhes. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Braiſton, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Aſpatrick.

Braiſton, *Derb.* S. E. of Derby, on the other ſide of the river.

Braken-Aſh, *Norf.* E. of Windham, near the road from Norwich to Suffolk.

Brakenburgh, *Linc.* N. of Louth.

Brakendale, *Norf.* not far from Norwich.

Braken-Hill, *Cumb.* on the river Leven, S. E. of Longtown.

Brakenthwate, *Cumberl.* near the river Coker, N. of Loweſwater.

BRAMBER, *Suſſ.* 47 miles from London. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, under a conſtable, who is choſe yearly by the jury at the lord of the manor's court-leet. Here is a charity-ſchool, but no market or fair. It is watered by a ſmall river which was once navigable by ſhips of burden. One half of the town, which is a very poor one, joins to Steyning, and is about half a mile from the other moiety, called Bramber-ſtreet, on the N. W. ſide of which are the remains of the old caſtle, and of a bridge; and the town was alſo joined with Steyning in the ſame writ for electing burgeſſes to parliament from the 26th of Edward I. to the 12th of Edward IV. but ever ſince they have elected as two different boroughs, yet their cuſtoms are the very ſame.

Bramble, *Suſſ.* near E. Grinſted.

Bramble-Lodge, *Hampſh.* in the New-Foreſt.

Bramby-upon-Dun, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, north of Doncaſter.

Bramcot, *Warw.* near Bulkington.

Bramcot, *Warw.* near Poleſworth.

Bramcott, *Nott.* near the river Erwah, and the borders of Derbyſhire.

Bramcroft-Caſtle, *Salop*, N. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Bramdean, *Hamp.* near Alresford.

Brame, *Camb.* in the iſle of Ely.

Bramew, *Hamp.* N. W. of Fordingbridge.

Bramerton, *Norf.* between Bixley and Claxton; has a charity-ſchool.

Bramfield, *Hertf.* 3 miles from Hertford.

Bramfield, *Hert.* near Stapleford.

Bramfield, *Stff.* near Walpole.

Bramford, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Bramford, *Suff.* near Ipſwich.

Bramford-Speke, *Devon.* on the river Ex, 4 miles from Exeter.

Brambam-Moor, *York.* W. Riding, is a large fenny ground, near Tadcaſter, noted for the Roman military way called Watling-ſtreet, and for horſe-races.

Brambope, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, 2 miles from Ottley.

Bramlaw, *Salop*, between Wilmington and Hockſtow-Foreſt.

Bramley, *Surry*, near Godalming.

Bramley, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, a townſhip belonging to Leeds. This town is noted for excellent ſlate.

Bramley, *Hamp.* on the borders of Berks, near Stratfield.

Bramley-Grange, *Yorkſhire*, W. Riding, near Kirby-Maledale.

BRAMPTON, *Cumberl.* 308 miles from London, lies on the river Irthing, near its conjunction with the Gelt, 1 mile below the Picts wall, to the N. E. of Carliſle. Here is an hoſpital for 6 poor men, and as many poor women. Market on Tueſday. Fairs the 2d Wedneſday after Whit-Sunday, and the laſt Wedneſday in Auguſt. There is a high hill here, called the Mote, which at the top is ditched round.

Brampton, *Northumb.* N. W. of Alnewick.

Brampton, *Derb.* near Cheſterfield.

Brampton, *York.* N. Riding, on the Swale, near Richmond, where many Roman coins have been dug up.

Brampton, *Hunting.* 1 mile from Huntingdon.

Brampton, *Norf.* near Aleſham.

Brampton, *Northamp.* not far from Rothwell.

Brampton, *Salop*, near Montgomery.

Brampton, *Salop*, near the Severn, oppoſite to Wroxeter.

Brampton, *Salop*, near Purſlow.

Brampton, *Suff.* near Beccles.

Brampton, *York.* W. Riding, in the parith of Wath, N. E. of Barneſley.

Brampton, *York.* N. Riding, N. of North-Allerton.

Brampton, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, S. E. of Doncaſter.

BRAMPTON-ABBOTS, *Heref.* on

the Wye river, N. of Roſs; has a fair June 22.

Brampton-Bank, *Staff.* near Newcaſtle-Under-Line; noted for horſe-races.

Brampton-Bierly, *York.* W. Riding, S. E. of Rotheram.

BRAMPTON-BRION, *Heref.* N. of Pembridge, where are the ruins of a magnificent ſtrong caſtle: great part of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, and the gatehouſe, which is entire, is a very curious ſtructure, and conveys ſome idea of its antient grandeur. There is a fair for toys, June 22.

Brampton-Chapel, *Northamptonſh.* between Althorp and Boughton.

Brampton-Church, *Northampton.* near the chapel.

Brampton-Hall, *Northamp.* not far from Dingley and Stoke-Albany.

Brampton in Morthing, *York.* W. Riding, S. E. of Rotheram.

Barmſhall-Houſe, *Hampſh.* near Hertford-bridge.

Bramſhot, *Hampſh.* near the road from Petersfield to London.

Bramſhot, *Hamp.* near Elvetham.

Bramſton, *Eſſex*, S. E. of Dunmow, in the road to Chelmsford.

Bramſton, *Northamp.* near Wilby, in the road from Daventry.

Brampton, *Linc.* E. of the Trent, near Torkſey.

Bramwith, *York.* W. Riding, near Fiſhlake.

Bramwith-Hall and Kirk, *York.* W. Riding, 5 miles from Doncaſter.

Brancaſter, *Norf.* on the E. ſhore to the E. of the promontory of St. Edmund's-chapel, was anciently Branodunum, a conſiderable city, where was a Roman garriſon, and where ancient coins have been frequently dug up, but the whole of the camp is totally obliterated. The principal traffick of the place is the exportation of corn and malt. Here is the largeſt malt-houſe in England.

Branden, *Northumb.* on the river Bramiſh, S. E. of Cheviot-hills.

Brandeſton, *Suff.* near Glemham.

Brandleſham, *Lanc.* N. of Bury.

BRANDON, *Suff.* between Newmarket and Swaffham, 78 miles from London, has a bridge over the Ouſe, and a good harbour, with a ferry, about one mile from the bridge, for conveying goods to and from the iſle of Ely. It had a market on Thurſday, which is diſcontinued. Fairs Feb. 14, June 11, and Nov. 11.

Brandon, *Warw.* in the pariſh of Wolſton, and near the road from Rugby to Coventry.

Brandon, *Linc.* S. of Newark.

Brandon, *Salop*, E. of the river Temde; has the traces of a Roman camp.

Brandon Eaſt and Weſt, *Durham*, W. of Sunderland.

Brandon, *Parva*, *Norfolk*, E. of Dereham.

Brandſburton, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, in Mapleton pariſh, near Fordlingham in Holderneſs.

Brane, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Towy near Llanymtheffy. Another river of the ſame name in Brecknockſhire, which runs into the Uſke, by Aberbrane.

Branham, *York.* W. Riding, near Tadcaſter.

Brankeſton, *Northumberl.* between Flodden-Hill and the Tweed.

Brankſey-Iſland, *Dorſ.* on the S. of the bay of Pool, where formerly was a block-houſe, ſince decayed. See *Brownſea*.

Branſaugh, *Northumb.* near Akelinton.

Branſby, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, S. of Hovingham.

Branſcomb, *Devon.* near the Britiſh Channel, 3 or 4 miles S. of Culliton.

Branſdale, *York.* N. Riding, between Baſedale and Roſedale-abbeys.

Bransford-Bridge, *Leic.* on the river Swift, and borders of Northamptonſhire.

Branſpeth-Caſtle, *Durh.* on the W. ſide of the Were, among the hills, S. W. of Durham. In the river, a little below this place, are many huge ſtones, which are never covered but when it overflows, and what water is poured on them ſoon becomes brackiſh. There is a me-

dicinal ſpring near this place, but little frequented.

Branſtill-Caſtle, *Heref.* E. of Ledbury, towards Glouceſterſhire.

Branſton, *Stafford.* on the Trent, S. W. of Burton.

Branſton, *Norf.* E. of Repeham.

Branſton, *Linc.* near Lincoln city.

Branſwell, *Lincoln.* not far from Temple-Bruere.

Brant, a river in Angleſea in N. Wales, has its ſource on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, and runs moſtly ſouthward, till it falls into the Menue.

Brant-Broughton, *Linc.* W. of Lincoln-heath.

Brantham, *Suff.* near Dedham, in the road to Ipſwich.

Brantbingham, *York.* E. Riding, between South-Cave and Hull.

Brantingthorp, *Leiceſt.* N. E. of Lutterworth.

Brantingthorp-Weſtcot, *Leic.* not far from Leiceſter.

Brantoft, *Durb.* near Gretham, towards Biſhop's-Aukland.

Branton, *Devon.* between Raleigh and the Britiſh channel.

Branton, *Northumb.* 6 miles W. of Alnwick.

Branton, *Weſtmor.* to the N. E. of Appleby.

Brantſnap, *Suſſ.* W. of Cuckfield.

Braſborough, *Linc.* N. of Market-Deeping.

Bruſcot, *Leic.* W. of Hogs-Norton, towards Staffordſhire.

Bruſewell, *York.* W. Riding, 3 miles E. of Giſborne.

Braſington-Moor, *Derb.* reaches to Buxton in the Peak, above 12 miles.

BRASTED, *Kent.* N. E. of Weſtram; has a charity-ſchool. Fairs May 23, and on Aſcenſion-day.

Bratforton, *Worceſt.* on the eaſt of Evetham, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire. It is about 8 miles in circuit, on a dry gravelly ſoil.

Brathwaite, *Cumb.* S. of Inglewood-Foreſt.

Brathwaite, *Cumb.* N. E. of Cockermouth.

Brathwell, *York.* W. Riding, near Tickhill.

Bratley, *Lanc.* near Ambleſide in Weſtmoreland.

Bratoft, *Linc.* N. E. of Spilſby.

Brattleby, *Linc.* near Scampton.

Bratton, *Salop*, E. of Little-Wenlock.

Bratton, *Salop*, S. of Apley-caſtle.

Bratton, *Som.* near Shepton-Montaigne and Wincaunton.

Bratton-Caſtle, *Wilts*, on the E. ſide of Weſtbury, ſhews the remains of a ſtrong fortification, where the Danes, after being defeated in a battle juſt by, held out againſt the Engliſh 14 days, being ſeated on a high hill, which commands all the country round, and is encompaſſed with two ditches, within which ſeveral pieces of old iron arms have been dug out or raiſed up by the plough.

Bratton-Clovelly, *Devon.* weſt of Okehampton.

Bratton-Fleming, *Devon.* not far from Chulmley.

BRAUGHING, *Hertf.* on the eaſt ſide of the Roman road, called Ermine-ſtreet, which leads to Cambridge, is 2 miles N. of Puckeridge, and 31 from London. Heretofore it was, next to Verulam, the moſt conſiderable place in the county, and is thought to be the Roman Cæſaromagum. It has ſtill ſome remains of its ancient eminence; for here are the ruins of a Roman camp, and it gives name to the deanery and hoſpital. Near the church yard is an old houſe, which uſed to be given with all ſorts of furniture for poor people's weddings. They brought their proviſions hither, and had a large kitchen, with a cauldron, large ſpits, and a dripping-pan; a large room for merriment, and a lodging-room, with a bride-bed and good linen, ſome of which furniture was, a few years ago, in being. Fair on Whit. Monday.

Braunsford, *Worc.* 3 miles from the city of Worceſter, in the parish of Leigh.

Braunſton, *Rutlandſh.* near Okeham-Soke, a chapelry to Hameldon, in the next hundred, was anciently a part of the foreſt of Lyfield.

Braunſton, *Leic.* not far from Leiceſter town.

Braunſton, *Leic.* between Waltham in the Would and Belvoir-caſtle.

Brawnſton, *Linc.* near that city.

Braxted, *Magna & Parva*, *Eſſex*, N. E. of Witham.

Bray, *Berks*, 1 mile from Maidenhead, and 3 miles from Windſor, famous in ſong for its changeable vicar, who having been twice a papiſt and twice a proteſtant in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and the queens Mary and Elizabeth, and therefore taxed of being a turn-coat, ſaid, he always kept to his principle, which was to live and die vicar of Bray.

Bray, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Moul, near Wortely.

Brayan, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Towy, near Cardigan.

Brayfield-Could, *Bucks*, the laſt town in the county beyond Oulney.

Bray-High, *Devon.* 4 miles E. of Barnſtaple.

Brayne, *Som.* on the Britiſh channel, S. of the river Axe.

Braynsford, *Worceſt.* a hamlet to Powick, to which it is alſo a chapelry.

Brayton, *York.* W. Riding, to the S. of Selby.

Braywick, *Berks*, near Maidenhead.

Breage, *Cornwall*, 3 miles N. W. of Helſton, and ſtands near the channel.

Breakſpear, *Middl.* in the pariſh of Harefield, near Uxbridge.

Bream, *Glou.* a chapelry in the pariſh of Newland.

Brearidge, *Northumb.* not far from Witcheſter.

Brearton, *Durh.* to the S. W. of Hartlepool.

Brearton, *York.* W. Riding, 4 miles N. of Knareſborough.

Breckles, *Norf.* 4 miles S. of Watton.

*Brecknockshire, *S. Wales*, an inland county, in the dioceſe of St. David's, contains 600,000 acres, and 36000 inhabitants, is 39 miles long, 27 miles broad, has 4 market towns, 6 hundreds, 61 pariſhes, and is about 106 miles in circumference. It ſends 2 members to parliament, one whereof is for the county. As to its ſituation, it is bounded by the county of Radnor on the north; by the counties of Cardigan and Caermarthen on the weſt; by thoſe of Hereford and Monmouth on the eaſt; and by Glamorganſhire, on the ſouth. The air of this county is remarkably mild, except only on the hills, which is principally owing to the high mountains that ſhelter it, from the winds on all ſides. As to its ſoil, that on the hills is for the moſt part barren and ſtony: there are ſeveral ſprings however, that iſſue out from the rocks, which water the vallies in ſuch a manner, as render them very fertile, both in graſs and corn. Its principal commodities are cattle, corn, fiſh, and otter's fur; to theſe may be added ſome manufactures of cloth and ſtockings. Its moſt conſiderable rivers are the Uſke, the Wye, and the Yrvon. Theſe and all its rivulets, abound with fiſh of various kinds, but the Wye and the Uſke in particular, are noted for fine trout, and the beſt ſalmon.

* Brecknock, the county town, is 161 miles from London, and 34 miles from Llanbeder; it is ſituated in the center of the country, at the confluence of the Hodney and the Uſke, over which there is a good ſtone bridge. The Romans, as appears from ſeveral coins, and other antiquities, had formerly a ſtation in theſe parts. Its caſtle and walls were built by one Bernard Newmarch, and was a ſtately fortreſs, but now in ruins; a few walls, and ſome remnants of Ely tower, on the Keep, are ſtill remaining. The town, as to its preſent ſtate, is well built, in an oval form, and well walled with towers for its defence. Its inhabitants, who are very numerous, have ſome ſmall ſhare in the clothing trade. It contains three pariſh churches, one whereof is collegiate, and ſends one member to parliament. The government of it is veſted in two bailiffs,

15 aldermen, two chamberlains, two conſtables, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers. Its markets are on Wed. and Sat. Fairs May 4, July 5, Sept. 10, and Nov. 17.

Bredbury, *Cheſh.* N. of Merſey river, E. of Stockport.

Bredeley, *Staff.* a member of the manor of Alton.

Brederale, *Head and Foot*, *Weſtm.* both near Orton.

Bredfield, *Suff.* between Woodbridge and Dalinghoe.

Bredgar, *Kent*, near Sittingburn.

Bredicot, *Worceſt.* ſituated a little E. of Worceſter.

Bredlesford, *Hampſh.* in the iſle of Wight.

Bredon, *Worc.* at the foot of Breden-hills, towards Tewkſbury, and on the borders of Glouceſterſhire; had formerly a monaſtery. The porch and weſt end of the church are Saxon buildings, ſaid to have been built by the grandfather of King Offa. To the N. E. of it is Bredon-hill, on which is a Roman encampment, with a double ditch.

Bredwardin, *Heref.* near the Wye river, 2 miles W. of Mockas.

Breda-Parva, *Dorſ.* to the N. of Abbotſbury.

Breed, *Suſſ.* N. W. of Winchelſea. A kind of court is kept here every three weeks, for trial of actions between man and man, whoſe officers are exempted from attendance at the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions. Fair on Eaſter-Tueſday.

Breedon on the hill, *Leic.* on the borders of Derbyſhire, near Stanton-Harold.

Bregge, *Kent*, a chapel to Patrickſbourn.

Brehar, one of the Scilly iſlands, lying almoſt W. of the Land's-End in Cornwall, about 30 miles from the coaſt, between the iſles of Micarlo, Guel, Freſcaw, and Samſon. It is the moſt mountainous and rougheſt of them all, and not many years ſince there were only two families on it, but they are now increaſed. There are but a few houſes in the town of Brehar; there are ſeveral remains of antiquities, beſides many monuments of the Druids. Some are of opinion theſe iſlands were originally but one.

Brehill, *Hamp.* near Andover, where are the remains of a Roman fort to be ſeen, which has many of its ditches not filled up.

Bremble, *Wilts*, E. of Chippenham.

Brembleham, alias *Cowitch*, *Wilts.* near Malmſbury, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire.

Bremer, *Dorſet.* near Blandford. Had formerly a priory belonging to it.

Brempton, *Som.* near Webmore.

Bren, *Cornw.* 4 miles W. of Bodmin.

Brenchley, *Kent*, 6 miles from Tunbridge-wells, has the ſame kind of waters.

Brenkborn, *Northumb.* to the S. of Rothbury.

Brennyng, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Tivy, near Treganen.

Brenſet, *Kent*, W. of New Romney.

Brent, *Devon.* 6 miles from Aſhburton, and 198 from London; has a market on Sat. Fairs May 13, and Oct. 10.

Brent, a river in Middleſex, which runs into the Thames at Brentford.

Brent, a river in Somerſetſhire, which riſes in Selwood-foreſt, and after receiving a conſiderable number of ſmaller ſtreams falls into the ſea, or Briſtol channel, a few miles below Bridgewater.

Brent-Eley, *Suff.* E. of Lavenham.

Brent, *Eaſt and Weſt*, *Som.* lies between the Britiſh channel, and a river that runs from the Axe into the Parret.

Brent-South, *Som.* near Eaſt-Brent, 18 miles from Briſtol.

Brent-Marſhes, *Som.* between Glaſtonbury and the Start-Point.

Brentford, *Middl.* 10 miles from London, ſo called from the Brent-brook, which riſes by Finchley-common, and paſſes through the weſt part of the town, called Old-

Brentford, into the Thames, has a church, which ſtands, together with a market-houſe, in that part which is called New-Brentford; has a market on Sat. A fair uſed to be held here formerly for 6 days, from the 6th of May and the 1ſt of Sept. It is ſo great a thoroughfare to the weſt, that it has a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in corn, both by land and by the Thames. Here are 2 charity-ſchools. It church, which is only a chapel to Great Ealing, as it was formerly to Hanwell, was firſt built in the reign of Richard I. A bloody battle was fought here, between Edmund Ironſide, and Canute the Dane, wherein the latter was defeated.

Brent-Street, *Middl.* in the pariſh of Hendon, gave name to the brook abovementioned, which runs through it.

Brent-Tor, *Devon.* between Lidford and Milton-abbey, ſtands on the top of a high hill, where is a church which ſerves as a ſea mark for ſailors that bear with Plymouth haven.

Brentknoll, *Som.* near the marſhes between Glaſtonbury and the Start-Point.

Brentingby, *Leic.* not far from Melton-Mowbray.

Brentwood, ſee *Burntwood.*

St. Breock, *Corwall*, near Wardbridge.

BRERETON, *Cheſh.* on the river Crock, near Congleton; has a fair Auguſt 1.

Breſingham, *Norf.* near Dis.

Breſworth, *Suff.* midway, between Mendleſham and Dis.

Bretby, *Derb.* near Repton, and 7 miles from Derby.

Bretford, *Warw.* on the Avon, near Bagginton, a member of Brandon.

Bretforton, *Worc.* near Eveſham.

Breton, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the Stoure, near Hadley.

Bret's-Hall, *Warw.* in the pariſh of Auſley.

Brettel, *Staff.* N. of Stourbridge.

Brettenham, *Norf.* N. E. of Thetford.

Brettenham, *Suff.* at the head of the river Breton, N. W. of Bilſton, where are the remains of a Roman camp, where it is ſuppoſed they had a ſtation.

Breton, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Wakefield, where there is a handſome chapel, built at the expence of Sir William Wentworth, who left a ſum of money to ſupport the miniſter.

Bretton-Hall, *York.* W. Riding, N. W. of Barneſley.

Breward, *Cornw.* 3 miles S. W. of Camelford.

Brewers-Hill, *Hampſh.* near Wincheſter.

Brewerton, *Staff.* N. E. of Litchfield.

BREWOOD, *Staff.* a pretty country town, on the S. ſide of Boſcobel, 129 miles from London; has a market on Tueſ. and a fair Sept. 19. The pariſhioners adorn their wells here on Holy-Thurſ. like thoſe of Bilbrook, with boughs and flowers. Here is a free-ſchool. A dreadful earthquake is ſaid to have happened here the 4th of Nov. 1678.

Breynandy, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Clethy near Lannekeven.

Brianſcombe, *Dorſet.* 2 miles E. of Corſe-caſtle.

Brianſton, *Dorſ.* on the Stour, near Blandford, which was deſtroyed by fire 1731. Near it is the elegant ſeat of Mr. Portman. The church is ſmall and part of it ancient, and it has an antique front.

Brian's-Piddle, *Dorſet.* a hamlet to Affpiddle, and ſometimes called Tubervileſton.

St. Briavel's, *Glou.* a chapel to Lydney, in the foreſt of Dean, had a caſtle belonging to it, a part of which now remaining ſhews its great extent and conſequence, and is now uſed as a priſon for the miner's court. It was firſt erected in the reign of Hen. I. It is about 7 miles from Chepſtow, 4 from Colford, and 23 from Gloucester. This pariſh is 14 miles in compaſs. The great road from Roſs to Auſt-Paſſage, through Colford, to

Briſtol, leads through this village. It has always been eſteemed a place of truſt and honour to be conſtable of this caſtle.

Brichenden, near Hertford, in the pariſh of All-Saints.

Brickhampton, *Glou.* a hamlet of Churchdown, near Cheltenham.

Brickhill-Bow, *Magna & Parva*, *Bucks*, are three villages near Woburn, on that military way, called Watling-ſtreet. Great-Brickhill has a fair on May-day, and another on Oct. 18. At Bow-Brickhill 12 children are taught generally by the clerk of the pariſh for 5l. a year. That called Little Brickhill lies neareſt to the latter.

Bricklehampton, *Wore.* near Perſhore, and the road from London, near Bredon-hill.

Brickleſey, *Eſſex*, near to the iſle of Merſey.

Brickley-Lodge, *Staff.* in Needwood-foreſt.

Brickton, *Hamp.* near Fordingbridge.

Briddiſtow, *Devon.* 4 miles S.W. of Oakhampton.

St. Bride's-Bay, *Pembrokeſhire*, *S. Wales*, where ſhips anchor in about ſeven fathom water, and are land-locked from all winds except thoſe at S. W. There are no rocks or foul ground in this bay, ſo that there is no danger in riding here. About 3 miles to the weſtward of the ſouthern point of the bay, are two iſlands, one called Scamer, and the other Scookam. Theſe iſlands break off great part of the force of the ſea from the ſhips riding in St. Bride's bay in ſoutherly wind.

St. Bride, *Monm.* near Iſton and the Severn ſea.

St. Bride, *Monm.* S. of Tredegar.

Bridekirk, *Cumb.* N. W. of Cockermouth.

Bridenbury, *Heref.* near Bromyard, in the road to Leominſter.

St. Brides, *Cumb.* on the Britiſh ocean, near Caernarvon-Caſtle.

Bridge, *Weſtmorel.* between Appleby and the lead mines.

Bridge, *Kent*, 4 miles S. E. of Canterbury.

Bridge-Court, *Iſle of Wight*, in Eaſt-Medina.

Bridgeford, *Devon.* 4 miles E. of Chegford.

Bridgemore, *Cheſh.* 6 miles S. E. of Namptwich, on the borders of Staffordſhire.

Bridgend, *Glamorganſh.* 7 miles from Cowbridge, 27 miles from Cardiff, and 171 from London. It is ſeated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a ſtone bridge. Market on Sat. Fairs Nov. 17, and Holy-Thurſday.

Bridgereavel, *Devon.* W. of Houſworthy.

Bridgeford-Eaſt, or *Bridgeford on the Hill*, *Nott.* N. of Bingham, and 8 miles from Willoughby. The Roman Foſs-way comes from the vale of Belvoir, through a field near this town, in which there are evident remains of a Roman ſtation near that called the old Wark-ſpring; and the field belonging to the town, in which part of the camp was, is called Burrowfield. Roman coins have often been ploughed and digged up here.

Bridgeford-Weſt, ſo called from its bridge over the Trent, lies near Nottingham.

Bridgford, *Magna & Parva*, *Staff.* 3 miles N. W. of Stafford, the former W. and the latter E. of the river Stow.

Bridgham, *Cumb.* near Cockermouth, in the road to Workington.

Bridgham, *Norf.* near Eaſt-Harling.

* Bridgenorth, or Brugey, *Salop*, 138 miles from London, is a very ancient, large, and populous, town on the Severn, which flows among the rocks here with a ſteep fall; and conſiſting of the upper and lower towns, ſeparated by the river, over which it has a ſtone bridge, that has a gate and gate-houſe on it, beſides ſome houſes. Its ſituation is pleaſant, as well as commodious for trade; its air healthy, and its proſpect delightful. Many of the houſes are founded upon a rock, and moſt of the

cellars are hewn out of it; on the roof of which are gardens made without much coſt, or art: and pathways made over them, ſo that one may walk over the tops of ſeveral houſes, without danger or difficulty. On the S. ſide of the hill, where it is very ſteep, a caſtle ſtood once, ſince demoliſhed, and part of it converted into one of the fineſt bowling-greens in the kingdom for its proſpect. Upon the brow of this hill there is a walk, which Charles I. ſaid he thought the pleaſanteſt in his dominions. The town conſiſts chiefly of three ſtreets, well paved with pebbles, and well built; one of which, called Mill-ſtreet, becauſe it leads to the town mills parallel to the river on the weſt ſide, is adorned with ſtately ſtructures. It is a place of great trade both by land and water, and has many great privileges granted to it by charters. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, elected yearly out of the 24 aldermen, who are ſuch as have gone through all the offices of the town, by a jury of 14 men; together with 48 common councilmen, a recorder, town-clerk, *&c.* Its market, which is on Sat. is well ſtocked with all ſorts of proviſions; and its fairs, which are on the Thurſ. before Shrove-Sund. June 30, Aug. 2, Oct. 29, are reſorted to from moſt parts of the kingdom, for cattle, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, bacon, linen-cloth, hops, and moſt other merchandize. The laſt, which holds 3 days, is the biggeſt. The firſt holds alſo 3 days, and the other 2 days each. The town is well furniſhed with artificers of all ſorts, who deal in making and ſelling cloths, leather, iron tools, and the common manufactures of the kingdom. Here are alſo gun-makers, joiners, and carpenters, for houſes and veſſels alſo; and it is as famous a place, as any in England, for making ſtockings. Here were formerly ſeveral monaſteries, beſides a popiſh college and chantry; but now only 2 churches, one of which, from its ſituation on the higheſt part of the hill, is called the high church, which was ſo damaged by fire, when the town was burnt in the late civil wars, that it was afterwards quite pulled down, and rebuilt. The pariſhes are both large; and here is a free ſchool for the ſons of the burgeſſes. The town is not only ſupplied with good water by leaden pipes from a ſpring half a mile off, but the water of the Severn is thrown up by an engine to the top of the Caſtle-hill, the contrivance of thoſe who erected the water-works at London-bridge. There are good mills alſo belonging to the town, built on a little river, called Wherſe, which falls into the Severn. There is an hoſpital in the High-Church-yard for 10 poor widows of the upper town. A hollow way leads from this high part of the town to the bridge, which is much admired by ſtrangers, it being hewn through a rock to the depth of 20 feet on the weſt ſide; and though it is a very great deſcent, it is made eaſy by ſteps and rails.

Bridgrule, *Cornw.* on the river Tamer, and borders of Devon.

Bridgſellers, *Heref.* W. of Hereford, on the ſame river.

BRIDGESTOCK, *Northamp.* near Oundle, 3 miles from Thrapſton. Fairs May 6, Sept. 5, and Nov. 22 Has a charity ſchool.

Bridgtown, *Warw.* has its name from its ſituation near the bridge of Stratford upon Avon.

* BRIDGEWATER, *Somerſ.* 137 miles from London, was given after the Conqueſt, to one Walter, a Norman; and in all the old charters, particularly King John's, the firſt that made it a free borough, it is called Brugge Walter, or Walter's-Borough. The caſtle here was built, in the reign of King John. Here is a quay, called the Haven, and a ſtone bridge over the river Parret. King Edward II. and Edward III. confirmed its charter of King John. Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, or, as ſome ſay, Henry IV. granted it others, for changing the bailiff to the mayor, who governs it, together with a recorder, 2 aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace, and 24 common-councilmen. They have alſo

a town-clerk, clerk of the market, water-bailiff, and 2 ſerjeants at mace; and out of the common-council are annually choſen 2 bailiffs, who have the ſame power as ſheriffs, and a receiver, who collects the town-rents, and makes payments. The revenues, which conſiſt of the manor of the borough, the great and ſmall tithes, the manor of Eaſt-Stour in Dorſetſhire, &c. are valued at 10,000l. a year. Its freemen are free in all the ports of England and Ireland, but London and Dublin; and the ſheriff of the county cannot ſend any proceſs into the borough, it having been made a diſtinct county by Henry VIII. It has a ſpacious town-hall, and a high croſs with a ciſtern over it, to which water is conveyed by an engine from a neighbouring brook, and carried from hence to moſt of the ſtreets. Its church has a ſpire, it is ſaid one of the loftieſt in England; and here is a fine meeting-houſe, with an advanced ſeat for the mayor and aldermen who happen to be diſſenters, as alſo a private academy for ſuch of their youth as are intended for preachers. Here is a large free-ſchool belonging to the chamber, and under it are lodgings for the poor of the pariſh. Here is alſo a neat almſhouſe, but it is inhabited by the poor without endowment. Its markets are on Thurſdays and Saturdays, the laſt granted by Henry VII. and its fairs, which are two days each, are the 2d Thurſday in Lent, June 24, Oct. 2, and Dec. 28. In a field here, called the Friars, where St. Matthew's fair is kept, was a priory, which, in the reign of Henry VIII. was diſſolved with the other religious houſes. King James again dignified it by a charter, which gave all the pariſhioners the ſame privilege as the burgeſſes. The town ſtands 12 miles from Startpoint, where the Parret runs into the Briſtol Channel, from whence a ſpring-tide flows 22 feet at the quay, and comes in with ſo much rage and roar, that it is called the Boar. Ships of 200 tons may come up to its quay; by which convenience for navigation, they carry on a very good coaſt-trade to Briſtol and all down the Severn, to Wales for coals, to Cornwall for ſlate, &c. and at leaſt 20 coal-ſhips are conſtantly employed. The receipt of the cuſtoms here amounts to about 3000l. a year. Its foreign trade is chiefly to Portugal and Newfoundland. Wool is brought hither in good quantities from Ireland. A great retail trade is carried on here, and its Thurſday's market is the moſt conſiderable in the county for corn, cattle, hogs, ſheep; and for cheeſe there are few, if any, greater markets in the kingdom, many waggon loads coming in here, on a market-day, for Devonſhire; Tueſday and Saturday are great fleſh-markets, and the ſhambles the fineſt in England for their bigneſs. The beſt of proviſions are ſo cheap here, that it may juſtly be called a paradiſe for epicures.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, *York*. E. Riding, near Flamborough-head, 10 leagues from the Spurn-head, and 209 miles from London, is on a bay, which is a ſafe harbour, in ſtrong gales of wind and winter ſtorms, from the N. N. W. and N. E. It is a place of great trade, and has a good corn-market on Saturday, and fairs Monday before Whit-Sunday and October 1. The key, which is chiefly frequented by colliers, and inhabited by ſeafaring people, lies near 2 miles from the town, which is about 5 furlongs in length.

* BRIDPORT, *Dorſ.* between two rivers, 6 miles from Lyme, 17 from Dorcheſter, and 136 from London, from whence it is a thoroughfare to Devonſhire, is not far from the ſhore of the Channel, where it has a harbour, abounding with copperas ſtones, cornu ammonis, and many curious foſſils. In the time of the Saxons it had a mint; was created a borough by King Henry III. The corporation, under the king, are entire lords of all. It had once a good harbour and trade, and manufactured ſo much hemp in ropes, cables, &c. that, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was ordered, that the cordage for the Eng-

liſh navy ſhould, for a limited time, be made here, or within 5 miles of it, and no where elſe; which act was confirmed by almoſt every parliament for near 60 years after. Yet this trade is ſunk to little or nothing, though the ſoil, between this place and Beaminſter, is ſo fruitful in hemp, that, when a man was hanged, it was proverbially ſaid, he was ſtabbed with a Bridport dagger; and as for the harbour it has been long barred up by the tides with ſand; but after many fruitleſs attempts to reſtore it, here is a ſafe port, where may ride about 40 ſail. The ſituation of the town is low; but the ſoil, though dirty, is good. It was incorporated by Henry VII. and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth and King James I. and Charles II. by whoſe charter two bailiffs were to be choſen yearly out of 15 capital burgeſſes; and the corporation was empowered to chooſe a recorder, and town-clerk, *&c.* It conſiſts of three principal ſtreets, which center at the Guildhall lately rebuilt. They are broad and ſpacious. The buildings are chiefly ſtone, but rather mean, but ſome are of brick and neatly built, in all about 250. Its principal trade now is in nets of various kinds. The church ſtands near the center of the town, and is a large ancient fabrick in form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle 72 feet high. The quarter ſeſſions for the county are held in the town-hall once a year. A new market-place has been conſtructed on an octagon plan. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs April 5, Holy-Thurſday, and Oct. 10. Here was formerly a priory, which ſtood near the bridge at the E. end of the town, now a dwelling-houſe, called St. John's. At the W. end of the town was an hoſpital, now no more. Alſo a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, was formerly here; and near the entrance of the S. ſtreet is an ancient building ſaid to have been the prior's houſe. At the meeting of the three ſtreets, near the middle of the town, are the remains of St. Andrew's chapel, part of which is converted into a dwelling-houſe; part the ſeſſions-houſe, over which is the free-ſchool; another part is made a gaol for criminals; and part is in ruins. It has a low tower remaining. Part of the chancel remains, and ſerves for a clock-houſe. There was a chapel dedicated to St. James, in Wyke's-Court-lane, now a dwelling-houſe. A chapel dedicated to St. Michael ſtood at the W. end of the town, of which there are no remains. Here is a charity ſchool and three almſhouſes. It is alſo called Burport, from the river Bur, or Bret, on which it ſtands. It began to ſend members to parliament the 23d of Edward I.

Bridſtow, *Heref.* near Roſs, but on the W. ſide the river Wye.

Bridy, *Long and Little*, *Dorſet*. See *Long Bridy*.

Bridy, or *Bonvil's Bridy*, *Dorſet*. in Burton pariſh, on the banks of the river Bridy. It had formerly a chapel of eaſe to Burton.

Brierley, *Heref.* S. E. of Leominſter.

Brierley, *Staff.* E. of Sedgley.

Brierley, *York*. W. Riding, not far from Barneſley, has a park.

Brigg, *Linc.* 25 miles from Lincoln, 16 from Hull, and 153 from London. It is ſeated on the river Ankom. Market on Thurſday. Fair Auguſt 16.

Briggens, *Hertf.* near Hunſdon and Epping-Foreſt.

Briggeſley, *Linc.* 6 miles S. of Grimſby, in the road from Market-Raiſin.

Brigham, *York*. E. Riding, on the river Hull, near Frodlingham.

Brighthelmstone, *Suſſex*, 12 miles from Lewes and 50 from London, is a little ſea-port and bay, with good anchorage, between Shoreham and Newhaven. It is a large, populous old town, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, who go from hence to Yarmouth fiſhing fair on the Norfolk coaſt, and let themſelves out for the ſeaſon to catch herrings for the merchants. It is ſuppoſed there was ſome engagement near it formerly, from the great number of men's bones

that have been dug up on the weſt ſide of it, for near a mile together. Here is a wall facing the ſea, in which are many port-holes for cannon. The town-hall, which has a dungeon under it, faces the ſea, and in its walls are ſeveral arched rooms, where the ſtores are kept. Before it, next the ſea, is the gun-garden. The French have ſeveral times attempted to demoliſh it; but its ſituation is ſo low, that their cannon-balls uſually flew too high, to do execution. It is well, however, if it be not at laſt wholly devoured by the ſea, which is continually encroaching on it, and has, in 40 years time, deſtroyed above 150 tenements, to the damage of near 40,000l. In Nov. 1786, the ſea made an encroachment and demoliſhed the blockhouſe and ſeveral other houſes, to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds damage. The vicar here, having but a ſmall revenue, claims the old epiſcopal cuſtom of a penny per head (commonly called Smoak-Money, or the Garden-Penny) and the fourth of a ſhare out of all fiſhing-veſſels. There are two conſiderable charity ſchools here, one for 50 boys, who are taught arithmetick and navigation. Here is a market on Thurſday, Fairs Holy-Thurſday and Sept. 4. Great flocks of ſheep are fed on the neighbouring hills. Here the Prince of Wales has lately erected a reſidence during the bathing ſeaſon, which has greatly enriched the town.

Brightley, *Devon.* to the S. W. of Moulton.

Brightling, *Suſſ.* between Battle-Abbey and Burwaſh-Beacon.

Bright-Walton, *Berks*, near Farnborough.

Brightwell, or *Bretweil*, *Berks*, near Wallingford, beneath Sinodun-hill. It is noted for its rich rectory, viz. 500l. a year.

Brightwell, *Oxford.* near Aſtrop-Wells, is remarkable for a chapel. It ſtands near the Roman highway, Ilkenild-ſtreet. This place is called Brightwell-Baldwin to diſtinguiſh it from Brightwell-Salome, which lies a little way off to the S. near Watlington.

Brightwell, *Suff.* E. of Ipſwich.

Brigley, *York.* W. Riding, N. of Bradforth.

Brigmilſton, *Wilts*, on the Avon, oppoſite Ablington.

Brignel, *York.* N. Riding, 2 miles from Barnard's-caſtle.

Brigſter, *Weſtmorl.* on the river Can, near Leven's-bridge.

BRIGSTOCK, *Northamp.* a ſmall village near Weldon, is noted for having three fairs, May 6, Sept. 5, and Nov. 22.

Brill, *Midd.* between London and Pancras.

Brill, *Bucks*, near Aſhenden, and 7 miles from Aileſbury; has a charity ſchool.

Brilley, *Heref.* near Eardiſley.

Brimley, *Herefordſh.* near Little-Hereford and Shropſhire.

Brimington, *Derbyſh.* a chapel to Cheſterfield.

Brimpſfield, *Glou.* on the river Stroud, near its riſe; the pariſh has two hamlets in it, beſides a ſmall part of Bardlip-town. It is 6 miles from Cheltenham, 5 from Biſley, and 7 from Glouceſter. Here are the foundations of a caſtle long deſtroyed. It had alſo a monaſtery. The head of the river Stour riſes here, and the turnpike road from Glouceſter to Cirenceſter, the Ermine ſtreet of the Romans extends along the ſide of this pariſh, and divides it from Cowley. The manſion-houſe is in ruins, and the park turned into a farm.

Brimpton, *Berks*, near the river Auborn and Hampſhire.

Brimpton, *Som.* near Yeovil.

Brimſley, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Greiſley, near the river Erwaſh and Derbyſhire.

Brimſtage, *Cheſh.* near Barnſton, between the Dee and the Merſey.

Brindle, *Lanc.* between Clayton-hall and Houghton-Tower.

Brindley, *Cheſhire*, near Nampt-wich.

Brindley, *Staff.* N. of Brewood.

Bringhurſt, *Leic.* near the river

Welland, oppoſite to Weſton, in Northamptonſhire.

Brington, Magna & Parva, Northamp. near Althorp.

Bringwin, Monm. near Raglan-caſtle.

Brinham, York. W. Riding, on the river Nud, near Patley-bridge.

Brinkhill, Linc. near Somerby and Sutterby.

Brinkley, Camb. 11 miles from Cambridge, near Carlton, on the borders of Suffolk.

Brinkley, Northumb. near Blakedon.

Brinklow, Warw. near Comb.

Brinkworth, Wilts, S. of Bradon-Foreſt.

Brinſap, Lanc. N. of Wigan.

Brinſop, Heref. 4 miles N. W. of Hereford.

Brinſpudel, Dorſ. betw. Affpudel and the river Piddle.

Brinton, Hunt. near Moleſworth, in the road to Oakham.

Brinton, Norf. near Holt.

Briſco, Cumb. in the pariſh of St. Cuthbert, Carliſle.

Briſco, Eaſt and Weſt, York. N. Riding, weſt of Bernard's-caſtle, near the river Bawder.

Briſe-Norton, Oxf. near Burford.

Briſet, Suff. near Bliſton, where was formerly a convent.

Briſley, Norf. near Lytcham.

Briſſington, or *Bruſtlington, Som.* near Briſtol, ſtands upon the Avon.

* BRISTOL, *Som.* and *Glouc.* 12 miles from Bath, 30 from Glouceſter, and 115 from London, is the ſecond city in the Britiſh dominions for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. Though it lies in the two counties, yet before it was made a county of itſelf, which was in the reign of Edward III. it was by the parliament rolls reckoned in Somerſetſhire. On the Glouceſterſhire ſide, which is the largeſt and moſt populous, ſince the building of the bridge over the Avon, that parts the two counties, ſtood the caſtle, which appears to have been built by Robert, earl of Glouceſter, in the reign of King Stephen, who beſieged it before it was quite finiſhed, but could not take it, and was ſome years after committed priſoner to it. It was alternately in the hands of the king and parliament during the civil wars; but was demoliſhed by Cromwell, and now built into ſtreets. It was firſt privileged with a mayor in the reign of Henry III. beſides which the corporation now conſiſts of a recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 ſheriffs, and 42 common-council. Beſides the cathedral and 18 churches there are 7 or 8 meeting-houſes of proteſtant diſſenters; among whom the Quakers are a very conſiderable body. Its chief church, beſides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliffe, juſt without the walls, in the county of Somerſet, which Camden reckoned the fineſt pariſh church in the kingdom. Its bridge over the Avon, which is of ſtone, conſiſting of four broad arches, had houſes built on it; and it has an exchange like that at London, which was opened on the 21ſt of Sept. 1743. Here is one of the moſt commodious quays in England for ſhipping and landing of merchants goods, which lies along the river Frome, and is half a mile in length, from the bridge in the Glouceſterſhire ſide of the city to the place where it falls into the Avon. Its merchants were the firſt adventurers to the Weſt-Indies; and about 60 years ago it was computed, that it employed 2000 ſail of ſhips in trade to the ſeveral parts of the world. By the Severn and Wye they have the whole trade, as it were, of South-Wales to themſelves, and the greateſt part of that of North-Wales. Alſo the ſhopkeepers here, who are generally wholeſale men, ſend goods by land-carriage to Exeter, Bath, Wells, Frome, and all the principal towns from Southampton, even to the banks of the Trent. Here are a great number of glaſs-houſes, that are ſupplied with coals from Kingſwood and Mendip-hills, ſome for glaſſes, and others for bottles, of which there is a great demand at the hot well in its neighbourhood, and at Bath for exporting their mineral waters, &c. The hot well,

which lies about a mile from the city down the Avon, is frequented in July and Auguſt. The rocks above the well, called St. Vincents, are the chief places for picking up the Briſtol cryſtal. On the N. W. ſide of the city is Brandonhill, where the launderſſes dry their linen; for which purpoſe, it is ſaid, it was granted to the city by Queen Elizabeth, who alſo gave a charter, whereby every man, that marries the daughter of a citizen of Briſtol become free of the city. At Jacob's-well under this hill plays are acted, almoſt every night in the ſummer ſeaſon, by comedians from London. There are ſome conſiderable manufactures of woollen ſtuffs here, particularly cantaloons carried on chiefly by French refugees. On the College-green, a very delightful place which looks over all the city and harbour, ſtands not only the cathedral, and till lately the ſtately high croſs, a fine gothic ſtructure, with the effigies of ſeveral kings of England all round it, now removed to Stour-head. In this city are 18 hoſpitals, beſides charity-ſchools, a guildhall, and a very large council-houſe; and its cuſtom-houſe ſtands on the ſide of that called Queen's-ſquare, which is adorned with rows of trees that lead to an equeſtrian ſtatue of King William III. in the centre. The city with its ſuburbs is very compact, being almoſt as broad as long, and no way above a mile, yet the houſes are computed at about 13,000, and the ſouls at 95,000. The number of its gates are about 14, but its walls were raiſed in the reign of William Rufus. According to a ſurvey made in 1736, the circumference on the Glouceſterſhire ſide was four miles and a half; and that on the Somerſet ſide two miles and a half. In Jan. 1777, an incendiary named Jack the Painter, ſet fire to different parts of the city, and occaſioned great damage. It is a general remark to the praiſe of its citizens, that they are ſtrict in obſerving the ſabbath, that no city keeps its churches neater, or takes more care of their funeral monuments, or has fewer vagrants and beggars. Carts are not admitted into this city, for fear of damaging the arches of the vaults, and gutters that are made under ground for carrying off the ſoil into the rivers; ſo that the conſtant draught here is by ſledges, which renders their pavement exceeding ſlippery. Here are two fairs, viz. March 1, which is kept in and about St. James's church-yard on the Glouceſterſhire ſide; and that Sept. 1, in Temple-ſtreet, on the Somerſetſhire ſide. Many of the Londoners have ſhops at both fairs; during which the neighbouring inns make 100 beds a-piece for gueſts.

Briſtow-Cauſey, Surry, near Clapham, in the road to Croydon.

Briſtow-Park, Leic. in the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch.

Brittens, Eſſex, near Hornchurch, a manor of Havering.

Britton, York. W. Riding, not far from Barneſley.

Britwell, Oxfordſh. 3 miles from Windſor and Maidenhead.

Britwell-Salome, Oxfordſh. near Watlington.

Brixham, Devonſh. on the coaſt, S. W. of Berry-Point. It is remarkable for its ſpring called Laywell, which ebbs and flows ſometimes four times in an hour, for eight hours together, about an inch and 1-8th, though now and then it intermits.

Brixton, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt-Medina.

Brixton, Dev. S. E. of Plymſtock.

Brixton-Cauſey, Surry, in the pariſh of Lambeth.

BRIXWORTH, *Northamp.* 7 miles from Northampton, in the road to Leiceſterſhire. Fair Whit. Monday.

Brizles, Northumb. 2 miles from Alnwick, a hill whereon the Duke of Northumberland erected a tower in ſight of his caſtle. It is 90 feet high, aſcended by a winding ſtaircaſe, finiſhed in 1783.

Broadbull, Kent, between Hythe and Romney.

Broad Campden, Glouc. a hamlet to the pariſh of Campden.

Broad-Chalk, Wilts, not far from Saliſbury.

Broad-Field, *Hertf.* near Buntingford

BROADHEMBURY, *Devon.* S. E. of Aſhburton. Fair Nov. 30.

Broad-Hill, *Suſſ.* near Cuckfield.

Broad-Holm, *York.* W. Riding, N. of Hatfield-Chace.

Broadhurſt, *Suſſ.* N. W. of Aſhdown.

Broad-Lands, *Hamp.* near Rumſey, where is an elegant ſeat of Lord Palmerſton.

Broad-Meadow, *Staff.* between Longnor and Hartington.

Broad-Main, *Dorſ.* S. of Whitcombe. See *Main*.

Broad-Stairs, *Kent*, between the North-Foreland and Ramſgate.

Broadſworth, *York.* W. Riding, N. W. of Doncaſter, the ſeat of Lord Kinnoul.

Broadwas, *Worceſterſh.* a pariſh 4 miles in circuit, whoſe church has remains of painted glaſs. It is ſituated on the N. bank of the Tame, W. of Worceſter.

Broadwater, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Iriſh ſea below St. Bride's.

BROADWATER, *Suſſ.* W. of New-Shoreham. Fairs June 22, and on Oct. 29.

Broadwater, *Hertf.* in the road from Welwyn to Stevenage.

Broadway and Hill, *Glouc.* bet. Moreton and the vale of Eveſham.

Broadway, *Dorſ.* near Weymouth, in the road from Dorcheſter, on the river Way, 1 mile S. from Upway. The church is a ſmall ancient fabrick, and formerly was a chapelry to Upway, though now a rectory.

Broadway, *Worceſt.* on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, W. of Campden, in the road from Eveſham to London; has a fair on the eve of St. John Baptiſt.

Broadway, *Salop*, N. of the river Camlet, between Church-Stock and Baybury.

Broadway, *Kent*, N. of Hythe.

Broadway, *Som.* in the pariſh of Buckland-Mary.

Broadweldon, *Som.* W. of Biſhop's-Chew.

Broadwell, *Oxford.* 4 miles W. of Bampton.

Broadwell, *Glouc.* 2 miles from Stow, 8 from Campden, and 26 from Glouceſter. There is a large ſpring which riſes near the manor-houſe, which gives name to the place.

Broad-Windſor, *Dorſ.* W. of Beminſter, is a large pariſh, and its church large and handſome.

Broadwood-Kelly, *Devon.* N. E. of Hatherley.

Broadwood-Wigier, *Devon.* W. of Lyſton.

Broberry, *Hereſ.* on the river Wye, S. W. of Stanton.

Brockdiſh, *Norf.* near the river Waveney, W. of Needham.

Brocket-Hall, *Hertford*, between Wheathemſted and Digſwell, ſtands in a large park, watered by the Lea river; the ſeat of Lord Melborne.

Brockford, *Suff.* N. of Mendleſham.

Brock-Hall, *Lanc.* in Amoundernes.

Brockham, *Surry*, near Beachworth.

Brockhampton, *Hereſ.* on the E. ſide of the Wye towards Holmhouſe, had a camp double trenched, and near half a mile long, though but narrow, on that called Capellor-hill.

Brockhampton, *Dorſetſh.* 2 miles N. E. of Buckland-Abbas.

Brockhampton, *Glou.* a hamlet of the pariſh of Biſhop's Cleeve.

Brockhole, *Northamp.* not far from the Bringtons.

Brockholm, *Notting.* between the Trent and the Foſſe-way, on the borders of Lincolnſhire, where was a monaſtery, but its ruins are obliterated.

Brockhurſt, *Warw.* in the pariſh of Monkſkirby, between Coventry and Lutterworth.

Brockington, *Dorſ.* E. of the river Allen, between Knowlon and Bereſton, 1 mile from Winborn St. Giles.

Brocklesby, *Linc.* near Caſtor.

Brockleton, *Worc.* S. of Tenbury, on the borders of Herefordſhire.

Brockley, *Som.* N. of Wrinton.

Brockley, *Suff.* near Debden.

Brockley-Hill, *Hert.* is ſuppoſed to have been the ſtation of the Sulloniaca, for not many years ago coins, urns, Roman bricks, &c. have been found here.

Brockley-Hill, *Dorſet.* near Abbotſbury, on which is the only crombeh in the county, and conſiſts of 9 upright and 1 flat ſtone.

Brockmonton, *Heref.* E. of Leominſter.

Brockmore-Heath, *Stafford.* near Swynford.

Brockrup, or *Brockthorp*, *Glou.* 6 miles from Stroud, 3 from Painſwick, and 4 from Glouceſter.

Brockton, *Staff.* between Cank-Wood and the river Sow.

Brockton, *Salop*, N. of Kingſwood.

Brockton, *Salop*, near Lower-Down.

Brockton, *Salop*, near Eaſthop and the Morehouſes.

Brockton, *Salop*, between Walton and Lee.

Brockton, *Salop*, N. E. of the foreſt of Clune.

Brockworth, *Glouc.* 6 miles from Cheltenham, 5 from Painſwick, and 4 from Glouceſter, ſituated in the Ermine Roman road, ſtill very viſible here. Here the tide in the river Wye flows up, and enables the inhabitants to carry on a pretty trade in corn, &c. Its church has a low tower between the body and the chancel.

Brodema-ſton, *Glouc.* near Long-Marſton, on the borders of Warwickſhire.

Brodewell, *Glou.* N. of Stow-in-the-Would.

Brodnam, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of Netherbury.

Bradock, *Cornw.* near Boconoc.

Brodſworth, *York.* W. Riding, 3 miles from Doncaſter, noted for its excellent lime.

Broke, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Wire.

Broke, *Norf.* 5 miles from Norwich.

Broke-Hampton, *Warw.* not far from Kyneton.

Brokenborough, or *Brokenbridge*, *Wilts*, a mile from Malmſbury, had once a palace of the Saxon kings. The Foſſe-way paſſes through it.

Brokenhurſt, *Hampſh.* in the New-Foreſt.

Brokeſby, *Leiceſt.* 4 miles W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Brockwer, *Glouc.* near the river Wye, and the borders of Monmouthſhire.

Bromborough, *Cheſh.* near the river Merſey, over which it has a bridge, from whence is a moſt beautiful proſpect.

Brome, *Bedf.* near Biggleſwade.

Brome, *Durh.* W. of the city of Durham.

Brome, *Norf.* N. of the Waveney, oppoſite to Bungay.

Brome, *Salop*, near Clunbury.

Brome, *Salop*, near the Lodge, 3 miles W. of Wenlock.

Brome, *Staff.* near Clent and the borders of Worceſterſhire.

Brome, *Suff.* 2 miles from Dis in Norfolk.

Brome-Burnell's, *Warw.* between Bitford and Salford, on the borders of Worceſterſhire.

BROME-HALL, *Norfolk*, between Loddon and Bungay. Fairs Monday after Aſcenſion, and Nov. 30.

Brome-Hall, *Shrop.* near Oſweſtry.

Brome-Hall, *York.* W. Riding, near Sheffield.

Bromeham, *Suſſex*, near Battle-Abbey.

Bromehill, *Dorſetſh.* a mill near Morton, in the pariſh of Winfrith-Newburg, on a rivulet that comes from Broadmain, and falls into the Frome. In 1769, three bridges were built here, the water in winter-time being often impaſſable.

Bromehill, *Norf.* on the coaſt, N. of Walſham.

Bromehill, *Kent*, 3 miles S. W. of Lydde.

Brome-Houſe, *Middleſex*, on the Thames ſide near Fulham.

Brome-Kings, *Warw.* near Brome-Burnells.

Brome-Park, *Northumb.* N. W. of Alnwick.

Bromfield, *Eſſex*, near Chelmsford.

Bromfield, *Kent*, near Lenham and Leeds-Caſtle.

Bromfield, *Salop*, near Ludlow.

Bromfield, *York*. E. Riding, between South-Cave and the Humber.

Bromford, *Northumb*. has a bridge over the river Bramiſh, N. W. of Wooller.

Bromhall, *Cheſh*. N. W. of Stockport.

Bromhall, *Cheſh*. near Combermere.

Bromley, *Dorſetſh*. a mile and a half S. W. from Abbots-Stoke.

BROMLEY, *Kent*, on the river Ravenſbourn, 10 miles from London, in the road to Tunbridge, is remarkable for a palace of the Biſhop of Rocheſter. Here is an hoſpital for 20 poor clergymen's widows, with an allowance of 20l. a year, and 50l. a year to the chaplain. It has a market on Thurſday. Fairs February 14, and Auguſt 5.

Bromley, *Midd*. near Bow, 2 miles from London, where King James I. had a palace, now a boarding-ſchool.

Bromley, *Cheſhire*, near Combermere.

Bromley, *Salop*, between Kingſwood and Nether-Heath.

Bromley, *Salop*, between Bridgenorth and Worril.

Bromley, *Staff*. between Swinford and Brockmere.

BROMLEY-ABBEY, *Staff*. on the ſkirts of Derbyſhire, 7 miles from Tudbury, 6 from Stafford, and 128 from London. It has a market on Tueſday. Fairs Thurſday before Midlent Sund. May 22, and Aug. 24.

Bromley-Bagots, *Staff*. W. of the former. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, &c.

Bromley-Gerards, *Staff*. W. of the county, near Bloreheath.

Bromley-Hurſt, *Staff*. S. E. of Bromley-Pagets.

Bromley-Magna, *Eſſex*, 4 miles S. W. of Maningtree.

Bromley-Parva, *Eſſex*, N. of the former.

Bromley-Regis, or *King's-Bromley*, *Staff*. on the Trent, over which it once had a bridge, lies between that river and Bilſon-Brook.

BROMPTON, *Kent*, near Rocheſter; has a fair May 22.

Brompton, *Midd*. near Knightsbridge, Kenſington, and Chelſea.

Brompton, *Dorſet*. near Bridport, towards Poorſtock.

Brompton-Brian. *Heref*. 7 miles from Ludlow, on the borders of Radnorſhire. The caſtle here is a ſtately pile with fine parks.

Bromſborough, *Glouc*. is 4 miles from Ledbury, 5 from Newent, and 12 from Glouceſter. It extends to the top of Malvern-hill, and it has a church with a ſmall tower.

BROMSGROVE, *Worceſt*. 12 miles from Worceſter, and 114 from London, is an ancient borough, near the riſe of the river Salwarp, and once ſent members to parliament. It is governed by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, &c. has both a nail, a woollen and linen manufactory, and a charity ſchool for teaching, clothing, and putting out 12 boys apprentices, and conſiſts of at leaſt 500 houſes. It is the center of the roads to Coventry, Worceſter, and Shrewſbury, and has a market on Tueſday. Fairs June 24, and Oct. 1. The tower and ſpire of the church is ſaid to be the compleateſt in the county, 189 feet high. The church ſtands on a hill, which you aſcend by 50 ſteps, and has ſome painted glaſs, and good monuments.

Bromſall, *Staff*. S. W. of Uttoxeter.

Bromſthorp, *Norf*. near Rudham, bet. Walſingham and Caſtle-riſing.

Bromſwell, *Suffolk*, near Woodbridge, on the E. of the ſame river.

Bromwich, *Salop*, near Oſweſtry.

Bromwich, *Magna & Parva*, and *Bromwich-Caſtle*, *Warw*. are all three members of Aſton, and lie

near Coleſhill. It is 105 miles from London, and has a charity ſchool.

Bromwich-Weſt, *Staff.* near the Tame, to the ſouth of Walſal. It is noted for the birth of Walter Parſons, porter to James I. whoſe picture was hung up in the guard-room at White-hall; a man ſo tall and ſtrong, that he would take up two of the talleſt yeomen of the guard under his arm, and carry them where he pleaſed, let them make whatever reſiſtance they could.

Bromyard, *Heref.* near the river Frome, 124 miles from London, near the mid-way between Hereford and Worceſter, ſtands in a country full of orchards. It has a market on Monday, and fairs on Thurſday before March 25, May 3, Whit. Monday, and on the Thurſday before St. James's day, and on the Thurſday before Oct. 29.

Bromythe, or *Till*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tweed at Tillmouth.

Brunelſton, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Dalſton.

Brook, *Rutland.* near Oakham, to which it is a chapelry, ſtands within the limits of the old foreſt of Lyfield.

Brook, *Wilts*, a little to the S. of North-Bradley.

Brook, *Kent*, near Aſhford.

Brook, *Iſle of Wight*, in Weſt Medina.

Brook-Green, *Middleſex*, between Hammerſmith and the Oxford road.

Brookhouſe, *Kent*, near Dartford.

Brookland, *Kent*, in Romney-Marſh, 3 miles N. W. of Lyd. It has a fair Aug. 1.

Brookley, *Kent*, between Eltham and St. Mary-Cray.

Brookſtreet, *Eſſex*, in the pariſh of Southweld, near Burntwood.

Broſely, *Salop*, 5 miles from Bridge-north, among coal-mines, is remarkable for a well, whoſe water, though cold, has ſuch a combuſtible vapour, that as ſoon as it is exhaled through a hole in an iron cover laid over it, it takes fire from any flame applied to it, and will boil either eggs or meat till the cover is taken off, and then it ſoon goes out. Here is a manufacture of glazed tobacco-pipes.

Broſton, *Norf.* 2 miles and a half E. of Norwich.

Brotherhouſe, *Lincoln.* 4 miles S. of Spalding.

Brothertoft, *Linc.* oppoſite Langrike-ferry on the Wytham, N. W. of Boſton.

Brotton, *York.* N. Riding, 4 miles from Giſborough.

Brough, *Weſtmor.* 6 miles from Appleby, and 259 from London; is alſo called Burgh under Stanmore, *i. e.* a borough on a ſtony mountain. It ſtands on a rivulet 2 miles from the river Eden, and is divided into 2 towns, viz. the Upper, or Church-Brough, where is the church, a caſtle, and a fort, called Cæſar's tower; the former of which was rebuilt a few years ſince. Near the bridge is a ſpaw-well. The other is called Lower-Brough from its ſituation, and Market-Brough from its market on Thurſday. It has a fair the Thurſday before Whit-Sunday.

Brough, *York.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs, near the old Roman city Cataractum, with a bridge called Cattaract-Bridge; at the S. end of which is a little ſtone chapel, where, according to tradition, maſs was formerly ſaid every day at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of travellers.

Brougham, *Weſtmor.* near Penrith in the road from Appleby. Here is a very ancient caſtle, but the greateſt part of it is fallen to decay. Many Roman antiquities have been dug up in this place.

Broughton, *Lanc.* 4 miles N. W. of Ulverſton near the river Duddon. It has a fair Aug. 1.

Broughton, *Lincolnſh.* on the river Ank, near Glandford-Bridge and the Roman cauſey, which leads from London by Lincoln to the Humber. On the E. of Broughton-wood is a ſpring of water that petrifies moſs; and not far off are the ruins of the ſtately priory of Thornholm.

Broughton, *Northamp.* near Kettering, in the road from Northampton.

Broughton, *Oxf.* near Banbury. Here is a very ancient caſtle, built on a delightful ſpot; it has been the manſion-houſe of ſeveral gentlemen ſucceſſively.

BROUGHTON, *Hampſhire*, near the Wallops, on the borders of Wiltſhire. Fair the 1ſt Thurſday in July.

Broughton, *Wilts*, between Bradford and Lacock.

Broughton, *Staff.* 5 miles N. W. of Eccleſhall.

Broughton, *Bucks*, 2 miles E. of Ayleſbury, in Bierton pariſh.

Broughton, *Bucks*, between Woburn and Newport.

Broughton, *Warw.* a hamlet of Whitchurch, W. of the river Stour.

Broughton, *Hertf.* near Hoddeſdon.

Broughton, *Hunt.* 4 miles S. of Ramſey, by a rivulet that runs to it.

Broughton, *Lanc.* 5 miles from Preſton, in the road to Garſtang.

Broughton, *Salop*, in the pariſh of Wurthen and hundred of Chirbury.

Broughton, *Salop*, 3 or 4 miles from Wem, in the road from Shrewſbury.

Broughton, *York.* W. Riding, 5 miles S. W. from Skipton.

Broughton, *York.* N. Riding, 3 miles S. E. of Stokeſley.

Broughton-Aſhley, *Leic.* 4 miles N. of Lutterworth.

Broughton-Caſtle, *Cumb.* E. of Penrith, near Whinfield-foreſt.

Broughton-Church, *Derb.* 4 miles E. of Saperton.

Broughton-Hackets, *Worc.* a pariſh 3 miles E. of Worceſter, not 3 miles in circuit.

Broughton-Over, *Nott.* ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Nether-Broughton, in Leiceſterſhire, to which it joins. It is alſo called Broughton-Sulney.

Broughton-Nether, *Leic.* joins Over-Broughton in Nottinghamſhire.

Broughton-Poges, *Oxford.* on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, near Letchlade.

Broughton-on-the-Sands, *Cumb.* on the Solway-Frith, near the Picts-wall, from whence the neighbouring tract is called the barony of Burgh. It was formerly a Roman ſtation. Here is a pillar, 9 yards and a half high, erected in memory of Edward I. who died here July 7, 1307.

Brungelly, *Corn.* on a hill, 5 miles N. of Leſkard.

Brounrigg, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Holm-Abby.

Brown, *Som.* near Carhampton.

Brown-Candover, *Hamp.* between Chilton-Candover, and Preſton-Candover.

Brownrigg, *Northumb.* between Forde-Caſtle and Woller.

Brownſel, *Dorſet.* near Candle-Wake, and formerly gave name to a hundred.

Brownſea-Iſle, *Dorſet.* in the harbour of Pool, but the pariſh of Studland. It is of a circular form, 3 miles N. W. from Studland, and as much S. E. from Pool. It is about a mile and a half long, and where broadeſt three quarters of a mile, and contains 800 acres of a ſandy ſoil. The Danes landed on it in 1015. A caſtle or ſummer retreat was built on it in 1774.

Brownſover, *Warw.* N. of Rugby.

Brownſwell, *Middl.* on Finchley-common.

Broxham, *Kent*, on the borders of Surry near 5 miles Weſt of Penſhurſt.

Broxbourn, and *Broxbournbury*, *Hertf.* between the New-river and the river Lea, near Hoddeſdon.

Broxey, *York.* N. Riding, on the river Derwent, north of Pickering-foreſt.

Broxholm, *Linc.* 4 miles N. W. of Lincoln.

Broxted, *Eſſex*, on the river Dom, 4 miles S. of Thaxted.

Broxton, *Cheſh.* S. of Beeſton-caſtle.

Broxton, *Hamp.* 4 miles E. of Alton.

Broxtow, or *Broculſtow*, *Nott.* N. W. of Nottingham, was anciently of ſuch note for the meetings on public affairs, that it gave name to the whole wapentake. This village is reckoned in Bilborough pariſh.

Brexwood, *Heref.* 3 miles E. of Kyneton.

Broyle, *Suſſex*, 3 miles S. E. of Lewes.

Bruce-Caſtle, *Middl.* near Tottenham.

Bruck-Caſtle, *Hunt.* between the Saltrys and Stilton.

Bruk-Smalk, *Suſſex*, between Burtaſh and Itchingham.

Bruern, *Oxf.* near Banbury.

Bruerton, *Staff.* near Rugeley in the Cheſter-Road.

Burham, *North* and *South*, *Som.* on the river Brew near Bruton.

Brumfield, *Cum.* 4 miles W. of Wigton.

Brumfield, *Som.* 5 miles from Taunton, 5 miles S. W. of Bridgwater. Fair Nov. 3.

Brumham, *Bedf.* 2 miles from Bedford, weſt of the river Ouſe.

Brumham, *Wilts*, 3 miles N. W. of the Devizes.

Brumley, *Northumb.* between Newbiggen and Newcaſtle.

Brumpton, *York.* N. Riding, near Northallerton.

Brumpton, *York.* N. Riding, 5 miles S. W. of Scarborough.

Brumpton-Ralph, *Som.* 2 miles S. W. of Stokegomer.

Brompton-Regis, *Som.* 2 miles N. E. of Dulverton.

Brumſtal or *Brunſal*, *York.* W. Riding, near Appletrewick.

Brumwell, *Norf.* 3 miles N. of Brandon-Ferry.

Brundal, *Lanc.* S. W. of Houghton-tower.

Brundal, *Norf.* 3 miles E. of Norwich.

Brunden, *Eſſex*, on the borders of Suffolk, near Sudbury.

Brundiſh, *Suffolk*, 4 miles N. E. of Framlingham.

Brundiſh-hall, *Eſſex*, 2 miles from Ongar.

Brunleſt, *Brecknock.* a ſmall village near Crickhowel, where are the remains of a lofty and magnificent ſtructure, which has been anciently uſed as a place of defence, although it does not appear by whom it was built.

Brunn, *York.* E. Riding in the wapentake of Howden.

Brunſlow, *Salop*, E. of the Clun, between Barlow and Lidbury.

Brunſted, *Norf.* 4 miles N. of Hickling.

Brunthorp, *Linc.* 2 miles S. E. of Alford.

Brunton, *Northumb.* near Dunſtaburg-caſtle.

Bruſebridge, *Nott.* near Workſop.

Bruſhford, *Devon.* S. of Winkley.

Bruſiard, *Suff.* 4 miles N. E. of Framlingham. Fair July 5.

Bruſketh, a river in Cumberland which runs into the Eden, near Carliſle, oppoſite Petterel.

BRUTON, *Som.* 109 m. from London, is a well built populous town, with a neat church, a free ſchool founded by Edward VI. and a noble almſhouſe the ruins of an abbey. Its chief trade is in ſerges, ſtockings, malting, &c. It has a ſtone bridge over the river Brue, in the London road to Bridgewater. Here is a market on Saturday, with a ſpacious hall over the market-houſe, where the quarter-ſeſſions are ſometimes held for the E. diviſion of the county. Its fairs are on May 4, Sept. 19.

Bry, a river in Somerſetſhire, and is alſo called the Bru and the Brent. It riſes in a large wood or foreſt in the E. part of the county, near the borders of Wiltſhire, called Selwood, and from whence the adjacent parts of the country were formerly called Selwoodſhire. Here it runs, in a weſtern courſe, near the middle of the county paſſing about a mile S. of Glaſtonbury; and in Godney-moor is joined by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, one of which riſing near Shiptonmallet, paſſes about half a mile S. of Wells. Increaſed by theſe brooks, it purſues its courſe through Brent Marſh, and falls into the Briſtol channel, in Bridgewater-bay.

Bryn, *Lanc.* near Wigan.

Bryning, *Lanc.* 5 miles S. W. of Kirkham.

Brynton, *Staff.* N. of Blimhill.

Bubnall, *Derby.* in the Peak.

Babnall, *Warw.* W. of Dunſmore-Heath.

Bubton, *Derby.* in Appletree, hundred.

Bubwith, *York.* E. Riding, W. of Wighton.

Bucham, *Norf.* near Havergate, W. of Yarmouth.

Buck-a-Bank, *Cumb.* in Dalſton pariſh,

Buckby-Long, *Northamp.* 3 miles N. E. of Daventry.

Buckden, ſee *Bugden*.

Buckdon, *York.* W. Riding, near Biſhopſdale Chaſe.

Buckelly, *Corn.* 4 miles S. W. of Camelford.

Bucken-hall, *Eſſex*, N. of Bocking.

BUCKENHAM-NEW, *Norf.* 96 m. from London, ſtands on the river Waveney, half way between Ipſwich and Norwich, has a market on Saturday, and two fairs, May 29, and October 22, and is ſuppoſed to have had its name from the Bucks in the neighbouring woods. Here was a fine ſtrong caſtle, now deſtroyed, and the lords of the manor are butlers at the coronaration of our kings.

Buckenham Old, *Norf.* N. W. of New-Buckenham.

BUCKENHAM, *Norf.* 12 miles from Thetford and 90 from London. It has a market on Saturday.

Buckenham-Ferry, *Norf.* over the Yare, 5 miles E. of Norwich.

BUCKENHAM-HOUSE, *Norfolk*, 4 miles N. of Thetford. Here is a fair Nov. 11.

Buckerell, *Devon.* 3 miles W. of Honiton.

Buckern, *Cornw.* 3 miles N. of Bodmin.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, *Dev.* 3 miles from Aſhburton, where was formerly a monaſtery of the Ciſtertian order: great part of the walls are yet ſtanding. Fairs June 29, Aug. 24.

Buckham, *Surry*, near Egham, has a charity ſchool.

Buckhampton, *Berks*,, near Lamborn.

Buckhole, *Suſſ.* 2 m. S. E. of Hoo.

Buckholt-Foreſt, *Hamp.* on the edge of Wiltſhire.

Buckhorn-Weſton, *Dorſet.* near Wincanton, on the borders of Somerſetſhire, 3 miles S. W. of Sitton, its market is diſuſed, but it has a fair on May 3. A ſmall rivulet riſes near this place which falls into the Cale.

Buckhurſt, *Suſſex*, under Aſhdown-Foreſt.

* BUCKINGHAMSHIRE is bounded by the Thames which divides it from Berkſhire on the S. by Oxfordſhire on the W. by Northamptonſhire on the N. and by the counties of Bedford. Hertford, and Middleſex, on the E. It is about 46 miles long, from N. to S. 25 miles broad, from E. to W. and 110 miles in circumference, containing an area of 730 ſquare miles, or 467,000 acres. It is divided into 8 hundreds, containing 15 market-towns, 185 pariſhes, 15 parks, and 18390 houſes. It lies in the diocеſe of Lincoln and province of Canterbury, and ſends 14 members to parliament. The S. E. part of this county lies high, conſiſting of a ridge of hills called the Chiltern, probably from Cylt, or Chilt, a Saxon name for chalk. The N. part is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Vale. The air on the Chiltern hills is extremely healthy, and even in the Vale it is bettter than in the low grounds of other counties. The ſoil of the Chiltern is ſtony, though it produces good crops of wheat and Barley. In many places it is covered with thick woods, among which there are ſtill great quantities of beech. In the Vale, which is extremely fertile, the ſoil is marle or chalk; ſome parts of it are converted into tillage, but more is uſed for grazing. The gentlemen who have eſtates in this county, find grazing ſo lucrative, that they generally keep their eſtates in their own hands, and the lands that are let, fetch more rent than any other in the kingdom. One ſingle meadow, called Beryfield, in the manor of Quarendon, near Ayleſbury, was let many years ago for 800l. *per ann.* and has ſince let for much more.

* BUCKINGHAM, 17 miles from Ayleſbury and 60 from London, is

the county town, and washed on all sides, but the N. with the Ouse, over which it has 3 stone bridges. A castle was built by the Saxon K. Edward the Elder in the middle of the town, and it is divided into two parts; one where the church is, the other where the town-hall is. It was a corporation and had summons to send members to parliament in the reign of Edw. III but does not appear to have done so, till the 36th of Hen. VIII. though from that of Edw. VI. it has sent 2 members regularly. Q. Mary incorporated it, by the name of a bailiff and 12 burgesses. Cha. II. in 1684 granted it a new charter, changing the magistrates into a mayor and aldermen, but the old charter was restored four years after, and the magistrates are still a bailiff and burgesses. Here is a handsome town-hall, where are kept the weights and measures of the county by act of parliament of Henry VII. In the reign of Henry VIII. the county business, which had chiefly been transacted here, was removed in a great part to Aylesbury. This town was many years a woolstaple, and some of its wool-halls are yet standing. It is a large populous place with a church whose spire, reckoned one of the tallest in England, was blown down in 1698 by a tempest, and never rebuilt. The tower itself fell March 26, 1776, which ruinated the church. It has since been rebuilt by subscription, towards which the Marquis of Buckingham, then Earl Temple, gave a large donation, and his arms and crest are cut in stone over the E. and W. doors; his crest is also erected on the new town-hall as a vane. Here is a free school. The county gaol was kept in a castle here, till it fell to decay; but a new one is built; and by a late act of parliament the summer assizes, which had been held sometimes at Aylesbury, are always to be held here. On March 25, 1725, a melancholy fire happened here, by which 138 families lost near 33,000l. Several paper-miills are erected on the Ouse in its neighbourhood; and it market is on Saturday. Fairs on March 6, Thursday in Whitsun-week, May 6, July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 8, and on Monday se'nnight after Epiph.

Buckingham, *Sussex*, north of Shoreham.

Buckington, *Wilts*, in the road from the Devizes to Trowbridge.

BUCKLAND-MONACHORUM, *Dev* near Tavistock. Fair Whit. Tues. and Nov. 2.

Buckland, *Berks*, near Farringdon, in the road from Abingdon.

Buckland, *Bucks*, N. E. of Wendover.

Buckland-Ripers, *Dorset*. a parish a mile S. W. from Radipole, whose church was burnt in 1653, and the present one built soon after.

Buckland, *Glou.* 5 miles W. of Cambden, 6 from Evesham, and 23 from Gloucester; on an easy acclivity at the foot of a great ridge of hills. There is painted glass both in the church and parsonage-house.

Buckland, *Hertf.* 34 miles from London.

Buckland, *Kent*, near Dover.

Buckland, *Kent*, near Maidstone.

Buckland, *Kent*, near Feversham.

Buckland, *Linc.* between Tattershall and Horncastle.

BUCKLAND, *Som.* 2 miles N. E. of Frome. Fair at Michaelmas.

Buckland, *Som.* 5 miles from Taunton.

Buckland, *Surry*, near Ryegate.

Buckland-Abbots, *Wilts*, near Calne.

Buckland-Bruer, *Devon.* N. W. of Torrington.

Buckland-East, *Devon.* 2 miles N. of South-Moulton.

Buckland-Fee, *Som.* near North-Petherton.

Buckland-Filly, *Devon.* N. W. of Sheepwash.

Buckland-House, *Hamp.* in the New-Forest.

BUCKLAND-MARY, *Som.* 4 miles S. W. of Ilminster. Fair Sept. 18.

Buckland-North, *Dev.* near the river Tamer, opposite Bear-Alston.

Buckland-Towsand, *Dev.* near Dartmouth.

Buckland-Weſt, *Dev.* 2 miles from East-Buckland.

Buckland, *Som.* near Wellington.

Buckland-Abbas, or *Newton*, *Dorſet*. a very large pariſh, which gives name to the hundred, ſituated 4 miles N. E. from Cerne-Abbas. It is near 5 miles long, and 2 broad: near the church is a pariſh-houſe appropriated for holding a wake, and was once furniſhed with many utenſils for celebrating it. The church is a well-built ancient fabrick.

Buckland's-Place, *Glou.* near Badgworth.

Bucklebury, *Berks*, 1 mile and an half from the Bath road, and 6 from Newbury to the N. E.

Buckleſham, *Suff.* between Ipſwich and Bawdſey.

Buckley, *Cheſh.* W. of the lake Combermere.

Buckley, *Corn.* 3 miles N. W. from Camelford.

Buckley-Fekey, *Northamp.* near Daventry.

Buckminſter, *Leic.* on the borders of Lincoln and Rutlandſhire.

Buckminſter, *Wilts*, 4 miles N. of Amberſbury.

Bucknall, *Linc.* 5 miles W. of Horncaſtle, and has a charity-ſchool.

Bucknell, *Oxf.* near Biceſter.

Bucknell, *Salop*, near the river Teme, on the borders of Herefordſhire.

Bucknell, *Somerſ.* near Staple-Fitz-Pain.

Bucknell, *Staff.* 3 miles North of Stone.

Bucknes, *Cumb.* W. of Stapleton.

Bucknol, *Dorſet*. ſituated a mile S. E. of Knolle, to which pariſh it belongs; and about a mile S. W. of Corſe-Caſtle, in the iſle of Purbeck, where is a pleaſant ſeat.

BUCKSTEAD, *Suſſex*, near Aſhdown-Foreſt, where were run the firſt pieces of caſt iron that were ever made in England. Here is a charity-ſchool, and a fair July 31.

Buckſeed, *Suſſ.* between Hayliſham and Dallington-Foreſt.

Buckthorp, *Glou.* 4 miles S. of Glouceſter.

Buckton, *Hereford.* near Brumpton-Bryan.

Buckton, *Nothamp.* W. of Moulton.

Buckton, *Northumb.* near Fenwick, in the road from Alnewick to Berwick.

Buckton, *York.* E. Riding, N. of Bridlington.

Buckware, *Eſſex*, W. of Roding-Abbey.

Buckwell, *Kent*, between Canterbury and Whitſtable.

Buckworth, *Northumb.* near Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

Buckworth, *Hunt.* between Leighton and Wabridge-Foreſt.

Budbrook, *Warw.* 2 miles W. of Warwick.

Budworth, *Warw.* 3 miles from Warwick.

Budby, *Nott.* near Thowerſby, in Sherwood-Foreſt.

BUDDESDALE, or BOTESDALE, *Suff.* near the borders of Norfolk, 81 miles from London. Though a thoroughfare from St. Edmundſbury to Yarmouth, it is a long mean built dirty town, with a poor market on Thurſday. It has a fair on Holy-Thurſday, and a grammar free-ſchool.

Budeſden, *Cheſh.* weſt of the Merſey oppoſite to Liverpool.

Budeſton St. Peter, or *Biddleſton*, *Wilts*, near Chippenham.

Budic, *Northumb.* near Bamburgh-Caſtle.

BUDLEY, *Dev.* on the river Otter near its mouth; has a market on Monday.

Budnaboc, *Bedford*, 3 miles N. W. of Biggleſwade.

Budoc, *Cornw.* 1 mile and a half from Penryn and Falmouth.

St. Budox, *Dev.* near the Tamer 4 miles N. of Plymouth.

BUDWORTH, *Magna*, *Cheſh.* miles north of Northwich. It ſtand on the north of the lake called Bud worth-meer. Fairs Feb. 13, April Oct. 2.

Budworth, *Parva*, *Cheſh.* ne Delamere-Foreſt. It has a chari ſchool.

Buerly, *York*. W. Riding, weſt of the river Nud, near Patley-Bridge.

Buerly, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Halifax.

Buerton, *Cheſh*. E. of Cumbermere, and the borders of Shropſhire.

Bugbarrow, *Dorſet*. adjoining to Bereregis, where is a charity ſchool.

Bugbrook, *Northamp*. 2 miles and an half weſt of Northampton.

Bugden, *Hunt*. N. of Bodington, has a palace of the Biſhop of Lincoln, a mooted building, by far more ſingular than beautiful, yet very antique; and a charity-ſchool.

Bugſil, *Suſſex*, W. of Rotherbridge.

Bugthorp, *York*. E. Riding, 5 miles N. of Pocklington.

Built, ſee *Bealt*.

Bulby, *Linc*. near Stainfleet.

Buley-Caſtle, *Weſtmore*. on the river Eden, a little above Appleby.

Buley-Grange, *Durham*. 3 miles N. E. of Stockton.

Bulford, *Wilts*, 3 miles N. of Amſbury.

Bulham, *Iſle of Wight*, near Carſbrook-Caſtle.

Bulkington, *Wilts*, between Blakemore-Foreſt and Pottern.

Bulkington, *Warw*. 4 miles from Coventry, is a large pariſh with ſeveral hamlets.

Bulkley, *Cheſh*. on the river Weever, N. W. of Cholmondeley.

Bulkworthy, *Dev*. 7 or 8 miles W. of Torrington.

BULLINGBROOK, *Linc*. between the river Witham and the ſea-coaſt, 4 miles S. E. of Horncaſtle, and 100 N. from London. and was the birth-place of King Henry IV. from thence ſurnamed Henry of Bullingbrook. Here is a market on Tueſday; and its only manufacture is a pottery of earthen ware.

Bullingham, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Heref*. S. of Hereford, and 1 mile diſtant.

Bullingham, *Hamp*. 4 miles eaſt of Andover, near Titbury-Hill.

Bullings, *Lincoln*, 6 miles eaſt of Lincoln. There was a convent founded here for monks, by Henry II. Some of the walls of this ſtructure are ſtill ſtanding, with a ſtately tower.

Bullington, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Haniſlap, between Wallingford and Oxford.

Bullington, *Heref*. 2 miles W. of Kinnerſley.

Bullington, *Linc*. 2 miles W. of Wragby.

Bully, *Glou*. 2 miles W. of the iſle of Alderney, and 5 from Glouceſter. The church is conſidered as a chapel to Churcham.

Bulmarſh-Court, *Berks*, near Sunning.

Bulmaſh-Heath, *Berks*, near Reading, noted for horſe-rates.

Bulmer, *Eſſex*, on the borders of Suffolk, towards Sudbury.

Bulmer, *York*. N. Riding, 5 miles S. W. of New-Malton.

Bulneſs, *Cumb*. at the end of the Picts-wall, on the Solway-Firth, from whence Antoninus began his Itinerary; and from whence the people ſay a paved cauſey ran formerly along the ſhore to Elenborough, of which, though few or no tokens appear, yet tracks of ſtreets, and pieces of old walls are often diſcovered in ploughing the common fields, as well as diſcovering Roman coins, &c.

Bulpham, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Horndon.

Bulſtrode, *Bucks*, near Gerard's-croſs, the ſeat of the Duke of Portland.

Bult-Point, *Devon*. near Salcomb.

Bulwell, *Nott*. with the wood and park, between Beſkwood-park and Derbyſhire, 7 miles from Nottingham, and 95 from London, is a kind of corporation, having the perquiſites of their own courts, and the appointment of their own ſtewards.

Bulwick, *Northamp*. 5 miles N. W. of Oundle.

Bumford, *Derby*. in the High-Peak.

Bumſtead-Helion, *Eſſex*, on the borders of Suffolk, near Haveril.

Bumſtead-Helion, *Eſſex*, 3 miles E. of Helion-Bumpſted.

Bumbury, *Ceſh*. E. of Beeſton-caſtle, where formerly was a convent.

Bundley, *Devon*. 4 miles E. of Hatherly.

BUNGAY, *Suff.* 109 miles from London. It had a nunnery, a priory, and a caſtle in the reign of King Stephen, which, though demoliſhed by Henry III. its ruins are remaining. On the 1ſt of March, 1689, this town was nearly deſtroyed by fire, to the loſs of 30,000l. but it has ſince been rebuilt. Here are 2 pariſh churches, and a grammar-ſchool. Its Market is on Thurſday. Fairs May 14, and Sept. 25. The river Waveney, by which it is almoſt encompaſſed, over which there is a very handſome bridge, lately rebuilt, is navigable from hence to Yarmouth, and is a great benefit to its trade. It has a fine cold-bath, a vineyard, and a phyſic-garden.

Bunbrook, a river in Derbyſhire, which runs into the Darwen, at Baſlow.

Bunhill, *Worceſt.* a manor in the pariſh of Broomſgrove.

Bunny, *Nott.* near Nottingham. It has a free-ſchool and 4 almſhouſes.

BUNTINGFORD, *Hertf.* 32 miles from London, is a ſmall town on the ford of the little river Rib, and upon Ermine-ſtreet, in the poſt-road to Cambridge and the North, being a chapelry to Layſton, though ſituated in that, and 3 other pariſhes, and having a handſome chapel of brick, which was finiſhed in 1626, Edward the Third granted it a market in the highway on Saturday, and Fairs on the day and eve of St. Peter and Paul. The town ſtands in the manor of Cornbury, which Henry VIII. gave it a market in the High-ſtreet every Monday, and fairs on June 29, and Nov. 30. Here is a handſome almſhouſe for four ancient men, and as many ancient women, that had lived handſomely and were reduced by misfortune. It has alſo a ſchool-houſe built in 1630, to teach ſeven poor children, and a free-ſchool.

Buntingſdale, *Salop*, near Drayton.

Bunwell, *Norf.* 4 miles from Wymundham.

Buoy of the Nore, a float placed at the mouth of the river Thames, to direct mariners how to avoid a very dangerous ſand.

Bupton, *Wilts*, 5 miles north of Calne.

Burbach, *Leic.* near High-Croſs and Hinkley.

Burbeck, a river in Weſtmoreland, which runs into the Lune, over againſt Whinfield-hill.

Burbeck, *Weſtmorl.* S. W. of Appleby.

Burbich, *Wilts*, W. of Great Bedwin.

Burbrook, *Eſſex*, between Aſhden and Steeple-Bumſted.

Burchalk, *Wilts*, S. W. of Saliſbury-Plain.

Burcham Magna, *Newton*, and *Tofts*, *Norf.* are three villages 4 miles N. E. of Caſtle-Riſing.

Burchills, *Staff.* 1 mile N. W. of Walſal.

Burchope, *Heref.* W. of the river Lug, between Hereford and Leominſter.

Burcomb, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of S. Perrot.

Burcomb-Lodge, *Sum.* N. E. of Bruton.

Burcomb North, *Wilts*, near Saliſbury, on the N. ſide of a river that runs to it from Wardour-Caſtle.

Burcomb South, *Wilts*, S. of the ſame river, over-againſt the foregoing village.

Burcot, *Northampton.* near Towceſter.

Burcot, *Salop*, N. W. of Great Wenlock.

Burcot, *Som.* S. E. of Wrinton.

Burcot, *Oxf.* a hamlet to Dorcheſter.

Burdforth, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, S. of Thruſk.

Burdham, *Suſſ.* 4 miles from Chicheſter.

Burdingbury, *Warw.* N. of Long-Itchington, in the road from Oxfordſhire to Coventry.

Burldon, *Durh.* on the borders of

Burdon, *Durham*, N. of Seaton.

Burdon, *Great and Little*, *Durh.* between Darlington and Stockton.

Burdon, *Old*, *Durh.* near Lumley-Caſtle.

Burdop-Craig, *Northumb.* near the river Read, to the N. W. of Elſdon.

Burdrop, *Oxf.* near the river Stour, 5 miles S. W. of Banbury.

Burdrop, *Wilts*, near Swindon.

Burdſwold, *Cumb.* E. of Aſkerton-Caſtle.

Burgs, *Suff.* has a bridge over the Stour, near Neyland, and is an ancient royal vill, where was crowned King Edmund, who was murdered by the Danes. In 1733, the ſpire of its church was burnt by lightning, and the bells melted. Fair Holy Thurſday.

Burfield, *Berks*, S. W. of Reading.

Burford, *Oxfordſh.* on the river Windruſh, 71 miles from London. It had a charter from Henry II. granting it all the cuſtoms of the townſmen of Oxford, and though it loſt moſt of them, it ſtill retains the appearance of a corporation, having a common ſeal, and governed by two bailiffs, &c. Its market is on Saturday. Fairs July 5, Sept. 25. Near it are ſeven downs, on which are horſe-races. Here are ſaid to be ſold the beſt rugs, and here is a good manufactory of duffels.

Burford, *Warw.* near Warwick, is remarkable for being the birth-place of Samuel Fairfax, who when 12 years old, dwelt under the ſame roof with his father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, great grandfather, and great grandmother, who all lived happily together.

Burford, *Salop*, near Tenbury in Worceſterſhire, where remains a monument for Elizabeth daughter of John of Gaunt, and ſiſter to Henry the Fourth, whoſe laſt huſband was Sir John Cornwall. She died 1426.

Burgat, *Hampſh.* near Fordingbridge.

Burgat, *Suff.* near Buddeſdale.

Burgate, *Surry*, S. of Godalming.

Burgat-Dameram, *Wilts*, on the borders of Dorſet, towards Cranburn.

Burgh, *Derby.* in the Peak, near Caſtleton, frequented in the time of the Romans on account of the baths, to which a cart-road leads called Bathgate.

Burgh, *Dorſet.* 3 miles from Axminſter, and almoſt ſurrounded by the county of Devon.

Burgh, *Salop*, 5 miles from Wem, where many Roman coins have been dug up, and is ſuppoſed to have been one of their military ſtations.

Burgh, *Linc.* between Saltfleet and Wainfleet, 127 miles from London; has a market on Thurſday. Fairs May 12, Aug. 16, and Oct. 2. It has a charity ſchool.

Burgh-Caſtle, *Suff.* at the mouth of the Waveney, and the N. E. part of the county, 4 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, is ſuppoſed to be Gariononum, where the Romans had a fort to defend the coaſt againſt the Saxon pirates. It has yet remaining a part of the walls, the materials of which were flints and bricks, and was defended by four towers. Roman coins are often found here.

Burgh-Clere, *Hampſhire*, W. of King's-Clere, ſtands at the foot of a hill which has a military camp on the top, encompaſſed with a broad trench, and it having an extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country, a beacon uſed to be placed on it in the time of the Saxons, from which could be ſeen N. to Cuckhamſley-hill; E. almoſt to Reading; and S. over Hampſhire as far as the Iſle of Wight.

Burgh, or *Borough*, *Camb.* 6 miles S. of Newmarket.

Burgh, *Norf.* W. of Kirkby.

Burgh, *Lancaſhire*, South of the Pele.

Burgh, *Suff.* near Clopton.

Burgh, *York.* E. Riding, on the river Humber, near Ferriby.

Burgh-Hall, *York.* N. Riding, N. of Malham.

Burgham-Caſtle, *Weſtmor.* 5 miles S. E. of Appleby.

Burgh-hill, *York.* N. Riding, near Bainbridge, has ſome remains of a Roman fort.

Burgh-hill, *Heref.* N. of Hereford, towards Leominſter.

Burgh-houſe, *Surry*, 2 miles S. E. of Epſom.

Burgh-Land, *Cumb.* in the parish of Burgh on the Sands.

Burgh-upon-Bane, *Lincoln.* E. of Market-Raisin.

Burgh St. Margaret, *Norf.* between Yarmouth and Hickling.

Burgh St. Mary, *Norf.* S. of the foregoing.

Burgh Wales, *York.* W. Riding, between Sheffield and Blithe.

Burgus, *Cornw.* between Padstow-Haven and a creek, has some ruins of an old fort.

Burham, *Kent*, near Aylesford, has pits of potters clay.

Burham, *Linc.* in Goswell parish.

St. Burien's, *Corn.* 5 miles from Penzance and 296 from London, had a college of prebendaries in the reign of William the Conqueror. It is an independent deanry, including three parishes, from whose spiritual jurisdiction there is no appeal but directly to the king, and it is held in commendam by the bishops of Exeter.

Buricourt, *Hamp.* between Bentley and Dogmersfield.

Buringham, *Linc.* E. of the Trent, near the isle of Axholm.

Burket, *Berks*, near Shrivenham.

Burland, *Chesh.* S. E. of Combermere.

Burland, *Som.* between Taunton and Combe St. Nicholas.

Burlaton, *Staff.* near Sheriff-Hales.

Burleigh, *Northamp.* 1 mile S. E. from Stamford. It is in the parish of St. Martin's Stamford Baron. This house, which has lately been greatly improved, so as to render it truly great and noble, that for stately rooms, &c. paintings, carvings, &c. &c. it may vie with the best seat in England. It looks more like a town than a house, in which the towers and pinnacles appear as those of churches. There is an uninterrupted prospect from it for near 30 miles over Stamford into the fens of Lincolnshire. In the great hall is a picture of the late Earl of Exeter on horseback, done by the Duke of Tuscany's chief painter, at his highness's expence, the earl being then at his court. Here is Christ blessing the elements, that well-known masterpiece by Carlo Dolci; and a fine piece of Seneca's bleeding to death in the bath, for which it is said the late King of France offered 6000 pistoles. There are also some very fine paintings by the celebrated Verrio, whom the Earl employed 12 years in his family, allowing him a coach and equipage, with a suitable pension. Through the park by the wall passeth the old Roman Forty-foot way.

Burlescomb, *Devonsh.* near Holcombe.

Burleston, *Dorset.* a small parish half a mile from Athelhamston, lying on the river Piddle. Its church is small, and on the N. side of the parish.

Burley on the Hill, *Rutland*, near Oakham. It is a pleasant village, near which is a fine seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, with a park 5 or 6 miles in compass walled in, with fine woods, rich pasture and store of game in it, so that there are few seats, if any, superior to it for gardens, paintings, &c.

Burley, *Yorksh.* W. Riding, near Otley, a township belonging to Leeds.

Burley, *Hamp.* in the New Forest, has a royal lodge.

Burley, *Salop*, N. of Ludlow.

Burley-Park, *Leic.* near Loughborough.

Burlington, *Salop*, S. W. of Wem.

Burmash, *Kent*, in Rumney-marsh, where was once a mansion called Abbot's-court, because the abbot of Canterbury used to sojourn here when he came to the monks lands in the marsh.

Burmington, *Warw.* S. E. of Shipton.

Burnby, *Suff.* E. of Beccles.

Burnby, *York.* E. Riding, near Pocklington.

Burnep, *Durham*, on the borders of Cumberland.

Burnere, *Cornw.* near Padstow-Haven.

Burnes, *Cumb.* N. of Keswick.

Burnet, *Som.* 4 miles and a half west of Bath.

Burneton-Batail, *Northumb.* near to Bamburgh-Caſtle.

Burhall, *Durham*, S. W. of that city.

Burngate, *Dorſet.* one mile E. of Lulworth.

BURNHAM, *Bucks*, in the Bath road, near the Thames, and 3 miles E. of Maidenhead. It gives name to the hundred, and is a deanery of 22 pariſhes. Fairs Feb. 25, May 1, Sept. 25.

Burnham-Deepdale, *Norf.* in the N. W. part of the county, noted for its ſalt marſhes, which are proper for feeding and preſerving ſheep in health.

BURNHAM-MARKET, *Norf.* near the former, 127 miles from London, has a harbour, and a market on Saturday. On the ſhore are many little hills, ſuppoſed to be the tombs of the Saxons and Danes formerly killed here. Fairs March 15, and Aug. 1. There are ſeveral villages in this neighbourhood of the ſame name, which, for diſtinction, carry an additional one of the names of the ancient lords of the ſeveral manors. Seven of them drive a great trade in corn to Holland.

BURNHAM, *Eſſex*, near the oyſter-fiſhery of Walfleet, 23 miles from London. Fairs April 25, and Sept. 4. Remarkable for its inhabitants being afflicted with agues.

BURNHAM, *Som.* near the Start-point in the channel; has a fair on Trinity-Monday.

Burnham Boveney, *Bucks*, a chapel of eaſe to Burnham.

Burnham, *Eaſt*, *Bucks*, near the former.

Burnham, *Nether* and *Upper*, *Linc.* in the iſle of Axholm.

Burnholm, *North* and *South*, *York.* E. Riding, E. of Pocklington.

Burningham, *Norf.* 4 miles S. E. of Holt.

Burniſton, *York.* N. Riding, N. of Scarborough.

Burniſton, *York.* N. Riding, between Bedal and Thruſk.

BURNLEY, *Lanc.* in the N. E. part of the county, 207 miles from London, is a ſmall place, in a very healthy air, with a market on Saturday. Fairs March 6, Eaſter eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11. Several Roman coins have been dug up here, dated in the time of the Conſuls.

Burnſal, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, between Settle and Paitley-bridge, ſtands on the river Wherfe, over which is a ſtone bridge, and near it a free-ſchool.

Burnt-Ely, *Suff.* between Sudbury and Bilſton.

BURNTWOOD, or BRENTWOOD, *Eſſex*, 18 miles from London, is one of the four hamlets to the pariſh of Southwold cum Brent, and ſtands on a hill in the road from London to Harwich, ſo that it has good inns, and is a populous place, where the aſſizes have been held ſeveral times. It is a place of conſiderable antiquity, being originally built by the Romans, but has no church, being part of the pariſh of Southwold cum Brent. On Parſlow-wood common, near it, are frequent horſe-races. The market is on Wedneſday. Fairs July 18, and Oct. 15.

Burph, *Dorſ.* N. of Bridport.

Burpham, *Suſſex*, N. E. of Arundel.

Burphants, *Surry*, S. of Woking.

Burrant, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Hamp.* near

Burrel, *York.* N. Riding, 3 miles N. of Snape, and W. of Bedal.

Burrels, *Weſtmor.* S. of Appleby.

Burrington, *Devon.* which in old deeds is called Bovington, a little N. of Chumleigh. It ſtands on the river Taw, near where it joins the Moule.

Burrington, *Devon.* N. of Plympton.

Burroby, *York.* N. Riding, 3 miles from Thirſk.

Burroden, *Northumb.* near Upper and Lower Trewhet.

Burrough, *Norf.* near Aleſham.

Burrough, *Norf.* between Fakenham and Holt.

Burrow, *Lanc.* S. of Lancaſter. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mer-

ſey, Derwent, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Dee, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Burrow, *Leic.* near Billeſdon, a half mile from Burrow-hill.

* BURROWBRIDGE, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, is a poſt-town, 203 miles from London; it is ſo called from its fine bridge of ſtone, with very wide high arches over the river Ure, which runs to it from Rippon, that is 4 miles off, and which being joined a little below by the Swale, is there called the Ouſe. This borough is governed by a bailiff, and firſt ſent members to parliament in the reign of Mary I. It is thought that 7 or 8000l. per ann. is laid out here in hard-ware, and is the chief ſupport of the place. There are high ſtone cauſeys at the end of the bridge to keep out the water, which notwithſtanding ſometimes overflows them. Many Roman coins have been found here; and in a field near the bridge are four large ſtones, ſtanding at an equal diſtance, and ſuppoſed to have been placed there by the Romans, as a mark, where their roads croſſed. Two famous battles were fought here in 1321 and 1322. It has a market on Saturday. Fairs April 27, June 22, for a week, and Oct. 23.

Burrow-Green, *Cambridg.* near Brinkley, 2 miles from Newmarket, and 2 from Cambridge. Has a charity ſchool.

Burrow-Hill, *Northampton.* near Daventry.

Burſcough, *Lancaſh.* near Latham and Ormeſkirk.

Burſlem, *Staff.* within 3 miles of Newcaſtle-under-Line. It is noted for a manufacture of pots to hold butter, which, according to the act of parliament for preventing abuſes in the package of that commodity, were to be of a cylindrical form, not to weigh above 6lb. and to contain at leaſt 14lb. of butter. Its potters uſe almoſt all the lead-ore that is dug at Lawton, and give 6 or 7l. a ton for it. Here is a ſulphureous water, which in winter and ſome other times, will ſhrike with galls, but not in ſummer.

Burſley, *Worc.* 4 miles S. E. of Bromſgrove.

Burſtall, *Leic.* on the Stour, N. E. of Leiceſter.

Burſtall, *Suff.* W. of Ipſwich.

Burſtall, *York.* W. Riding, in the road from Huthersfield to Leeds; has a manufacture of cloth, and is of note for dying.

Burſtall-Garth, *York.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Burſted, *Great* and *Little*, *Eſſex*, near Billericay. The pariſh church ſtands ſouth of the village.

Burſtock, *Dorſet.* W. of Bemiſter, on the borders of Devonſhire.

Burſton, *Staff.* N. E. of Newcaſtle-under-Line.

Burſton, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Abbots-Aſton, N. E. of Aileſbury.

Burſton, *Dorſetſh.* 4 miles W. of Bere-Regis.

Burſton, *Norf.* 1 mile from Diſſe.

Burſton, *Norf.* 4 miles S. of Holt,

Burſtow, *Surry*, on the borders of Suſſex, near Eaſt Grinſted. The manor has a court-leet and a court-baron, and has ſeveral very large commons in it with fiſh-ponds. Newchapel is a hamlet in this pariſh near a large common, where formerly ſtood the chapel from whence it takes its name.

Burſtow-Lodge, *Surry*, N. W. of Burſtow.

Burſtwick, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Burtford-Houſe, *Wilts*, near Saliſbury.

Burthorp, *Glou.* near Lechlade.

Burtle-Houſe, *Som.* near Bridgewater.

BURTON, *Lincoln.* called Burton-Stather, 164 miles from London, ſtands very well for trade, E. of the Trent, whereon it has ſeveral mills, and the houſes are pleaſantly intermixed with trees. It has 2 churches, one ſo low in reſpect to the precipice over it, that a perſon may almoſt leap

from it on the ſteeple. Its market is on Monday. Fair on Lady-day.

BURTON, *Weſtmorel.* 244 miles from London, is on the borders of Lancaſhire. Its market is on Tueſday. Fairs on Whit-Monday. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaſter, York, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Burton, Nott. 3 or 4 miles from Nottingham, in the road to Newark.

Burton, Berks, near Aſhbury and White-Horſe-Hill.

Burton, Cheſh. N. W. near the Dee.

Burton, Cheſh. 5 miles E. of Cheſter.

Burton, Bucks, a hamlet in the pariſh of Buckingham.

Burton, Dorſ. on the river Frome, to the W. of Wareham.

Burton, Dorſet. near the channel, between Lyme and Abbotſbury, near Bridport, and a little to the north of the church are the remains of a chapel now converted to a poor-houſe. The church, which ſtands in the middle of the pariſh, is a large handſome ſtructure in form of a croſs, with a high tower in the middle.

Burton, Great and Little, Dorſet. in the pariſh of Charminſter, a little N. of Dorcheſter.

Burton, Heref. N. E. of Pembridge.

Burton, Kent, near Aſhford.

Burton, Kent, between Tunbridge and Boughton-Munchelſea.

Burton, Linc. between Sleaford and Dunnington.

Burton, Linc. between Grantham and Market-Deeping.

Burton, Lincoln. N. W. of Lincoln.

Burton, Norf. 3 miles S. E. of Wurſted.

Burton, Northumb. S. of Bamburgh-Caſtle.

Burton, Salop, between Wenlock and Shrewſbury.

Burton, Salop, S. of Wenlock.

Burton, Som. near Caſtle-Carey and Wincanton.

Burton, Som. W. of Bedminſter.

Burton, Som. near Somerton.

Burton, Hamp. near Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight.

Burton, Hamp. between Lymington and Chriſt-Church.

Burton, Staff. near Penkridge.

Burton, Eaſt and Weſt, Suſſex, between Petworth and Arundel, where in July 1740, great part of the ſkeleton of an elephant was dug up, it is ſuppoſed to have laid there ever ſince the univerſal deluge.

Burton, Eaſt and Weſt, Weſtmorl. E. of Appleby.

Burton, Eaſt and Weſt, Yorkſh. E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Burton, Eaſt and Weſt, Yorkſh. N. Riding, near Maſham.

Burton, Eaſt and Weſt, Yorkſh. N. Riding, 4 miles N. E. of Richmond.

Burton, Worceſt. in the pariſh of Clifton, ſituated partly in Lower Sapy, and partly in Upper Sapy.

Burton-Agnes, York. E. Riding, E. of Kilham.

Burton-Biſhops, York. E. Riding, N. of Beverley.

Burton-Black, Oxf. N. of Bradwell.

Burton-Cherry, York. E. Riding, N. W. of Beverley.

BURTON-CONSTABLE, *York.* N. Riding, between Midlam and Richmond. Market on Friday, and a fair on the eve and day of St. Mary Magdalen.

Burton-Conſtable, York. E. Riding, N. E. of Hull.

Burton-Dorſet, Warw. 3 miles from Kyneton.

Burton-Grange, York. W. Riding, near Barneſly. Has an hoſpital for 6 poor widows, who have each 40s. and a gown every year.

Burton-Haſtings, Warw. near the road from Coventry to Leiceſter.

Burton-Hill, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury.

Burton in Biſhopſdale, York. N. Riding, S. W. of Midlam.

Burton-Latimer, Northamptonſh. S. W. of Kettering, on the river that runs into the Nen.

Burton-Leonard, York. W. Riding, W. of Boroughbridge.

Burton-Long, Dorſet. N. of the Vale of White-hart.

Burton-Lazers, Leic. S. of Melton-Mowbray, in the road from Oakham, ſo called from a rich hoſpital, founded here in the reign of Henry I. for lazers or lepers, to the maſter of which, all thoſe of the reſt of the kind were ſubject, as he was to the maſter of the lazers at Jeruſalem. This town is in the pariſh of Melton, and hath only a chapel in it.

Burton-Magna, Oxf. N. of Banbury.

Burton-North, York. E. Riding, N. W. of Bridlington.

Burton-Overy, Leic. near Hallaton, in the road to Leiceſter.

Burton-Parva, Oxford. S. E. of Burton-Magna.

Burton-Pidſey, York. E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Burton-Salmon, York. W. Riding, N. of Pontefract.

Burton ſuper Montem, Glouc. W. of Morton-in-Marſh.

Burton upon Oldo, Leic. W. of Dalby-wood and the borders of Nottinghamſhire.

BURTON UPON TRENT, *Stafford.* 123 miles from London, was formerly noted for an abbey, whoſe abbot being mitered, ſat in parliament, and for its works of alabaſter, but now chiefly for its fine ale. It had a caſtle, but its principal ſtructure now is its bridge over the Trent into Derbyſhire, built all of ſquared free-ſtone, about a quarter of a mile in length, with 37 arches, through which the river runs, and here divides into 3 channels. Barges come up to the town by the help of art, with a full ſtream in a deep ſafe channel. Market on Thurſday. Fairs on April 5, Holy-Thurſday, July 16, and Oct. 29.

Burton on the Water, Glouceſt. from whence the famous Roman highway, called the Foſſe, from Northleech, paſſes to Stow on the Would, ſeems to have been formerly a place of ſome note, and has ſtill the traces of a very conſiderable encampment.

Burton, Eaſt and Weſt, Nott. 3 miles from Gainſborough, near the Trent.

Buoton-Wood, Lanc. in that part called Weſt-Darby.

Burwarton, Salop, near Brown-Clee-Hill.

BURWASH, *Suſſex,* on the river Rother, N. of Rotherbridge, 8 miles from Battle-Abbey. Fairs on May 12, and Sept. 4.

Burwell, Cambridg. 3 miles N. of Newmarket-heath, and 12 from Cambridge, had a caſtle in the reign of King Stephen, and now has a charity ſchool. On the 8th of Sept. 1727, a remarkable melancholy accident happened at this place, where a great number of people being aſſembled in a barn to ſee a puppet-ſhow, it was by accident ſet on fire, by the careleſſneſs of a man who with a candle had ſet fire to ſome hay in an adjoining ſtable, and from whence it was ſoon communicated to the roof of the barn, when the ſpectators in great confuſion by crowding to the door, which was faſtened on the inſide, and the muſicians ſeats fixed on a table againſt it, rendered it ſo long before the door was opened, and the more ſo as the door opened inwards, during which delay the roof fell in, by which numbers were ſmothered, and while the fire was burning many more were deſtroyed; that not above 5 or 6 perſons eſcaped out of 160; among whom were ſeveral young ladies of fortune. Their dead carcaſſes were ſo disfigured and mangled, that they could not be diſtinguiſhed by thoſe who came the next day to remove them for interment, for which reaſon they were all buried promiſcuouſly in a large grave, and a tablet erected in the church to perpetuate the event. About four years after, the whole town was almoſt conſumed by another fire.

Burwell, Linc. near Althorp.

Burwell, Hamp. near Hambledon.

Burwells-Green, Hertf. N. W. of Ware-park.

Burwood, Surry, S. of Walton-upon-Thames.

BURY, *Lanc.* 190 miles from London, ſtands on the Irwell, is much noted for the fuſtian manufactury, and drives a conſiderable trade in the coarſe goods, called half-thicks and kerſeys, notwithſtanding it lies out of the great road. Market on Thurſday. Fairs on March 5, May 3, the Thurſday fornight after Whitſun. and Sept. 18. Several Roman coins have been formerly dug up here. A dreadful accident happened here July 5, 1787, by which more than 300 perſon were incloſed among the ruins; many were killed and others greatly buiſed, but happily ſome eſcaped unhurt.

* BURY, ST. EDMUND'S, *Suff.* 26 miles from Newmarket, and 72 from London, where was an abbey, founded in honour of St. Edmund, king of the Eaſt-Angles, who was crowned here, and after being martyred by the Danes, was buried here. It is governed by an alderman, 12 capital burgeſſes, and 24 common-coun. it is well-built; much frequented by the gentry, and has 2 fine noble pariſh churches, both in one church yard, with a grammar-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. Its markets are Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. A fair on Oct. 7, which laſts a fortnight, during which there is raffling every afternoon, with a play in the evening, from whence the company repair to an aſſembly. For its good air, beautiful ſituation, and proſpect, it is called the Monpellier of England. The river Bourn or Dark, that runs on the E. ſide of it is navigable from Lynn to Farnham, which is but 1 mile off. The chief publick buildings are the Guildhall, Wool-hall, and Shire-houſe, beſides the Abbey-gate, which is ſtill a fine monument of what the abbey once was. Spinning is almoſt the only manufacture here. This town was burnt by Sueno the Dane. Stowe ſays it enjoyed the privilege of a mint in the reign of King John. This is the uſual place for the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions: and here are 3 charity ſchools. Including the ſuburbs, it is above 1 mile from E. to W. and near 2 miles from S. to N. and contains 5 wards, 5 gates, and 34 ſtreets, which are ſtraight, ſpacious, well-paved, and generally meet one another at right angles. St. Mary's, which is much the oldeſt church, was firſt built in 1005, and rebuilt in 1430. St. James's was not quite finiſhed till the Reformation, at which time here were 5 hoſpitals, 1 college, and above 40 churches and chapels. They are both remarkable for their ſymmetry, large, beautiful windows, neat pillars, and noble roofs. This place has been famous for ſeveral conventions of the nobility and parliament. The barons made their league here againſt King John. Here was a parliament in the reign of Henry III. and another in that of Edward I. In that of Edward III. the townſmen broke open the abbey, carried off its treaſures, books, and charters, and made the abbot and monks their priſoners, till they had ſealed a charter of incorporation for the town, and given them the cuſtody of all the town gates, and the wardſhip of all its orphans; but 19 of the rioters were executed, all the writings that had been extorted from the abbot made void, and the town fined 60000l. In the reign of Henry VI. a parliament met here, when Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, who had been regent during his minority, was baſely murdered here, which gave the firſt occaſion to the war between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. In Feb. 1772 ſome workmen, employed in the ruins of the abbey, found a leaden coffin that had been caſed in an oak caſe, which contained the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, uncle to Henry V. and depoſited in 1427. The fleſh, hair, and toe and hand nails, were

as perfect as though but juſt dead; but ſoon decayed, and the workmen turned the carcaſe into a hole, and ſold the lead coffin to a plumber. In Edw. VIth's time, here were reckoned about 3000 houſe-keepers, and in that of Q. Elizabeth 4000 communicants. They petitioned for the privilege of ſending members to parliament, but could not obtain it till it was conferred on them by Char. I. who alſo granted them their charter of incorporation; and in 1608, when ſeveral 100 of their houſes were burnt down, they had a grant from the crown of great quantities of timber to rebuild them. In 1636 this town was ſo depopulated by a plague, that graſs grew in the ſtreets. Here is an hoſpital or work-houſe for 30 boys and girls, which was formerly a Jewiſh ſynagogue, who were very numerous here till 1179, when, for murdering a boy in deriſion of Chriſt's crucifixion, and for the like offences elſewhere, they were baniſhed the kingdom.

Buſhby, *York*. N. Riding, N. of Wharlton-Caſtle.

Buſham, *Suſſex*, near 4 miles S. of Arundel.

Buſhbury, *Staff*. between Brewood and Walſall, where was found in a wood, called the Birchen-Leſow, the braſs head of the bolt of a Roman catapulta or ſling.

Buſhby-Parva, *York*. N. Riding, S. of Stokeſley.

Buſhford, *Som*. near Dulverton.

Buſh-Hill, *Middle*. near Edmonton.

Buſhley, *Worc*. on the border of Glouceſterſhire towards Tewkſbury, a pariſh about 5 miles in circuit; near it is a park and houſe, called Pull-Court.

Buſh-Mead. *Bedf*. near Eaton.

Buſh-Waltham, ſee *Waltham*.

Buſhton, *Wilts*, in the pariſh of Clavepepper.

Buſhy, *Hertf*. near Watford.

Buſhy, *Leic*. 2 miles from Leiceſter.

Buſhy-Hall, *Hertf*. N. W. of Watford, near Otter's-Pool.

BUSHY-LEAZE, *Hamp*. in the pariſh of Fackham, has fairs in April and October.

Buſhy-Park, *Middle*. near Hampton-Court.

Buſſage, *Glou*. a hamlet to Biſley.

Buſtleton, *Hamp*. 12 miles from Portſmouth; has a yard for building ſhips.

Buſton, *Kent*. near Maidſtone.

Buſton, *Northumb*. near Alnwick.

Buſtwath-Hill, *Cumb*. on the edge of Burgh-Marſh.

Buſtleton, *Northumb*. near Heydon, between the Picts-Wall, and the road from Carliſle to Newcaſtle; is noted for robberies.

Butcomb, *Som*. S. E. of Wrinton.

Butler's-Court, *Glou*. near Bodington. Lord Craven has a very handſome eſtate here.

Butley, *Cheſh*. near Preſtbury.

Butley, *Som*. midway between Bruton and Bridgewater.

Butley-Abbey, *Suff*. 4 miles from Orford.

Buttleſdon, *Northumb*. part of the manor of Warkworth.

Butt's-Aſh, *Hampſhire*, in New-Foreſt.

Butſbury, *Eſſex*, E. of the Can, beyond Ingateſtone.

Butteland, *Northumb*. near Billingham.

Butterby, *Durham*, near the Were, below Branſpeth.

Butter-Cramb, *York*. N. Riding, near New-Malton.

Butter-Haugh, *Northumb*. W. of the Tyne, near its ſource.

Butterley, *Derby*. near Codnor-Caſtle.

Butterley, *Devon*. near Columpton.

Buttermere, *Lanc*. a lake, in which is found the Char Trout.

Buttermere Cumb. in Lorton pariſh.

Butterſide, *York*. N. Riding, near Aſkrig.

Butterwike, *Dorſet*. a mile S. of Folke.

Butterſwick, *York*. N. Riding, on the Rye, near Newſom.

Butterton, *Staff*. S. E. of Leek.

Butterton, *Staff.* S. W. of Staffford.

Butterwick, *Linc.* N. E. of Boſton.

Butterwick, *Durham*, between Stockton and Durham.

Butterwick, *Hertf.* in St. Alban's pariſh.

Butterwick, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Linc.* E. of Axholm.

Buttolph, *Suſſex*, E. of Adur, over-againſt Bramber.

Buxball, *Suff.* between Bildeſton and Wulpet.

Buxlow, *Suff.* near Dunwick.

BUXTEAD, or BUCKSTEAD, *Suſſ.* 10 miles from Eaſt-Grinſtead; has a fair on July 31.

Buxton, *Derby.* one of the wonders of the High-Peak, having 9 wells that riſe near the ſource of the river Wye, whoſe waters were noted in the time of the Romans. They are hot and ſulphureous, yet not fœtid, but palatable, and are eminent for creating an appetite, opening obſtructions, and, if bathed in, are of good effect in ſcorbutic rheumatiſms, nervous diſtempers, &c. The building for the bath was erected by George Earl of Shrewſbury. Mary Queen of Scots was here for ſome time. The Duke of Devonſhire has erected, at an immenſe expence, a very beautiful edifice, in the form of a creſcent, without any diſplay of affected ornament. It contains 29 windows in length, on a floor, and 5 at each end; but the piazzas are rather too narrow for much company. Under theſe are Shops. On the back of this admirable building are ſtables, of an octagan form on the outſide, and circular within the yard, where is to be a riding-houſe. The principal trade is the manufacture of cotton. This place is 23 miles from Manchester. It ſtands in an open healthy country, has a variety of fine views, and a beautiful down to take the air on. The bath-water is exceeding clear, of a blood-warm temper, and will admit 20 people at a time. The pump was given by Sir Thomas Delves, who received a cure here. The Roman road, called Bath-Gate, runs from hence 7 miles to Burgh.

Buxton, *Norf.* S. E. of Aleſham.

Bybury, *Glou.* E. of the Coln, to the N. W. of Fairford. Is a pariſh of conſiderable extent in the Cotswold part of the county, 6 miles from Northleach, 7 from Cirenceſter, and 19 from Glouceſter. Here the river Coln riſes in ſo conſiderable a quantity as to drive a mill, at a little diſtance from the head of the ſpring. The turnpike road from Cirenceſter to Oxford paſſed through here over a bridge that croſſed the river Colne, whoſe water is ſo cold as frequently to injure cattle. The vicarage is 40ol. *per ann.* The church is large and handſome. Here is an almſhouſe.

Byerly, *North* and *South*, *York.* W. Riding, near Bradford.

Byfield, *Northamp.* between Banbury and Daventry.

Byfleet, *Surry*, near Cobham.

Byford, *Heref.* near Bredwardine-Caſtle.

Byford, *York.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Bygrave-hall, *Hertf.* on the Roman road, called Iklening-ſtreet, 1 mile and a half N. W. of Baldock.

Bykeſhore, *Northumb.* 1 mile from Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

Bykeware, *Glou.* near Hawkſbury.

Byland, *York.* near Thirſk, where are the remains of an ancient abbey, founded by the monks; it appears to have been a magnificent ſtructure.

Byley, *Cheſh.* N. E. of Middlewich.

Bynall, *Wilts*, 3 miles S. E. of Wootton-Baſſet.

Bynamy, *Cornw.* near Beeds-Haven.

Bynith-Wood, *Cornw.* between Leſkard and Launceſton.

Bynton, *Warw.* near Bitford.

Bynweſton, *Salop*, near King's Wood, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire.

Byram, *Lanc.* between Newton-Chapel and Leigh.

Byrch, *Magna* and *Parva*, *Heref.* S. W. of Aconbury.

Byrom, *York*. W. Riding, near Ferrybridge.

Byton, *Heref.* on the river Lug, E. of Presteign, in Radnorshire.

Byworth, *Suſſex*, near Petworth.

C A

CABONS, *Kent*, near Denge-Marsh.

Caburn, *Linc.* near Caistor.

Cabus, *Lanc.* in Amoundness.

Cackham, *Suſſex*, between Thorney-Isle and Selsey.

Cadbury, *North* and *South*, *Som.* between Queen-Camel and Wincanton. In North-Cadbury stands Camalet, vulgarly called Cadbury-Castle, situated on the highest ground in the county. It is a noble fortification of the Romans, which has a woody, but very pleasant prospect, with hills here and there that are steep and lofty. Roman coins are found here in great plenty. The entrance of the castle is guarded with 6 or 7 ditches; in one of which is a never-failing spring, called King Arthur's Well.

Cadbury, *York*. W. Riding, W. of Doncaster.

Cadbury, *Devon*. West of Brandninch.

Caddington, *Bedf.* between Kneesworth and Luton.

Caddon, *Northumb.* 7 miles S. W. or Hexham.

Cadeby, *Leic.* near Leicester-Forest, has a mineral water.

Cader Idris, a considerable mountain in Merionethshire, Wales, at least a thousand feet high, at the foot of which are some remarkable pools, one of which is upwards of 120 yards deep, though small on the surface, near which is Dolgelhe.

Cadiz-Head, *Lanc.* near Warrington, in the road from Manchester.

By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Staffordshire, Westmoreland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Cadland, *Hampſh.* in the New-Forest.

Cadley, *Devon*. W. of Columbton.

Cadley, *Devon*. near Ottery St. Mary's.

Cadnam-Houſe, *Wilts*, near Christian-Malford.

Cadney, *Linc.* near the river Ankam, S. of Glanford-Bridge.

CAERGWRLEY, *Flint*. N. Wales. 7 miles from Chester. Fairs on Shrove Tuesday, May 16, Aug. 12, and Oct. 27.

CAERFILLY, *Glamorg.* S. Wales, is seated on the rivers Taff and Romney, in a mooriſh ground, and among hills. It is of great antiquity and Roman coins are often found here. Is 5 miles from Llandaff, and 159 from London. Market on Thurs. Fairs on April 5, June 6, July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, and Nov. 16, the Thursday before Christmas, Thursday before Jan. 25, the first Thursday in March, and the first Thursday in May, are great markets. Its castle, built 1221, is one of the noblest pieces of ruins in Britain. It was larger than any castle in England, that of Windsor excepted; and from what remains of it, appears to have been extremely beautiful. One half of a round tower has fallen quite down, but the other half over-hangs its basis more than 9 feet, and is as great a curiosity as the leaning tower of Pisa in Italy. The town consists only of a few straggling houses.

Caer-Carodock, *Salop*, a hill near the conflux of the Clun and the Temd, where are still some vestages of the fortifications erected by the famous British king Caractacus, and gallantly defended by him against Ostorius and the Roman legions, but at last he took it; for which the senate of Rome decreed him a triumph. This place, in some of our maps, is called Cradock-Hill.

CAERLION, *Monmouth*. 148 miles

from London, has a wooden bridge over the Uſk, where it has a harbour for barges. It was formerly the ſtation of a Roman legion, as the name imports; had 3 churches, an univerſity, and the ſee of a biſhop (removed afterwards to St. David's). Its walls were built by the Romans with brick, about 3 miles in compaſs; it had many elegant ſtructures beſides baths. Coins, and other Roman antiquities, are frequently found here. Many remains of its ancient magnificence are ſtill extant, among which are the walls of a theatre; and near the W. wall of the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, the form of which is oval, whoſe diameter is very large, bounded with an intrenchment of earth. The remains of its caſtle preſerves but little of its Norman original. It is ſaid to have extended heretofore to St. Gilians, and is ſuppoſed to have been a very ſtrong place in the reign of Hen. II. when it defended itſelf a long time againſt the Engliſh; and, according to Giraldus, it had then many footſteps of its ancient grandeur, but it is now become a ſmall inconſiderable town, with a market on Thurſday, and fairs on Wedneſday before Eaſter, May 1, July 20, and Sept. 21.

* CAERMARTHENSHIRE, *South Wales*, is bounded on the N. by Cardiganſhire; on the S. by the Severn, or St. George's channel; on the W. by Pembrokeſhire; and on the E. by Glamorganſhire and Brecknockſhire. It extends in length, from N. to S. 35 miles; in breadth, from E. to W. about 20 miles; and is 120 miles in circumference. It is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 6 market-towns, and 87 pariſhes; is in the dioceſe of St. David's and the province of Canterbury. The only navigable rivers in the county are the Towy and Tave. The air is eſteemed more mild and healthy than that of moſt of the neighbouring counties, and the ſoil not being ſo mountainous and rocky as in many other parts, is more fruitful in corn and graſs. It is well furniſhed with wood, feeds a vaſt number of cattle, abounds with fowl and fiſh, particularly ſalmon; contains many mines of pit-coals; and ſends 1 member to parliament.

* CAERMARTHEN or CAERMARDEN, the county town, is 24 miles from Cardigan; 42 from Brecknock; and 210 from London. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a fertile country, on the river Towy, which is navigable up to this town for ſmall veſſels. It was the reſidence of the princes of South-Wales. The Normans, ſoon after the Conqueſt, poſſeſſed themſelves of this town; and as the inhabitants endeavoured all they could to reſcue their property, the town was frequently in danger of being demoliſhed, till ſecured with a wall and a ſtrong caſtle, erected on a pendant rock, both now in ruins, and uſed as a gaol. When Wales was firſt erected into a principality by the crown of England, the chancery and exchequer for South Wales were kept here. In ancient times this place was deemed the capital of the country; here the ancient Britons held their parliaments or aſſemblies of wiſe men, and now it is eſteemed the politeſt place in all the principality. It has a very commodious quay for loading and unloading of goods, and a narrow ſtone bridge over the river. It is both a corporation and county, and ſends one member to parliament. The government of it is veſted in a mayor, 2 ſheriffs, who are elected out of 16 burgeſſes or aldermen, a recorder, and other inferior officers. They appear on ſolemn days in their ſcarlet gowns, with the ſword of ſtate, cap of maintenance, and 2 maces. It lately had a town-hall erected. Markets on Wedneſday and Saturday. Fairs June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14.

* CAERNARVONSHIRE, *North Wales*, is bounded on the N. S. and W. ſides by the Iriſh ſea; on the N. W. it is ſeparated from the Iſle of Angleſea by the iſthmus of Menew; and on the E. by Denbighſhire and Merionethſhire. It is in the form of a wedge, extending in length from

N. to S. about 40 miles, and 20 broad from E. to W. and near 100 m. in circumference. It is divided into 7 hundreds and 68 pariſhes; in which are included one city, one borough, 5 market-towns, and 3 caſtles. It is in the dioceſe of Bangor, and the province of Canterbury. Its center is 258 miles from London. The S. part of this county forms a peninſula 13 miles long, and 10 miles broad. The principal rivers are the Conway and Sejont. The air is rendered cold and piercing, not only by the lakes but the mountains. It ſends one member to parliament.

* CAERNARVON, *North Wales*, the county town, is 7 miles S. W. from Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. It had a ſtrong caſtle, which is now in ruins, the ſhell of which is beautiful; and it has one church. It is a handſome town, of which the conſtable of the caſtle is always mayor of the town by his patent; beſides whom there is always an alderman, 2 bailiffs, a town-clerk, &c. It was built and walled by Edward I. to ſecure a paſſage into the iſle of Angleſey, and Edward II. the firſt Engliſh prince of Wales was born here; which was an artifice of his father's to indulge the Welch, who were willing to live in ſubjection to a prince that was a native. The chancery and exchequer for North-Wales was eſtabliſhed formerly in this town, which though but ſmall, is neatly built, and very populous. It is a place of conſiderable ſtrength by nature as well as art; for it is ſurrounded on all ſides (except the E.) by two rivers and the ſea. It enjoys ſeveral immunities, and ſends one member to parliament. Fairs on Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5. Market on Saturday.

Caernarvon-Bay, lies between two points at the S. entrance of the channel, which runs between the main and the iſle of Angleſey. Here is a tolerable good harbour for ſhips.

CAERVORRAN, *Northumb.* on the N. of the Picts-wall, is ſuppoſed to be the Glanoventa, where the Romans placed a garriſon for defence of the marſhes. Near this place the wall was built higher and firmer than elſewhere. On the deſcent of a hill, on the other ſide of the wall over-againſt this town, is to be ſeen a draught of a ſquare Roman fort.

CAERWIS, *Flintſh.* in N. Wales, 5 miles E. of St. Aſaph, 5 miles W. of Flint, and 204 N. W. of London, is ſeated on an aſcent, and, though it is but a ſmall place, yet enjoys a market on Tueſday; and fairs on March 16, the laſt Tueſday in April, Trinity-Thurſday, the firſt Tueſday after July 7, Sept. 9, and November 10, all for cattle.

Caerwent, *Monm.* 4 miles S. W. from Chepſtow. The Venta Silurum of Antoninus, from the Roman coins and chequered pavements often found here, and its ruinous walls. At preſent it is a miſerable village, and had nothing to manifeſt its former greatneſs, except fragments of ancient walls, till July 1777, when a moſt beautiful moſaic pavement, which lay 2 feet below the ſuface of the earth, was aceidentally diſcovered; which the proprietor, with a laudable ſpirit, has encloſed, cleared, and erected a ſtone building over. It is 21 feet 6 inches in length, and 18 feet 4 inches in breadth, and with confidence aſſerted to be ſuperior to any diſcovered on this ſide the Alps; and equal to thoſe preſerved by the King of Naples at Portici. Beſides the above, there have been ſeveral others lately diſcovered, all of which are ſuppoſed to be made as early as between 79 and 86 of Chriſt.

Cæſar's-Hill, *Suſſex*, near Findon, and is ſuppoſed to have been Cæſar's camp.

Caier, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Tave in Cardyth Foreſt.

Caine, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Avon near Benroſe Wood.

Calbendra, *Cornw.* 3 miles from Tregony.

Calenden, *Calceden*, or *Calvedon*,

Warw. originally a member of Coventry, in a moſſy ſituation near a hill.

Caldbeck, *Cumb.* near the mines E. of Wigton.

Caldecot, *Rutl.* on the borders of Northamptonſhire, near the river Welland, has a church, which is a chapelry to Lydington, on whoſe manor this village has had a dependance ever ſince the conqueſt.

Caldecot, *Monm.* near the influx of the Throgoy into the Severn.

Caldecot, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Newport.

Caldecot, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, a hamlet of Leeds.

Caldecot, *Camb.* 7 miles from Cambridge, in the road to Caxton.

Caldecot, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Malpas.

Caldecot, *Hertf.* near Aſhwell and Hinxworth.

Caldecot, *Warw.* near Granborough.

Caldecot, *Northumb.* a member of the manor of Eland.

Caldecot, *Warw.* near Weddington.

Caldecot or *Calcot*, *Glou.* a hamlet to Coln St. Dennis.

Calder, *Cumberl.* near Copeland-Foreſt.

Calder, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Ribble at Whaley. Another river of the ſame name which riſes alſo in that county, and runs into the Wire, near Garſtang. And a third which has its ſource on the edge of Lancaſhire, and entering the S. W. ſide of Yorkſhire, runs E. and joins the river Aire.

Caldey Iſland, *Pemb.* near the ſhore, about 2 miles S. W. of Tenby.

Caldey, *Magna & Parva*, *Cheſh.* on the river Dee, near Hyde Lake.

Caldicot, *Glou.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Guiting-Power.

Caldmerton, *Northumb.* belonging to the barony of Veſey.

Caldmore, *Staff.* N. of Walſal.

Caldwell, *Bedf.* near Bedford.

Caldwell, *Derby.* a chapel in the pariſh of Stapenhill.

Caldwell, *York.* N. Riding, near Forcet and the lead mines.

Caldwell, *Worceſt.* in the pariſh of Kidderminſter, where ſtood a caſtle, of which there are now no traces.

Cale-Hill, *Kent*, near Charing.

Calbourn, *Iſle of Wight*, in W. Medina.

Caliddon, *Northumb.* a member of the manor of Eland.

Calke-Abbey, *Derby.* near Derby.

Callaly-Hall, *Northumb.* 4 miles W. of Alnewick.

Callow-Hill, *Staff.* near the river and village of Blith, W. of Needwood-Foreſt.

Callow-Land, *Hertf.* near Watford.

Calne, a river in Wiltſhire, that runs in the Weſt Avon, near Chippenham.

* CALNE, *Wilts*, 12 miles W. of Marlborough, and 88 from London, is a little, populous, well-built town, on a ſtony hill near a ſmall river, and had a palace of the W. Saxon kings. It was made a borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall, conſiſting of two ſtewards choſe yearly, and burgeſſes without limitation, and has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the 26th of Edward I. Their chief manufacture is cloth; has a market on Tueſday, and fairs on April 25, and July 21. Here is a charity ſchool. In the year 977, a ſynod of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the prieſts, was held here, at which the king was preſent, when the whole timber frame of the room fell down at once, by which many of the prieſts were wounded, and ſeveral killed. In Nov. 1725, there was ſuch a haſty rain here, that the whole town was laid under water. Roman coins have been often dug up here.

Callows, *Wilts*, near Chippenham.

Calow, *Derby.* S. W. of Wirkſworth.

Calow, *Heref.* near Hereford, in the road to Roſs.

Calſhot-Caſtle, *Hampſh.* where is a garriſon at the entrance of Southampton-bay, oppoſite to Cowes in the Iſle of Wight.

Calſtock, *Cornw.* on the river Ta-

mar, near the road from Exeter to Truro.

Calſton, *Wilts*, near Market-Lavington, and has a charity ſchool.

Calthorp, *Norf.* near Erpingham.

Colton, *York.* W. Riding, E. of Settle.

Calver, *Derby.* in the High-Peak.

Calverley, *York.* W. Riding, near Bradford.

Calverley, *Cheſh.* W. of the Weever, near Minſhul.

Calverthorp, *Linc.* W. of Sleaford.

Calverton, *Notting.* S. of Sherwood-Foreſt, is certified in Doomſday-book to be a hamlet of Blidworth.

Calverton, *Bucks*, 1 mile from Stony-Stratford.

Calvet-Houſe, *York.* N. Riding, near Mucker in Swaldale.

Calvit-Heath, *Staff.* in the Watling-ſtreet road.

Cam, a river in Cambridgeſhire, which runs into the Ouſe at Stretham Meer. Another river of the ſame name in Glouceſterſhire, which runs into the Severn.

Cam, *Glou.* one mile from Durſley, 5 from Berkeley, and 14 from Glouceſter. The inhabitants are chiefly clothiers. A great quantity of foſſils are found here. It has a church and a meeting-houſe, with a charity-ſchool for 14 boys.

Camaron, a river in Radnorſhire, that runs into the Ithon by Llanbadon.

Camalet-Hill, *Som.* near Eaſt-Camel, is a ſteep mountain, 1 mile in compaſs at the top, which has the marks of a Roman camp, though the people call it King Arthur's palace.

CAMBAS, *Pembroke.* 3 miles from Haverfordweſt; has fairs on Feb. 13, and Nov. 12.

Cambeck, a river in Cumberland.

Camberlow-Green, *Hertf.* between Baldock and Buntingford.

Camberton, *Heref.* between Leominſter and Shropſhire.

Camberwell, *Surry*, 2 miles from the borough of Southwark, in the road to Croydon.

Camborn, *Cornw.* between Market-Jew and Redruth. It has fairs on Feb. 29, June 29, and Nov. 11.

Cambray, or *Canonbury-Houſe*, *Midd.* on the N. E. ſide of Iſlington, was built the reign of Henry VIII. by Bolton, prior of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield, as appears by his device, *viz.* the bolt and tun cut in freeſtone in ſeveral parts of the garden walls. The houſe, which was for ſome time the reſidence of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. is now divided into ſeparate houſes.

* *Cambridgeſhire* is bounded on the W. by Huntingdonſhire and Bedfordſhire; on the S. by Hertfordſhire and Eſſex; on the N. by Lincolnſhire; and on the E. by Norfolk and Suffolk. It extends about 40 miles in length from N. to S. 25 miles in breadth from E. to W. and 130 miles in circumference, containing near 570,000 acres. Is divided into 17 hundreds, in which are one city, 9 market-towns, 163 pariſhes, and about 17400 houſes. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Ely, except a ſmall part, which is in the dioceſe of Norwich. A conſiderable tract of land in this county is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Iſle of Ely. It conſiſts of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very ſpacious level, containing 300,000 acres of land, extending into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonſhire, and Lincolnſhire. The Iſle of Ely is the N. diviſion of the county, and extends S. almoſt as far as Cambridge. The whole level, of which this is part, is bounded on one ſide by the ſea, and on the others by uplands, which, taken together, forms a rude kind of ſemicircle, reſembling a horſe-ſhoe. In the iſle of Ely the air is damp, foul, and unwholeſome; but in the S. E. parts of the county it is more pure and ſalubrious; the ſoil is alſo very different. In the Iſle of Ely it is fenny and very ſpungy, yet affords excellent paſture. In the uplands to the S. E. the ſoil produces great plenty of bread corn and barley.

The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by ſowing that called ſaint-foil, and holy-graſs, from its having been firſt brought into Europe from Paleſtine. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

CAMBRIDGE the county town, 15 miles from Newmarket, 16 from Huntingdon, and 52 from London, is ſituated on the banks of the Cam, which divides it into two parts that are joined by a ſtone bridge, of one arch, called the Great Bridge, to diſtinguiſh it from another at the S. end called Small Bridges, that is continued over ſeveral diviſions of the river; beſides theſe there is another belonging to the town, built of wood, called Gerrard's-Hoſtle Bridge, which croſſes the river about the midway between the two other town bridges. The colleges have alſo their own private bridges which lead to their gardens and noble walks, two of which are of wood and four of ſtone; one of the latter has lately been rebuilt in a very elegant taſte, and is ſuppoſed to be the only one of the kind in England, belonging to Trinity college. The ancient town was ſituated on the N. W. ſide of the river, on an elevated ſpot containing near 30 acres, ſurrounded on all ſides with a deep intrenchment, great part of which is ſtill remaining. It was known to the Romans by the name of Camboritum, and was a nurſery of learning in the earlieſt days of Chriſtianity. The forum appears to have been on the S. W. ſide of the old city. Several Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up here, and it is not improbable but St. Peter's church was built on the foundation of a Roman temple. It ſuffered by the Danes, who kept a garriſon here till Edward the Elder took it in 921, to keep the monks of Ely in ſubjection. William the Conqueror built a ſtrong caſtle here; of which the gatehouſe ſtill remains, and is the county gaol, almoſt ſurrounded with a more modern fortification, raiſed by the Oliverians in 1645. Within is an artificial mount, but of what antiquity is uncertain, from the top of which is a proſpect of near 20 miles. Roger de Montgomery deſtroyed the town with fire and ſword, to be revenged on King William Rufus; but Henry I. to repair its damages, granted it many privileges. It was often plundered in the barons wars by the outlaws from the Iſle of Ely, till Henry III. ſecured it by a deep ditch. The modern town is about one mile long, from S. to N. and about half a mile broad in the middle, diminiſhing at the extremities. The proſpect of the town is remarkably good. It has 14 pariſh churches, 2 are without any towers, at one the bell (a ſmall one) hangs to a tree in the church-yard, and at the other towerleſs church the bell hangs in a low wooden hut, that reſembles a large ſentry-box. It contains above 1200 houſes, but the private buildings are neither elegant or large, owing chiefly to their being held on college or corporation leaſes. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, 13 aldermen and 24 common-council-men, a town-clerk, &c. Its chief trade is water carriage from hence to Downham, Lynn, Ely, &c. The Jews being encouraged to ſettle in England by William I. and II. were very populous here for ſeveral generations, and inhabited that ſtreet, now called the Cury. They had a ſynagogue, ſince converted to a pariſh church, from the ſhape of its tower, called Round Church; though others are of opinion that it was built by the Knights Templars, it bearing a reſemblance to the Temple church in London. In 1388, Richard II. held a parliament here. Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, in their rebellion againſt Richard II. burnt the Univerſity records in the market-place, which is ſituated in the middle of the town, and conſiſts of two ſpacious oblong ſquares united together; at the top of the angle ſtands the Shire-hall, lately erected at the expence of the county. Market on Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday, Friday, and Saturday. At the back of

the ſhire-hall is the town-hall and gaol. In the market-place fronting the ſhire-hall, is a remarkable handſome ſtone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct, which was the benefaction of the celebrated Hobſon, a carrier in the reign of James I. who was a native of this town. A fine road for the benefit of the inhabitants and ſtudents was made a few years ſince, for 4 miles, from this town to Gogmagog-hills, purſuant to the will of Mr. Wortes. The late Dr. Addenbroke alſo left it 4000l. towards building and furniſhing a hoſpital for the cure of poor diſeaſed people gratis: of which charity the maſter of Catherine-hall is a truſtee, which hoſpital has been erected at the S E. end of the town. At a little diſtance from Benet-college is the botanic garden of 5 acres, and a large houſe for the uſe of the governors, and the reſidence of the curator, given the univerſity by the late Dr. Walker, who ſettled an eſtate on it, towards its ſupport; to which the late Mr. Edward Betham added a very conſiderable benefaction. Its greateſt glory is the Univerſity, not inferior to any in Chriſtendom, which conſiſts of 12 colleges and 4 halls which have the ſame privileges as the colleges; and the whole body of the univerſity which is commonly about 1500, enjoys very great privileges granted by ſeveral of our ſovereigns; but it was James I. who impowered it to ſend two members to parliament, as the town had done from the firſt. The Univerſity is governed, 1. By a chancellor, who is always ſome nobleman, and may be changed every three years, or continued longer by the tacit conſent of the univerſity. 2. By a high-ſteward, choſe by the ſenate, and holding his place by patent from the univerſity. 3. By a vice-chancellor, who is the head of ſome college or hall, and choſe yearly by the body of the univerſity, the heads of the colleges naming two. 4. By two proctors, choſe every year, according to the cycle of colleges and halls; as are two taxors, who with the proctors regulate the weights and meaſures, as clerks of markets. The proctors alſo inſpect the behaviour of the ſcholars, who muſt not be out of their colleges after 9 at night. Here are alſo 2 moderators, 2 ſcrutators, a commiſſary, public orator, 2 librarians, a regiſter, a ſchool-keeper, 3 eſquire beadles, and a yeoman beadle, 18 profeſſors, and the caput, conſiſting of the vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of phyſic, a regent, and a non regent maſter of arts. Henry VI. granted it the power to print all books of any kind within itſelf, a privilege which Oxford had not. The ſenate-houſe of the univerſity is an elegant building of the Corinthian order, that coſt near 16000l. building; in which, on the N. ſide, is a fine ſtatue of George the Firſt, erected in 1739, at the expence of the late Lord Townſend; oppoſite to this, on the S. ſide, is another of George II. erected in 1765, at the expence of the late Duke of Newcaſtle; at the E end, on each ſide of the entrance are two others; one, the late Duke of Somerſet, after the Vandyke taſte; the other, an Italian emblematical figure of Gloria. This is allowed to be the moſt ſuperb room in England, is 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high, and has a gallery which can contain 1000 perſons. This building forms the N. ſide of a quadrangle, as the ſchools and publick library do the W. the ſchools being the ground floor, and the library over them, ſurrounding a ſmall court. North of the philoſophy ſchool is the repoſitory of Dr. Woodward's foſſils, ores, ſhells, &c. The doctor was a profeſſor at Greſham college, London, died 1728, and left a ſum of money to this univerſity, for erecting a profeſſorſhip for natural philoſophy, with a proviſion of 150l. a year for ever. At the S. E. corner of this building is an elegant geometrical ſtone ſtaircaſe which leads to the old library, and conſiſts of 18 claſſes, at the end of which is an elegant ſquare room in which are depoſited the MSS. and a valuable cabinet

of Oriental books and curioſities, &c. This room opens to two other rooms, containing 26 large claſſes conſiſting of 30,000 volumes, preſented the univerſity by George I. being the entire collection of Dr. Moor, Biſhop of Ely, and purchaſed of the doctor's executors by his Majeſty for 6000 guineas; and his Majeſty gave the univerſity 2000l. more to defray the expence of fitting up the apartments and erecting claſſes for their reception; they conſiſt of the firſt editions of the Greek and Latin claſſics and hiſtorians, and the greateſt part of the works of the firſt printers; large collections of prints of the greateſt maſters; and a valuable MS. of the Goſpels, and Acts of the Apoſtles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin capitals, given the univerſity by Theodore Beza, and ſuppoſed to be as old as any MS. extant. The other part of the library has been rebuilt in an elegant manner, and forms the W. ſide of the intended quadrangle. The books which are contained in the laſt room are part of the old library augmented with a conſiderable number of the beſt modern books, ſeveral of which are preſents from foreign ſovereigns and eminent men. The ſouth ſide of this quadrangle is deſigned for a building to contain the printing-office, &c. of the univerſity, for which preparations are now making, the old buildings on the ſpot having been lately pulled down for that purpoſe. St. Mary's church forms the E. ſide of this quadrangle: here the univerſity have their public ſermons, and the pulpit, which ſtands in the center of the church and faces the chancel, has no ſounding board. In a grand gallery over part of the chancel is a ſeat for the chancellor, vice-chancellor, &c. George I. when he gave the books, alſo eſtabliſhed a profeſſor of modern hiſtory and modern languages in this univerſity, with a ſalary of 400l. for himſelf and two perſons under him qualified to inſtruct in that branch 20 ſcholars, to be nominated by the king, each of which is obliged to learn two at leaſt of the languages. A fellowſhip is founded at Magdalen-college, appropriated to the gentlemen of Norfolk, and called 'The Travelling Norfolk fellowſhip.' —It is a juſt remark that all the libraries in Cambridge, except that of the King's-college, are lending libraries; and thoſe at Oxford are ſtudying libraries.—St. Peter's college is the moſt ancient, and the firſt on entering the town from London, conſiſting of 2 courts, ſeparated by a cloiſter and gallery. The largeſt is 144 feet long, 84 broad. The buildings in this court have been lately repaired in an elegant manner. The leſſer court is divided by the chapel, which is a fine old building 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 27 high. This college was founded 1257. There are 3 colleges in Oxford which diſpute the antiquity with this. Cambridge and Oxford were univerſities long before they were poſſeſſed of any colleges in their own right, the ſtudents then lodging and boarding with the townſmen, and they then hired hotels for their exerciſes and diſputations. A hotel or hall, now denominated Pythagoras's ſchool, ſituated on the W. ſide of the river, is one of the ancient hotels that remains undemoliſhed, and in which Eraſmus read his firſt Greek lectures in England.—Clare-hall on the bank of the river, over which it has an elegant ſtone bridge, was founded 1326, conſiſting of one grand court 150 feet long and 111 broad. The front of this building that faces the fields has the appearance of a palace. To this college a new chapel has been added, remarkably neat.—Pembroke-hall is near St. Peter's college, and was founded in 1343, conſiſts of two courts. It has an elegant chapel built by Sir Chriſt. Wren.—Corpus Chriſti, or Benet college, was founded in 1350, has but a mean appearance, but is poſſeſſed of a remarkably large collection of valuable and curious ancient manuſcripts.—Trinity-hall, on the N. of Clare-hall, near the river, was founded in 1351, is a ſmall but remarkably neat building.—Gonvil

and Caius college is near the middle of the Town, N. of the ſenate-houſe, has 3 courts, was founded 1348, and augmented 1557.—Kings college, the moſt noble foundation in Europe was firſt endowed by Henry VI. The old court reſembles a decayed caſtle more than a college. The new building is very magnificent, near 300 feet long. The chapel is one of the fineſt pieces of gothic architecture now remaining in the world; is 304 feet long, 73 broad on the outſide and 40 within, and 91 high, and yet not a ſingle pillar to ſuſtain its ponderous roofs, of which it has two; the firſt of ſtone moſt curiouſly carved, the other of wood covered with lead, between which is a vacancy of 10 feet. There is ſuch a profuſion of carvings both within and without as is no where to be equalled. Henry VII. enlarged it 188 feet in length, and Henry VIII. gave the elegant ſtalls and organ gallery, with its inimitable carvings, where are the coats of arms of that king and thoſe of Anne Boleyn quartered. He gave alſo the elegant fine painted glaſs windows, which are in fine preſervation, and were permitted by Cromwell to be preſerved when almoſt every other in England was deſtroyed, as he had a particular regard for this univerſity, where he had his education, and the town, which he had repreſented in parliament. A new altar has been lately erected which correſponds with the architecture of the building, embelliſhed with an antique painting of Chriſt taking down from the croſs, purchaſed in Italy, and preſented the college by the Earl of Carliſle. In this chapel are put up the Spaniſh colours taken at the reduction of Manilla, by Col. Draper, a member of this college. This college has an ancient ſtone bridge over the Cam.—Queens-college, near the river, S. of Kings, was founded 1448, conſiſts of two courts, with a fine grove and gardens on both ſides of the river, connected with each other and the college by two wooden bridges, one of which is of a curious ſtructure.—Catharine-hall is E. of Queens, and its principal front on the W. the moſt extenſive and regular in the univerſity. It contains only one court 180 feet long and 120 broad, and was founded in 1475.—Jeſus college is at the E. end of the town ſurrounded by groves and gardens. The principal front faces the S. 180 feet long, regularly built and ſaſhed; it was originally a Benedictine convent, and converted to the preſent uſe 1576.—Chriſt's college is oppoſite St. Andrew's church, the E. ſide of the town, founded by Henry VII's mother in 1505. It has lately had a thorough repair, and is now a neat and beautiful ſtructure.—St. John's college was founded by the ſame lady 1509, on the ſite of a diſſolved priory. It conſiſts of three courts, and has a large library crowded with ſcarce and valuable books. To this college belongs a fine ſtone bridge over the river, which leads to their grand walks.—Magdalen college, the only one that ſtands on the N. ſide of the river, near the Great Bridge, conſiſts of 2 courts, and was founded in 1519.—Trinity college is E. of the river, having St. John's college on the N. and Caius college and Trinity-hall on the S. It contains 2 large quadrangles, the firſt of which is 344 feet long, and 280 broad. It has two noble entrances, and on the N. ſide of it is the chapel 204 feet long, 34 broad, and 44 high. It has every noble ornament, and the much admired ſtatue of Sir I. Newton, who was a ſtudent in this college. The noble hall is above 100 feet long, 40 broad, and 50 high. The inner court is eſteemed the fineſt in the univerſity, and ſurpaſſes any in Oxford. It is very ſpacious and has an elegant cloiſter of ſtone pillars, ſupporting grand apartments; on the W. is the library, the moſt elegant ſtructure of the kind in the kingdom, 190 feet long, 40 broad, and 38 high within. Its entrance is by a ſtair-caſe, the ſteps black marble, and the walls incruſted with ancient Roman monuments. The entrance

into the library is by folding-doors at the N. end, and its inſide appearance inexpreſſibly grand. Having at the S. end (lately erected) a beautiful painted glaſs window of his preſent Majeſty in his robes. The claſſes large, beautiful and noble, well ſtocked with books, manuſcripts, &c. Its outſide has every ſuitable embelliſhment, and was erected by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, at the expence of near 20,000l. Under this building is a ſpacious piazza of equal dimenſions, out of which open 3 gates to a lawn which leads to the river, over which is a new elegant cycloidal bridge of 3 arches which leads to extenſive walks. In the middle is a remarkable viſta. This college was founded on the ſite of 2 other colleges and a hall, in 1546, by Henry VIII. —Emanuel college is at the S. E. end of the town, conſiſts of 2 courts, the principal of which is very neat, and was built on the ſite of a Dominican convent, and has lately been in a great part rebuilt and elegantly embelliſhed.— Sidney-Suſſex college is in Bridge-ſtreet, whoſe hall is elegant, and chapel remarkable only for ſtanding N. and S. as others do E. and W. The town has fairs on June 24, and Aug. 14.

Cambridge, *Glou.* near Berkley, on the rivar Cam, that falls into the Severn, and is a hamlet to Slimbridge. Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the Elder as they returned from a plundering Excurſion, loaded with booty, and killed many thouſands, together with Healfden, Cinvil, and Inguer, three of their leaders. Here was formerly a chantry.

Cambridge-Heath, *Middleſ.* near Hackney.

Cambus, *Northumb.* near Blythe.

Camden-Houſe, *Middleſ.* W. of Kenſington palace.

Came, *Dorſ.* near Dorcheſter. See *Winterborne-Came*.

Camel Queen's, or *Queen's-Camel*, *Som.* between Ilcheſter and Wincanton.

* CAMELFORD, *Cornw.* 24 miles from Launceſton, and 228 from London, ſtands near the river Camel, or Alan, is governed by a mayor and 8 aldermen, a recorder and town-clerk, and has for its arms a camel paſſing over a ford. It was here that King Arthur, born not far off, was mortally wounded by his nephew Mordred, who was killed on the ſpot. A bloody battle is alſo ſaid to have been fought here in 823, between the Saxons and Britons. It was created a free borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, who granted it the market on Friday, and a fair. It began to ſend members to parliament in the 6th of the reign of Edward VI. The manor has been anciently held of the duchy of Cornwall, but the town, which is very ſmall, belonged to the pariſh of Lantegloſs, about 1 mile off. Its charter of corporation is ſaid to have been granted by Charles I. Its fairs are on the firſt Friday after the 10th of March, and on May 26, July 17, and Sept. 17.

Camel, a river in Cornwall. See *Alan*.

Camelake-Caſtle, *Som.* near Cheriton and Horſington.

Camely, *Som.* near Eaſt-Harptree.

Camelforth, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, N. E. of Snath.

Cameringham, *Linc.* S. of Saxby.

Camerton, *Som.* near Timſborough, in the road from Frome to Briſtol.

Camerton, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Cameſworth, *Dorſetſh.* S. of Beminſter, and 1 mile N. of Binghams.

Camlet, a river in Shropſhire, which runs into the Severn, below Caerbury.

Cammas, *Northumb.* S. of Wanſpeck river, near its influx into the ocean.

CAMPDEN, *Glou.* on the edge of Worceſterſhire, under the ſide of hills. It is 20 miles from Tewkeſbury, 10 from Stow, 28 from Glouceſter, and 89 from London, famous for the manufacture of ſtockings. All the Saxon kings are ſaid to have held a congreſs here in 689, to conſult about a war and peace with the Britons. It

was incorporated by James I. and is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 burgeſſes, and a ſteward. It has a court of record every fourth Friday, before the ſteward and bailiffs of the borough, for all actions not exceeding 6l. 13s. 6d. and they have 2 ſerjeants with ſilver maces. Market is on Wedneſday, and fairs Aſh-Wedneſday, April 23, July 25, Nov. 5. The benefit of the two firſt belonging to the town and the others to the lord of the manor. The pariſh is 10 miles in compaſs, and the church has as fine marble monuments as moſt in England, of which the moſt ſumptuous, ſupported by 12 pillars, is for Sir Baptiſt Hicks, Viſcount Cambden, who gave 10,000l. in his lifetime to charitable uſes, and was a great benefactor to the town by erecting an almſhouſe for 6 poor men, and 6 women, at 3s. and 4d. a week, beſides coals; and rebuilding the market-place, &c. He built a noble houſe near the church, the outſide of which coſt 29,000l. but this was deſtroyed in the civil wars. The church is ſuppoſed to have been built in the reign of Richard I. and in it are ſome very ancient grave-ſtones, one of 1401, another 1386. Here are two charity ſchools, where 30 girls are clothed and taught to read, knit and ſpin; and another charity ſchool for teaching 24 poor children to read. It has a grammar ſchool endowed with 60l. per annum, for the maſter and uſher.

Campſall, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, 4 miles S. E. of Pontefract.

Camps-Caſtle, *and Shady*, *Camb.* in the S. E. angle of the county, near Eſſex, 15 miles from Cambridge.

Campton, *Bedf.* near Wreſt.

Cams, *Hamp.* S. E. of Fareham.

Camſwick, *Weſtm.* near Kendal.

Cam-Upper, *Glouc.* S. of Cambridge, had a charity ſchool.

Can, a river in Eſſex which runs into the Chelmer near Chelmsford.

Can, *Dorſet.* S. E. of Shaftſbury, on the borders of Wilts, where riſes the rivulet of Sturkel.

Canalegie, *Cornw.* S. of Padſtow.

Canda, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Eden at Carliſle.

Candal-Biſhops, *Dorſ.* S. E. of Sherborn, 3 miles from Long-Burton.

Candal-Marſh, *Dorſet.* near the Vale of White-hart, which had formerly a chapel, but now belongs to Candal-Biſhops, from whence it is diſtant a mile.

Candal-Purſe, *Dorſet.* near Stalbridge, 3 miles N. from Biſhop's-Candal.

Candal-Sturton, *Dorſet.* E. of the latter, where formerly was a caſtle now ruinated, and the chapel converted to a barn. The church is a ſmall fabrick.

Candal-Wake, *Dorſ.* near Candal-Biſhops.

Canderton, *Worc.* near Strenſham.

Candleſby, *Linc.* N. E. of Spilſby.

Candleſhow, *Linc* near Candleſby.

CANEWDON, *Eſſ.* on the S. of the river Crouch near Walfleet, is a large pariſh, which was anciently termed *Canuti Domus*, becauſe Canute, the Dane, kept his court here; and the manor-houſe has been double trenched and fenced after the old faſhion. Fair June 25.

Cane-Wood, *Middl.* near Hampſtead, where the Earl of Mansfield has a fine ſeat.

Caneſby, *Linc.* near Weſt-Haulton.

Canfield Magna, *Eſſex*, near Dunmow, had a caſtle in the time of William the Conqueror.

Canfield Parva, *Eſſex*, near Dunmow, has two ancient fortifications defended by deep ditches; one of which is to this day called Caſtle-yard.

Canford-Lawnds, *Dorſ.* S. E. of Winborn-Minſter, near the Stour. The church ſtands at the eaſt end of the pariſh, a low, ancient, dark, and irregular building. Here is an almshouſe.

Canford-Parva, *Dorſet.* near the Stour, on the N. E. of the ſame.

Canham, *Suff.* near St. Edmundſbury.

Cank, or *Cannock*, *Staff.* with its

foreſt on the S. of the Trent, near Pelkridge. Here is an iron ore, called cannock ſtone; the workmen call it yellow ſhare; which, if worked into iron bars, will, when it is uſed to make any thing, run all into dirt, and is good for nothing. The village of Cank is near 5 miles S. of the wood.

Canley, *Warw.* a hamlet of Stoneley.

Cannel, or *Catnel*, *Suff.* E. of Needwood-Foreſt, is noted for St. Modwin's-Well.

Cannington, *Som.* 2 miles from Bridgewater, in a county, which, eſpecially in winter, is extremely wet and fenny; and is ſuppoſed to have been that of the ancient Cangi.

Cannings-Biſhops, *Wilts*, near the Devizes.

Cannonby, *Cumb.* near to the Britiſh ocean, in the pariſh of Croſsby.

Cannon-Frome, *Heref.* near Hereford city.

Cannons, *Middle.* near Edgeware, where a Duke of Chandos built a magnificent ſeat, which his ſon pulled down, and ſold the materials to diſcharge the demands of his creditors.

Cannons-Leigh, *Devon.* between Tiverton and Wellington, had formerly a nunnery.

Cannons-Little, *Hertf.* in the pariſh of Shenley.

Cannons, *Eſſex*, between Nettleſwell and Hertfordſhire.

Cannons, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Banſtead. Near it is a well 60 fathoms deep; and one quarter of a mile from it is a gate called Can or Canons-hatch.

* CANTERBURY, *Kent*, the metropolitan ſee of England, and a city and county of itſelf, 56 miles from London, and 26 from Rocheſter, is ſaid to have been built 900 years before the birth of Chriſt; but that the Romans were here 50 years before it, appears pretty certain from Antoninus Itinerary, from the Roman coins dug up in it, from the remains of a military way, and from the great Roman cauſeys leading from hence to Dover and Lymme. Vortiger, king of the Britons, reſided here after the Romans, and yielded it to the Saxons. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſheriff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen, &c. &c. The cathedral church was partly built by Ethelbert, the firſt Chriſtian king of Kent, which St. Auguſtine converted from a heathen temple, and conſecrated by the name of Chriſt Church, was rifled and burnt in 1011, together with the reſt of the city, by the Danes. King Canute indeed cauſed it to be repaired, and preſented his crown of gold to it; but in 1043, it was again much defaced by fire; upon which Lanfranc the archbiſhop pulled it all down, rebuilt it with the palace and monaſtery, and the church was new dedicated by the name of the Holy Trinity; but in the reign of Henry I. it was dedicated again, in the preſence of the king and queen, and of David king of Scots, many of the biſhops and nobility of both realms, by the name of Chriſt Church. In 1174 it was again deſtroyed by fire; but was begun to be rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, and not completed till that of Henry V. Before the Reformation it had 37 altars. Its middle tower is 235 feet in height. Seven kings are buried in this church, particularly Henry IV. Edward the Black Prince, and other princes, cardinals, &c. and 7 archbiſhops lie in one vault. There is an aſcent from the choir to T. Becket's chapel. He was murdered near the altar, and to his ſhrine ſuch rich offerings were formerly made, by pilgrims and other votaries, for ſeveral ages, that Eraſmus, who ſaw it, ſays, "the chapel ſhone all over with rare and very large jewels;" and Dugdale obſerves, that at the Reformation the plate and jewels belonging to this tomb filled two great cheſts, each of which required eight men to remove it. Under the cathedral is a large church, for foreign proteſtants, given at firſt by Queen Elizabeth to the Walloons, who fled hither from the perſecution in the Netherlands, and ſince frequented by numbers of proteſtants, who, for the ſame reaſon,

came over from France in the reign of Lewis XIV. ſo that it is reckoned here are 2 or 3000 French proteſtants, men, women, and children. Thoſe allowed to ſettle here by Q. Eliz. brought over the art of ſilk-weaving, for which they eſtabliſhed a manufactory here. Among the ruins of Roman and Saxon buildings, and of many religious houſes; here are the walls of a chapel, ſaid to have been a temple before St. Auguſtine, and by him conſecrated to St. Pancras; and near it a little room, ſaid to have been king Ethelbert's chapel, while a pagan. On the S. ſide of the city, at Dungeon Hill, are the ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by William the Conqueror, in which there was built, in 1730, a court-houſe. The city had once an exchange, a mint, ſtrong walls with many turrets, a deep ditch, and within it a great rampart. The two gates of St. Auguſtin's monaſtery next the town are ſtill remaining, and are very ſtately. Northgate church was rebuilt in 1773, as was the bridge over the Stour in 1769. About this city are ſeveral thouſand acres of hop-grounds; and this place is famous for excellent collars of fine brawn. Here are 6 wards, denominated from its 6 gates, 15 pariſh churches, a free ſchool called the King's ſchool, 3 others for 58 boys and 66 girls, and 7 hoſpitals, one of which is called Bridewell, that is a houſe of correction, and for the entertainment of poor townſmen's boys. At the Weſt gate is a priſon for criminals; and there is a gallows in the market place, called Wincheap, becauſe wines were there ſold. Here is a ſumptuous conduit, erected by Archbiſhop Abbot. The city conſiſts chiefly of four ſtreets, which centre at St. Andrews church, and is about 3 miles in circumference, which church was conſecrated July 4, 1774, by the archbiſhop, &c. and was the firſt in the dioceſe conſecrated ſince the Reformation. Its market is Wedneſday and Saturday and a fair on September 29. The corporation affairs are tranſacted in rooms over the market-houſe. The river Stour runs through the city. The Jews were very numerous here, and gave the name of Jewry-ſtreet, to that part where they reſided.

Canterwood, *Kent*, a manor in the pariſh of Eltham.

Canterton, *Hamp.* in the New-Foreſt.

Cantley, *Norf.* near the river Yare, 8 miles from Norwich, towards Yarmouth.

Cantley, *York.* W. Riding, S. of Doncaſter.

Cantrebychan, *Caerm.* E. of Caermarthen, it was formerly famous for a ſtrong fort built here. At a village of the ſame name in this neighbourhood there are two fairs, Aug. 21 and Oct. 6.

Cantremaw, *Caerm.* N. of Caermarthen.

CANVEY-ISLE, *Eſſex*, againſt the Hope, is about 5 miles in length from Hole-Haven to Leigh. It is often overflowed by the Thames (which is here 2 miles over) except the hilly part, to which the ſheep, that are fed here in great numbers, at ſuch times retire. Fair June 25.

Canwell, *Staff.* 3 miles S. W. of Tamworth.

Canwick, *Leic.* near Lincoln city.

Canyeke, *Cornw.* has the ruins of a caſtle, at the N. W. point of the Land's-End.

Capel, *Kent*, S. E. of Tunbridge.

Capel, *Kent*, between Folkeſtone, and Dover, near Alkham.

Capel, *Suff.* 7 miles from Colcheſter.

Capel, *Suff.* near Orford.

Capel, *York.* E. Riding, N. of Howdon.

Capella St. Spiritous, *Iſle of Wight*, in Weſt-Medina.

Capellar-Hill, *Heref.* near Brockhampton, has the traces of an old camp.

Capenhurſt, *Cheſh.* 5, miles N. W. of Cheſter.

Capel's-Court, *Kent*, near Ivychurch in Romney-marſh.

Capel, *Kent*, S. E. of Tunbridge.

Capel, *Surry*, the next pariſh to

Durking, on the borders of Suſſex, where it is recorded that in the reign of Q. Elizabeth part of a mountain, being divided from the other part, moved down to the very borders of a farm, leaving the lands over which it paſſed full of hills and holes.

Capeſtborn, *Cheſh.* 3 miles S. W. of Macclesfield.

Capheaton, *Northumb.* 12 miles from Newcaſtle.

CAPPEL-CANON, *Cardiganſh.* S. Wales, is 15 miles from Cardigan. Fairs on Holy-Thurſday and Thurſday after Michaelmas.

CAPPEL ST. SILIM, *Cardiganſh.* S. Wales; has a fair on Feb. 7.

Car, a river in Dorſetſh. which runs into the Britiſh channel at Charmouth.

Car, *Lanc.* near Preſcot.

Caran, a river in Glouceſterſhire, which runs into the Avon, near Tewkeſbury.

Carantock, *Cornw.* on the ſea coaſt, to the N. W. of Columb-Magna, is a chapel annexed to Padſtow.

Carberton, *Nott.* in the pariſh of Edenſtow.

Carbridge, *Oxf.* S. W. of Witney.

Carbroke, *Norf.* near Watton.

Carcalton, or *Colſton*, *Nott.* on the N. ſide of Bingham. A Foſſe-way paſſes through this place to Eaſt-Bridford; here having been a Roman ſtation in a part of the lordſhip called Oldwark.

Carclew, *Cornw.* in the pariſh of Myler, 2 miles from Pentryn.

Carden, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Malpas.

Carden-Hall, *Cumb.* S. of Carliſle.

* CARDIFF, *Glamorgan.* South-Wales, is ſituated near the mouth of the river Taff or Tave, by which means the inhabitants are enabled to carry on a conſiderable trade with Briſtol, and divers other places; as ſmall veſſels bring up the lading of the ſhips from the haven below, which is a very commodious one. The town is large, well built, and pretty populous. The caſtle was built in the reign of William the Conqueror, by a Norman lord, who alſo fortified the town with a wall. In this caſtle died Robert, the eldeſt ſon of William, after a tedious confinement. The remains of its venerable cathedral are beautiful in the Norman taſte. It ſends a member to parliament, and is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, or his deputy, 12 capital burgeſſes, a ſteward, town-clerk, and other inferior officers. The buſineſs of the county, ſuch as the aſſizes, ſeſſions, &c. is tranſacted here. Market on Wedneſday and Saturday. Fairs June 29, Sept. 8, and Nov. 30.

* CARDIGANSHIRE, *S. Wales*, is bounded on the N. by a ſmall part of Merionethſhire and Montgomeryſhire; on the E. by Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire; on the S. by Caermarthenſhire and Pembrokeſhire; and on the W. by Cardigan-bay and St. George's channel. It extends 42 miles in length and 20 in breadth, and is divided into 5 hundreds, containing 6 market-towns, and 64 pariſhes. It lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, and ſends 2 members to parliament, 1 for the county, and 1 for the town of Cardigan. The air is milder here than in moſt parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. and E. parts are a continued ridge of mountains, which, compared with the reſt, are bleak and barren: yet in the worſt parts of this county there are paſtures in which are bred flocks of ſheep and large herds of cattle. Here is alſo plenty of tame and wild fowl: and near the rivers are found great numbers of otters. In the valleys are ſeveral lakes, and this county is well ſupplied with ſea and river fiſh. However, coals and other fuel are ſcarce; but the mountains abound with veins of lead and ſilver ore; and their mines have been worked ſeveral times to an advantage. Its rivers are the Tave, Rydal, and the Iſtwyth.

* CARDIGAN, the county town, is 262 miles from London, pleaſantly ſituated at the mouth of the Tave, over which it has a ſtone bridge. It was formerly walled about, and fortified with a caſtle, now in ruins. The

town is large and populous; the church is a ſtately edifice, and the public hall, where the affairs of the county are principally tranſacted, makes a grand appearance. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, common-council-men, and other inferior officers, who enjoy ſeveral privileges, and ſends 1 member to parliament. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs on Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, and Dec. 19.

Cardigan-Bay, *Cardiganſh.* S. Wales, is at the mouth of the Tave, and extends to Barſey iſland, in Caernarvonſhire, is 40 miles from one cape to the other; and affords good ſhelter for ſhips in E. winds. The water is from 7 to 25 fathoms deep, but there is no harbour in the whole bay capable of receiving ſhips of great burden; ſo that if the wind ſhould ſhift ſuddenly to the W. and blow hard, it would be difficult for them to weather either of the capes if they anchored in the bottom of the bay.

Cardingham, *Cornw.* N. E. of Bodmin.

Cardington, *Bedf.* S. E. of Bedford.

Cardington, *Salop*, near Cardock-Hill, between Biſhop's-Caſtle and Wenlock.

Cardiſſon, *Norf.* near Repeham.

Cardunack, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Boulneſs.

Cardyke, or *Caer-Dyke*, *Northamp.* is a Roman work, beginning a quarter of a mile beneath Peterborough, within a furlong of the Nen, and paſſing through Bonfield, Newark, Peakirk, and Northborough, ends near Deeping-Gate, whence it goes into Lincolnſhire: it was probably cut to drain the fenny level thereabouts; and made navigable for the benefit of trade.

Careby, *Linc.* 8 miles N. of Stamford.

Carehouſe. *Northumb.* between Hexham and Billingham.

Careſbrooke-Caſtle, *Iſle of Wight*, S. of Newport, the ſeat of the governor of the iſland, was built by the Saxons, and had once a monaſtery. Char. I. was kept a priſoner here 13 months. Here is a well that ſupplies the caſtle with water 72 yards deep; and the water is drawn up by a large wheel turned by an aſs, as a ſpit is by a dog. There was one in 1747 that had been 40 years in that ſervice.

Careſweell, *Staff.* W. of Cheadle.

Careſley, *Warw.* N. of Coventry.

Carey-Lites, *Som.* E. of Somerton.

Cargillon, *Cornw.* has a bridge over the river Weſtlow, between Dulo and Morual.

Cargeron, *Corn.* a fiſhing-hamlet on the Tamar, 2 miles N. E. of Saltaſh.

Carhampton, *Som.* near Dunſter.

Carincham, *Cheſh.* 3 miles N. W. of Congleton.

Caringtón, *Cheſh.* in the pariſh of Bowden.

Carlbury, *Durh.* near Darlington.

Carlby, *Linc.* N. of Stamford.

Carlton, *Norf.* called alſo Eaſt-Carlton, or Carleton-Rode, lies N. E. of Old and New Buckenham. The town of Yarmouth being obliged to furniſh the king with 100 herring pies, as ſoon as they come in ſeaſon, ſends them by the ſheriffs of Norwich to the lord of this manor, who, by the tenure, muſt carry them to the king.

Carleton, *Nott.* 4 miles S. W. of Blith, on the borders of Yorkſhire, is called Carleton in Linderic.

Carlingthwate-Hall, *Derby.* N. E. of Alfreton.

* CARLISLE, *Cumb.* 80 miles from Berwick, and 301 from London, an ancient city, ſaid to have been founded by Luil, a petty king of the county, long before the Romans came into this iſland. They had a ſtation here, but after their departure it was ruined by the Caledonians, &c. In 680, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, rebuilt and walled it round. It was again ſo ſhattered by the Danes and Norwegians, in the 8th and 9th centuries, that it lay in ruins for about 200 years, till William Rufus ordered the wall and caſtle to be repaired in 1093. Hen. I. augmented its fortifications, and made it the ſee of a biſhop. It was often beſieged by the Scots, who took it in the

reign of Stephen, and again in that of John; but Hen. II. and III. recovered it. In 1292, it was burnt down, together with the cathedral and ſuburbs, to the number of 1300 houſes. It has been a borough from the reign of Rich. I. Edw. I. held a parliament here. Edward II. granted it the royalty of Eden-water, in fee-farm at 80l. a-year, with liberty to build on the waſte, and exemption from toll. It had charters from ſeveral ſucceeding kings, by ſome of which they are freed from that rent, and are granted the fiſhery in the river, with large commons of paſture, right of fairs and market with the manor, &c. Its walls and caſtle were well repaired by Rich. III. Henry VIII. built a ſtrong citadel. It was taken by the rebels in 1745. It is ſituated between the conflux of 3 fine rivers, abounding with fiſh, *viz.* the Eden on the N. over which it has a bridge that is but 6 miles from Scotland, the Petteril, on the E. and Caude on the W. It is a ſeaport, and is the key of England on the W. ſea, which is here called the Solway-Frith, as Berwick on Tweed is upon the E. ſea. It is a wealthy populace place, with well-built houſes and 3 gates in the walls, which are about 1 mile in compaſs, and broad enough for 3 men to walk on them a-breaſt. The revenues of the city are about 500l. a-year, and the inhabitants of the city and ſuburbs are about 2000. It trades chiefly in fuſtians; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-councilmen, a ſheriff, 2 bailiffs, &c. and the aſſizes and ſeſſions are commonly held here. Its venerable croſs has been lately rebuilt and embelliſhed; and the county gaol is going to be removed from its preſent ſite to the Caſtle-Green, and to have ſeparate cells for each priſoner. Among other material improvements now in agitation is that of a paſſage through the citadel to Botcher-gate. Its market is on Wedneſday and Saturday; and fairs on Aug. 26, and Sept. 19, and the firſt and ſecond Saturday after Oct. 10. It has but 2 pariſh churches, 1 of which ſtands in the body of the cathedral, which is in the middle of the city, incloſed by a wall. The W. part of the cathedral, built of red ſtone, ſuffered much during the civil wars, when the city was beſieged. The Picts-wall, built by Severus, begins juſt below this town, and croſſes this part of the iſland to Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

Carlogus-Point, Cornw. near Whitſund-bay and the Land's-End.

Carlton, Bedf. on the Ouſe, N. E. of Oulney.

Carlton, York. W. Riding, near Drax and Snath.

Carlton, Camb. 6 miles N. of Horſheath, on the borders of Suffolk, 12 miles from Cambridge.

Carlton, Cumb. in the pariſh of St. Cuthbert's, Carliſle.

Carlton, Cumb. near the mouth of the river Irt, N. W. of Ravenglaſs.

Carlton, Cornw. near Penſance.

Carlton, Cumb. on the riv. Eiment, N. E. of Penrith.

Carlton, Durh. N. W. of Stockton.

Carlton, Lanc. in Amounderneſs.

Carlton, Leic. N. of Boſworth.

Carlton, 3 miles S. E. of Norwich.

Carlton, Northamp. W. of Rockingham-Foreſt.

Carlton, Suff. 5 miles E. of Beckles, called Carlton-Colvile.

Carlton, Suff. on the borders of Cambridgeſhire, near Brinkley.

Carlton, York. E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Carlton, York. North Riding, near Helmſley.

Carlton, York. N. Riding, E. of Biſhopſdale.

Carlton, York. North Riding, near Wharlton-Caſtle.

Carlton, York. North Riding, near Thruſk.

Carlton, York. W. Riding, near Rothwell; has a charity-ſchool.

Carlton, York. W. Riding, S. of Skipton.

Carlton-Caſtle, Linc. E. of Louth.

Carlton, Eaſt and *Weſt, York.* W. Riding, in Craven.

Carlton-in-Moreland, Linc. on

the borders of Nottinghamſhire; has a charity-ſchool.

Carlton Magna, *Linc.* E. of Louth.

Carlton North, *Linc.* N. W. of Lincoln.

Carlton South, *Linc.* near the former.

Carlton, *North* and *South*, *Northumberland*, 6 or 7 miles from Alnewick, in the road to Berwick.

Carlton Parva, *Linc.* E. of Louth.

Carlton, *St. Mary's*, and *St. Peter's*, *Norf.* N. E. of Windham.

Carlton Scroop, *Linc.* 5 miles from Grantham.

Carlton-Curlew, *Leic.* W. of Hallaton.

Carlton Parva, or *South-Carlton*, *Nott.* a hamlet of S. Muſchamp, or Muſcomb.

Carlton-upon-Trent, *Nott.* betw. Newark and Tuxford, is a townſhip, belonging to Norwell, Beſthorp, Laxton, and other pariſhes.

Carminow, *Cornw.* S. of Helſton.

Carnaby, *York.* E. Riding, near Bridlington-Bay.

Carno, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Severn near Caerſute-caſtle.

Cornon, *Cornw.* N. W. of Columb.

Carnonbigh, *Corn.* between St. Ives-Bay and the Land's-End.

Carock-Caſtle, *Cumb.* S. E. of Brampton.

Caperby, *York.* N. Riding, near Aſkrig, between Midlam and Swaldale-Foreſt.

Carpmanſel, *Linc.* on the river Winſter, and the borders of Weſtmoreland.

Carram, *Northum.* on the Tweed, near Wark-caſtle.

Carrants, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of Winterborn St. Martin.

Carraw, *Northumb.* N. of the Picts-wall, between Scavenſhale and Welton.

Carre, a river in Somerſetſhire, which runs into the Perret, in Queenſmore.

Carrog, or *Kenog*, a river in Caernarvonſh. which runs into the Gwelly, near Dinas Dinlle.

Carrock-Mountain, *Cumberland*, is 755 yards above the level of the ſea.

Carrock Paſſage, *Corn.* near Fowey-Haven.

Carſey, *Suff.* near Hadley.

Carſhalton, *Surry*, S. W. of Croydon, near Banſtead-Downs, lies among many ſprings, which, joining others from Croydon and Beddington, form a river in the very ſtreet called Wandel. This village has many fine houſes belonging to the citizens of London, ſome of them built with ſuch grandeur and expence, that they might be rather taken for the ſeats of the nobility than the country houſes of citizens and merchants.

Carſington, *Derb.* N. W. of Wirkſworth.

Carſon, *Salop*, 3 miles W. of Shrewſbury.

Carſop, *Heref.* 6 miles N. W. of Hereford, on the ſame river.

Carſwell, *Northumb.* on the ocean, 6 miles N. E. of Morpeth.

Carter-Fells, *Northum.* near Blackburn.

Cartington, *Northum.* near North and South Carlton.

Carthkenny, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Cowen at Clear.

Cartlone-Paſſage, *Lanc.* on the Kent-ſands, near Cartmel.

Cartlidge, *Bucks*, a hamlet in the pariſh of Cheſham.

CARTMEL, *Lanc.* near the Kent-ſands, 259 miles from London, lies among the hills called Cartmel-Feils, has a harbour for boats; a good market on Monday; a church built in the form of a cathedral; and fairs Whit-Monday and firſt Tueſday after October 23.

Cart-Vonan, *Northumb.* S. of the Picts-wall, near Great-Cheſter.

CASHIOBURY, *Heref.* in the pariſh of Watford, 16 miles N. of London, is ſaid to have been the reſidence of Mercian kings during the Saxon heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monaſtery of St. Alban's.

Caſhmore, *Dorſet.* near Chettle, with ſome remains of a Roman entrenchment.

Caſhop, *Durh.* 3 miles from Durham.

Caſimul, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of Whitchurch.

Caſley, *York.* W. Riding, E. of Otley.

Caſſel, a river in Carnarvonſhire, which runs into the Conway, near Caerhun.

Caſſenton, *Oxford.* has griſt mills on the Iſis, 4 miles from Oxford.

Caſſey, *Norf.* on the Hier, a little above Norwich.

Caſſulberry, *Hertf.* near the river Rib, 3 miles N. E. of Ware.

Caſt, *Som.* S. of Frome-Selwood.

Caſterley, *Wilts*, 1 mile W. of Upnaven, has the traces of a camp.

Caſterton-Brig, *Rutl.* has its name from a bridge over the Guaſh or Waſh here, 2 miles beyond Stamford, in the road to York, is ſuppoſed to have been one of the Roman ſtations, from their coins often dug up at this place. It is alſo called Great-Caſterton, to diſtinguiſh it from the next pariſh, which is called Caſterton Parva.

Caſthorp, *Linc.* near Glanford-bridge.

CASTLE-ACRE, *Norf.* 4 miles N. W. of Swafham, had anciently a caſtle in a field near a rivulet. Fairs on April 18 and July 25.

Caſtle-Aſhby, *Northamp.* W. of Wellingborough, the fine ſeat of the Earl of Northampton.

Caſtle-Camps, *Camb.* on the E. ſide of Linton, on the borders of Eſſex, 15 miles from Cambridge, where are the remains of a moſt magnificent caſtle, built by one of the Vere's, Earls of Orford, in the reign of Henry I.

Caſtle-Carew, *Pembroke.* near Tenby, is one of the moſt beautiful ſtructures in South-Wales: the greateſt part of it is ſtill ſtanding.

CASTLE-CAREY, *Som.* 3 miles from Wincanton, 12 from Wells, 117 from London, and had a caſtle. Here is a market on Tueſday. Fairs on Midlent-Tueſday, Whitſun-Tueſday, and May 1. Here is a mineral water, of the ſame kind as that of Epſom.

CASTLECOMB, *Wilts*, between Chippenham, and Badminton in Glouceſterſhire. Fair on May 4. It was once called Comb only, but its ancient lord having made his manſion-houſe a caſtle, it was called Caſtle-comb to diſtinguiſh it from Comb-Baſſet. The Roman Foſſe-way goes through this place, from Ebdown to Slaughterford.

Caſtle-Forth or *Ford*, *York.* W. Riding, near the conflux of the Are and Calder, by Pontefract, of which it was the mother. There are many remarkable remains of its antiquity, particularly Roman coins, whereof great numbers have been dug up here, called by the people Saracens heads. It ſtands upon the Roman way that comes from Doncaſter, and leads to Aberforth, and is ſtiled by Hovedon a city. The Calder was made navigable from hence to Wakefield, in 1698. Near it, at Oulton, is lately erected a building for the ſole uſe of a Sunday-ſchool.

Caſtle-Beare, *Middl.* N. of Great-Ealing.

Caſtle-Bitham, *Linc.* 3 miles S. W. of Bourn.

Caſtle-Danis, *Cornw.* a hill near St. Columb, where the Danes had a fortification.

Caſtle-Dykes, *Northamp.* 1 mile S. of Wœdon, has the traces of a large fortification.

Caſtle-Eaton, *Wilts*, 3 miles N.W. of Highworth.

Caſtle-Godwin, *Glou.* near Painſwick, where are the remains of an ancient camp, ſurrounded by deep trenches.

Caſtle-Hean, *Heref.* at the foot of Hatterel-hill, near Monmouthſhire.

CASTLE-HEDDINGHAM, *Eſſex*, 4 miles from Sudbury; has a fair on May 3.

Caſtle-Hill, *Staff.* in Beaudeſert-park, has the veſtiges of a caſtle.

Caſtle-Hill, *Warw.* N. W. of Kyneton.

Caſtle-Hill, Dev. 6m. from Tawton.

Caſtle-Hornock, Cornwall, on a mount near Penzance.

Caſtle-how, Weſtm. an artificial hill, near Tebay.

Caſtle-howard, York. E. Riding, in a wood at Hinderſkell, 10 miles from York. a moſt magnificent ſeat of the Earl of Carliſle, built in 1702, abounding with an excellent collection of pictures by the firſt maſters; and the houſe is inferior to few in the kingdom.

Caſtle-mill, Bedf. near Bedford.

Caſtle-Peveral, Derby in the High-Peak.

* CASTLE-RISING, *Norf.* 7 miles from Lynn, and 102 from London, is an ancient borough by preſcription, and was a conſiderable place till its harbour was choaked up with ſands; and though there are ſcarce 10 families in it, it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. and ſends 2 members to parliament. It has its name from its being ſituated on a hill, with a caſtle by it. Here is a park, and a large chace, with the privileges of a foreſt. Here is an hoſpital for 12 poor men, and an almſhouſe for 24 poor widows. There are many marks of Roman, Saxon, and Daniſh antiquities in and about this town.

Caſtle-Ruff, Kent, on Kemſley-downs, near Milton.

Caſtle-ſteed, Cumberl. N. W. of Brampton. There are forts ſo called in the Picts-wall, where great antiquities of the Romans are frequently diſcovered.

Caſtle-Thorp, Bucks, has a chapel of eaſe to Hanſlap.

Caſtle-Yard, Eſſex, an old fortification near Little-Canfield.

Caſtleton, Derby. near Pool's-Hole, on that called the Devil's-Arſe, in the High-Peak, 6 miles from Buxton, and 9 from Chatſworth, takes its name from an old caſtle adjoining to it, on a ſteep rock, to which there is but one aſcent, and that ſo full of windings, that it is 2 m. to the top. In the neighbourhood are lead mines.

Caſtleton, Oxf. on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, near the Evenlode, a ſtream that flows from the Coteſwold, and runs into the Iſis.

Caſtleton, York. N. Riding, N. W. of Rippon.

Caſtleton, York. N. Riding, in Cleveland.

CASTLETON, *Dorſ.* near Sherborn, to which it is a ſuburb, being a ſtreet near a mile long, at the eaſt end of which ſtands the caſtle. It has a diſtinct juriſdiction from Sherborn, and a ſeparate market and fair. Lord Digby's ſeat lies in this villa.

Caſtle-town, Iſle of Man, the principal place in the iſland, ſeated on the S. W. It has a ſtrong caſtle, but of no importance, on account of its diſtance from the rocky and ſhallow harbour.

CASTON, or CAWSTON, *Norf.* 10 miles from Norwich and [illegible] from London, has a bridge over the Bure. It has a market on Tueſday; and fairs on January 1, April 14, and Auguſt 28.

Caſton, Hamp. between Avington and Kings-worthy.

Caſton, Norf. near Kimberley, has a charity ſchool.

CASTOR, *Linc.* 157 miles from London, was built by Hengiſt on a tract of ground which he encompaſſed with an ox's hide cut into thongs, purſuant to a grant of Vortigern; was therefore by the Saxons called Thuang-Caſton, *i. e.* Thong-Caſtle. The market is on Monday; and fair June 1, and Oct. 23. It ſtands between Binbrook and Glanford-Bridge.

Caſtor, Northamp. 3 miles from Peterborough, and 1 from the river Nine, is ſuppoſed, from the chequered pavements found here, together with Roman copper coins and urns, to have been part of the ancient city called by the Romans Durobrivæ, and the Saxons Dormancheſter. The Roman highway, called Erming-ſtreet, goes from hence to Lincolnſhire. Its church, which appears to have been conſecrated in

1174, ſtands on a hill where the caſtle ſtood, which was the ſeat of the Roman governor.

Caſtor, *Norf.* 3 miles S. of Norwich, was the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, who had a garriſon here; and ſeveral of their urns have been found in it. It was the moſt flouriſhing city in theſe parts; but it fell to decay, and Norwich roſe on its ruins. Camden calls this place Caſtor St. Edmund, and ſays, that Edmund the Daniſh king kept his court here, and that it was the ſeat of the famous Sir John Falſtaff, in the reign of Henry V.

Caſter-Light-Houſe, *Norf.* N. of Yarmouth.

Caſtor-Trinity, *Norf.* N. W. of Yarmouth.

Caſtrigg, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Croſsthwait.

Caſwald-How, *Cumb.* E. of Whitehaven.

Caſwell, *Oxf.* S W. of Witney.

Caſworth, *York.* W. Riding, near Doncaſter.

Catchaſide, *Northumb.* 4 miles S. E. of Elleſdon.

Catchborn, *Northumb.* near Morpeth.

Catcomb, *Hamp.* near Portſmouth.

Catcomb, *Som.* a chapel of eaſe to Murlinch.

Cat-Dean, *Durham*, near Beddick, W. of Weremouth.

Caterham, *Surry*, N. of Blechingley, has a hill in it called Warcoppice, on the top of which is a camp or fortification, ſaid to have been Daniſh. From the church, which ſtands on a riſe, there is a fine view of Kent.

Catern, *Som.* N. E. of Bath and the borders of Glouceſterſhire.

Cateſby, *Northamp.* on the N. W. ſide of Daventry, at the head of the Nen, whoſe church lies in ruins.

Cateſmore, *Linc.* near Stamford.

Catfield, *Norf.* near Hickling, in the road from Yarmouth.

Catford-Hall, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs, N. W. of Preſton.

Cateſs, *York.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Catherſton, *Dorſet.* a little N. of Charmouth, upon the decline of a hill.

Cathorp, *Nott.* in the pariſh of Lowham.

Cathorp, *Leic.* on the river Avon, near Rugby.

Cathorp, *Linc.* W. Sleaford.

Cathorp, *York.* E. Riding, W. of Bridlington.

Catley, *Linc.* W. of the ferry over the Witham.

Catlidge, *Camb.* 2 miles from Newmarket, and 14 from Cambridge.

Catmer, *Berks*, near Farnborough.

Catmouſe-Hill and *Vale*, *Rutl.* S. E. of Okeham.

Caton, *York.* N. Riding, S. W. of Scarborough.

Catſgrove-Hill, *Berks*, near Reading and the river Kennet.

Catſley, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of Corſcomb.

Catſtock, *Dorſ.* N. W. of Frampton, has a charity ſchool. It is a large village, 2 miles S. W. from Sydling St. Nicholas, with a caſtle as it is called, on a hill a little E. of it, which is an ancient fortification of a circular form, whoſe area is about four acres. The church is an ancient fabrick.

CAT-STREET, *Suſſex*, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells. Fairs on April 14 and June 27.

Cattal, *Magna & Parva*, *York.* W. Riding, near Boroughbridge.

Cattarick, *York.* W. Riding, near Richmond, has a bridge over the river Swale, and there is a ſort of cataract near it, from which it ſeems to have derived its ancient name Caturracton, in Ptolemy, from whom it appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whoſe highways croſſes the river here. On the banks of it are the foundations of great walls, like thoſe of a caſtle, and a mount, with the appearance of four bulwarks, caſt up, with great labour, to a vaſt height. Great numbers of Roman coins and urns have been dug up here. The final deſtruction of this city was by the Danes.

Catterall, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs.

Catterly, *Cumb.* near Penrith.

Catterton, *York.* W. Riding, near Bilburgh and Belton.

Catterworth, *Som.* near where is Bow-Ditch, a Roman camp of a circular form on the ſummit of a hill, which commands an extenſive proſpect. There are ſome conſiderable coal-pits near it, together with the remains of a druidical temple.

Cattesfield, *Suſſ.* W. of Cowhurſt.

Catteſhall, *Surry*, near Godalming.

Catthorp, *Leic.* N. E. of Hallaton.

Catton, *Derby.* at the S. W. angle of the county, near Staffordſhire.

Catton, *Lanc.* in Lonſdale.

Catton, *York.* N. Riding, S. W. of Thruſk.

Catton, *York.* E. Riding, N. W. of Pocklington.

Catwade-Bridge, *Suffolk*, leading over the Stour to Manningtree.

Catwater, *Devon.* name for Plymouth-harbour.

Catwick, *York.* E. Riding, near Hornſey in Holderneſs.

Catworth, *Great and Little*, *Hunt.* near Spaldwick and the road to Okeham, 66 miles from London.

Caudle-Green, *Glouc.* a hamlet in Brimpsfield.

Cave, *Devon.* near Bampton.

Cavehurſt, *Hampſh.* near King's-Clere.

Cave, *North and South*, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, N. of the Humber.

Cavendiſh, *Suſſ.* on the Stour, between Long-Melford and Clare.

Caveſham, *Suff.* between St. Edmund's-Bury and Milden-Hall.

Caverleigh, *Devon.* S. W. of Tiverton.

Caversfield, *Bucks*, N. of Biceſter in Oxfordſhire.

Caverſham, *Oxf.* 2 miles N. from Reading.

Cavet-Houſe, *Yorkſh.* S. of the river Swale, towards Aſkrigg.

Caulcot, *Northamp.* E. of Higham-Ferrers.

Cauldon, *Staff.* W. of Blore.

Caunton, *Nott.* near Norwell, on a river that goes to the Trent.

Caus-Caſtle, *Salop*, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire, 4 miles E. of Powis-caſtle.

Cauſby, *Linc.* W. of Alford.

Cauſey-Park, *Northumberl.* near Morpeth.

Cauſton-Hall, *Warw.* near Dunchurch, which has 2 large ovens, in which the bread was baked for the convents of this county and Northamptonſhire.

Cauſway, *Suſſ.* near Arundel.

Cauthorp, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, N. W. of Barneſley.

Cauthorp, *York.* N. Riding, N. W. of Pickering.

Cauthorp, *York.* N. Riding, N. E. of Maſham.

Cauthwate, *Cumb.* E. of Inglewood-Foreſt.

Cauton, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, near Hovingham.

Cawcot, *Upper and Lower*, *Bedf.* near Biggleſwade.

Cawderſhaw, *Suſſ.* S. of Petworth.

Cawdwell, *Leic.* near Waltham-on-the-Would.

Cowhonyborn, *Worc.* is a chapel of eaſe to Honiborn church.

Cawkwell, *Linc.* E. of Stanton.

Cawley-Wood, *Bucks*, near Little Gaddeſden, in Hertfordſhire, ſtands on a hill that overlooks 11 counties.

Cawner, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

CAWOOD, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, on the Ouſe, near Selby, 12 miles from York, and 186 from London. Here is a caſtle. Market on Wedneſday. Fair May 12.

Cawood, *Lanc.* in Loynſdale.

Cawthorp, *Linc.* near Bourn.

Cawthorp, *Linc.* W. of Saltfleet.

Cawton, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Cawton, *Staff.* E. of Chedle.

Cawton, *Staff.* E. of Handbury.

CAXTON, *Camb.* 49 miles from London, 10 from Cambridge, and is the poſt-town between Royſton and Huntingdon. A Roman way paſſeth from Holm to Papworth through this town. Caxton, the firſt printer in England, was a native of this town,

it was alſo Matt. Paris the hiſtorian. It has a market on Tueſday. Fairs May 5, and Oct. 18.

Caxton, *Kent*, 2 miles from Rocheſter.

Cayley, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, near Otley.

Cayne, *Cornw.* S. W. of Leſkard.

Caynham, *Salop*, near Stotteſdon.

CAYO, *Caermarthenſh.* S. Wales, which gives denomination to an Hundred. Fairs on Aug. 21, and Oct. 6. It has a market.

Cayſo, *Bedford.* on the borders of Huntingdonſhire.

Cebbe, a river in the Iſle of Man, which runs into the Iriſh ſea at Calfreſh.

CERNE-ABBEY, *Dorſet.* ſituated N. of Dorcheſter, 123 m. from London, was built by St. Auſtin; has a market on Wedneſday. Fairs on Midlent-Monday, and Holy-Thurſday, and on Oct. 2. A rivulet runs from hence to the river Frome. On a hill called Trendle-hill, a little to the north from hence, is the figure of a giant cut in the chalk. His left hand is extended, and in his right, which is erected, he holds a club. Between his legs are 3 rude letters, ſcarce legible, and there appears to have been more, now not to be traced. Over them 3 modern figures, 748. The figure is ſaid to be that of Cenric, ſon of Cuthred, King of Weſſex, who was killed in battle that year. Others ſuppoſe it to be the figure of ſome deity, and ſay the figures underneath it are JAO. There are not wanting thoſe who ſay it reſembles a giant who was found aſleep here, whom the neighbouring inhabitants killed, and traced out his dimenſions to perpetuate the event. It covers near an acre of ground, and ſeems to have been done with the rules of proportion obſerved by ſtatuaries and painters. It is repaired about once in ſeven years by cleaning the furrows and filling them with freſh chalk. Various have been the opinions of antiquarians on it, ſome ſay it repreſents the Saxon god Heil, and muſt have been as ancient as 600. Dr. Stukely thinks it was the figure of Hercules, which he ſays was called Heil by the Saxons, cut as a memorial of their arrival, in compliment to Eli, who expelled the Belgæ. Near it is Hell-wood. This town ſtands on the river Cerne, in a pleaſant vale, ſurrounded with ſteep hills, eſpecially on the N. 6 miles and a half from Dorceſter, and 2 from Great Mintern. It has four or five ſtreets, and the buildings but indifferent. There are no remains of its ancient church exiſting. In the church-yard is a remarkable fine ſpring. The abbey-houſe ſtood at the N. end of the town, of which little remains but what is converted into a dwelling, and a ſtately large ſquare tower or gate-houſe, which ſeems to have been the princiipal entrance.

CERRIOY DRUIDON, *Denb.* N. Wales, 8 miles from Ruthin, and 8 from Denbigh. Fairs on April 27, Aug. 27, Oct. 20, and Dec. 7.

Cerne-Nether, *Dorſetſh.* S. E. of Cerne-Abbey.

Cerne-Upper, *Dorſetſh.* N. W. of Cerne-Abbey, whoſe church is ſmall and ancient.

Cerney, *North*, *Glou.* 4 miles from Cirenceſter, 7 from Northleach, and 14 from Glouceſter. Near it are the Downs where Cirenceſter races are run. In a field near it is a camp of conſiderable extent; and an urn of blue glaſs was dug up in Calmſden-field. The church is handſome, has 2 croſs ailes and a low tower.

Cerny, *South*, *Glou.* 4 miles from Cricklade, 21 from Glouceſter. The river Churne runs through it, and empties itſelf into the Thames at Cricklade. The church conſiſts of a nave and one aile, with a handſome ſpire ſteeple.

Chadbury, *Dorſetſh.* near Holt-Foreſt, on the borders of Hampſhire.

Chad-Chapel, *Cheſh.* near Malpas.

Chaddenſden, *Derby.* 1 mile from Derby.

Chaddeſley, *Worceſ.* near Bromſgrove, whoſe church was built by the Saxons. The font very ancient.

Chadfield, *Wilts*, near Bradford.

Chadleworth, *Berks*, S. E. of Fawley.

Chadlington, *Oxf.* near Chipping-Norton.

Chadſon, *Northamp.* near Aſhby-caſtle.

Chadſhunt, *Warwick.* near Kington.

Chadwell, *Eſſex*, near Rumford.

Chadwick, *Worceſt.* near Broomſgrove, and belongs to Chriſtchurch, Oxford.

Chadwick, *Warw.* in the pariſh of Hampton in Arden.

Chafcomb, *Som.* near Chard.

Chafford, *Kent*, near Tunbridge.

Chagford, *Kent*, near Tunbridge.

CHAGFORD, or CHEGFORD, *Dev.* near Moreton-Hampſted and Dartmore. It is a ſtannary town, yet a poor inconſiderable place. It contains about 80 houſes, and has a very handſome church. It is 15 miles from Exeter, and 189 from London. Fairs on March 25, May 4, Sept. 29, and Oct. 29.

Chakendon, *Oxf.* near Woodcot and the borders of Berks.

Chalbury, *Dorſet.* a pariſh remarkable for its extenſive views, and a very large elm tree that ſerves as a landmark for ſailors navigating the channel. Here is a ſpring ſtrongly impregnated with iron. It produces a fine ſand for founderies.

Chalcomb, *Northampt.* near Oxfordſhire.

Chaldecote, *Dorſet.* in the Iſle of Purbeck, near the ſea, half a mile E. of Smedmore, in a very bleak ſituation.

Chaldon, *Surry*, N. E. of Ryegate, is alſo called Chalk-down, from the great quantities of chalk found and uſed here, as well as of wood, eſpecially hazels. Here are 2 conſiderable quarries of free-ſtone.

Chaldon, *Eaſt and Weſt*, *Dorſet.* two pariſhes, between Wareham and Weymouth, 1 mile S. W. from Winfrith.

Chaldwell, *Eſſex*, N. E. of Tilbury.

Chale, *Iſle of Wight*, below Sandown-caſtle.

Chaleſworth, *Derby.* in the High-Peak.

Chalfont, *St. Giles*, *Bucks*, near Amerſham.

Chalfont, *St. Peter*, *Bucks*, W. of the former.

Chalford, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Biſley, has a tolerable good woollen manufacture in its various branches, and remarkable for a ſpring of a petrifying quality. It formerly had a chapel, now a mill.

Chalford, *Oxf.* 1 mile from Oxford, in the road to Woodſtock.

Chalgrave, *Bedf.* S. of Tuddington.

Chalgrave, *Oxford.* N. E. of Dorcheſter.

Chalk, *Kent*, near Northfleet, in the road from Rocheſter.

Chalk-Head, *Cumberl.* near Caldbeck.

Chalk-Hill, *Bedf* near Dunſtable.

Chalk-Street, *Kent*, between Chalk and Graveſend, where are ſeveral chalk-hills.

Chalk-Well, *Kent*, near Sittingbourn.

CHALLOCK, *Kent*, W. of the river Wye, is a chapel to Godmerſham; 10 miles from Canterbury. Fair Oct. 8.

Challorn, *Iſle of Wight*, in Weſt-Medina.

Chalmington, *Dorſ.* one mile from Catſtock, where was a chapel, now obliterated.

Chalow-Weſt, *Berks*, near Wantage.

Chalton, *Hampſh.* 6 miles E. of Buſh-waltham, on the borders of Suſſex.

Chamber-in-the-Foreſt, *Cheſh.* near Delamere, had formerly a little city built by the Mercian Lady Ædelfleda.

Chamber-in-the-Foreſt, *Cheſh.* on the borders of Derbyſhire, near Buxton-Wells.

Chamois-Court, *Suſſ.* 4 miles N. of Lewis.

Chandoſe, *Hertf.* S. W. of Hempſted.

Changton, *Suſſ.* N. W. of Stening.

Chantmerles, *Dorſ.* S. E. of Ever-

ſhot, a mile N. from Catſtock, where is a domeſtic chapel and ſeat of Sir William Oglander.

Chapmanſlade, *Wilts*, N. E. of Warminſter.

Chappel, *Eſſex*, N. E. of Coggelſhall, near the Coln.

Chappel, *Kent*, near Limme.

Chappel, *Monmouthſh.* near the river Kobby, on the borders of Brecknock.

Chappel, *Surry*, S. W. of Newdigate.

Chappel-Allerton, *York.* W. Riding, which takes its name from its alder-trees, is a hamlet of Leeds, in a pure air, and on a pleaſant aſcent, with a proſpect 12 miles round. Here was a chantry converted into a chapel of eaſe, and in 1702, the inhabitants added a chapel-yard to it. Here is an hoſpital for 10 widows, endowed with 50l. a year.

CHAPEL-IN-THE-FRITH, *Derb.* on the confines of the Peak, near Cheſhire, 17 miles from Mancheſter, and 163 from London. It has a market on Saturday. Fairs on Thurſday before Feb. 13, March 29, Thurſday before Eaſter, April 30, Holy-Thurſday, July 7, Thurſday before Aug. 24, Thurſday after Sept. 29, and Thurſday before Nov. 11.

Chappel-Garth, *Northumb.* near Newcaſtle and the Picts wall.

Chappel-Hill, *Surry*, near Haſcomb, has the remains of a Roman camp.

Chappel-Hill, *Monmouth.* 3 miles N. of Chepſtow, near Tyntern-Abbey.

Chapel-of-the-Ings, *Weſtmor.* between Coln-head-park and Cowgarth.

Chappel-in-the-Street, *Cheſh.* W. of Knotsford.

Chappel-Long, *Salop*, 2 miles N. W. of Saltfleet.

Chappel-New, *Salop*, 2 miles S. E. of Clun-caſtle.

Chappel-New, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Burſtow and borders of Suſſex.

Chappel-North, *Suſſ.* near Blackdown-Beacon and borders of Surry.

Chapple-of-the-Grune, *Cumb.* near Boulnets.

Chapple-on-the-Heath, *Oxf.* near Chipping-Norton.

Chappel-of-Plaiſter, *Wilts*, near Box.

CHARLSBURY, *Oxf.* 6 miles from Woodſtock, 69 from London. Fairs Jan. 1, ſecond Friday in Lent, ſecond Friday after May 12, and Oct. 10.

Charborough, *Dorſet.* on a rivulet that runs into the Stour, S. W. of Winburn-Minſter.

CHARD, *Som.* 141 miles from London, is a poſt-town, which in the reign of Henry III. was made a free borough, and ſent members to parliament 9 times, but loſt that privilege by its own negligence; and the aſſizes were alſo held here formerly. It has ſeveral ſtreams running through it, which keep it clean, and one, in particular, which, by being turned N. or S. will, it is affirmed, run into the Severn or the Britiſh channel. It has 4 ſtreets that terminate near the market, which is on Monday. Fairs on May 3, Auguſt 5, and Nov. 2. Here are two almſhouſes, and a ſmall woollen manufacture.

CHARDSTOCK, *Dorſ.* near the W. extremity of the county, on the borders of Devon and Somerſet, 2 miles S. from Wambroke. Here the Biſhops of Sarum had formerly a ſeat, with a park. It has a fair on Michaelmas-day, but its market is diſcontinued.

Charels, *Devon.* E. of Barnſtaple.

Charfield, *Glou.* N. of Wickware, 6 miles from Chipping Sodbury, 3 from Wootton-under-Edge, and 23 from Glouceſter. The church conſiſts of the nave, one aile, and a low tower. There is a houſe on the borders of this pariſh that bears the Britiſh name of Tafarnbath, ſaid to be of great antiquity.

Charfinch, *Som.* W. of Bridgewater.

Charford, *North and South*, *Hamp.* upon the Avon, near Fordingbridge.

Charingworth, *Glou.* a hamlet to Ebberton.

Charlcomb, *Som.* near Bath.

Charlcot, *Salop*, E. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Charlcot, *Warw.* near the Avon, N. E. of Stratford.

Charlcot, *Hampſhire*, near Whitchurch.

CHARING, *Kent*, between Lenham and Weſtwell, on the S. of the road from Maidſtone to Canterbury, ſtands on a ſpring-head of the river Len, and has the ruins of a caſtellated palace of the archbiſhops, given them by ſome of the firſt Saxon kings. It has fairs May 1, and Oct. 29.

CHARLEY, *Lancaſh.* on the river Chor, near the Yarrow, 6 miles from Preſton, N. E. of Eccleſton, 203 miles from London. Market on Tu. Fairs on May 5, Aug. 20, and Sept. 5. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Derwent, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Dee, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Charley, or *Charnwood*, *Leiceſt.* S. W. of Loughborough, gave name to a foreſt near it, 20 miles in compaſs. Soon after the conqueſt it was diſforeſted, yet reſtored by Henry II. but was again diſforeſted by Hen. III. as it remains to this day.

Charley, *Staff.* 3 miles N. E. of Walſall.

Charley-Wood, *Hertf.* N. W. of Rickmanſworth.

Charlton, *Worceſt.* near Eveſham, and on a branch of the Avon. It is a hamlet in the pariſh of Cropthorn.

CHARLTON, *Kent*, at the edge of Blackheath, in the road from Greenwich to Woolwich, is a pleaſant village, noted for that called Horn-fair, on St. Luke's day, when a frolickſome mob go thither, in proceſſion, from London, &c. with horns of divers kinds upon their heads, and uſed to commit great indecencies, which of late are much reſtrained. Not only horns, but wares and toys of all ſorts, made of horns, are ſold at this fair; the origin of which was, according to tradition, viz. One of our kings, ſome ſay King John, who had a palace at Eltham, being a hunting hereabouts, and ſeparated from his companions, entered a cottage here, and finding the miſtreſs of it alone, took a liking to her, and having prevailed over her, the huſband came juſt in the critical minute, he threatening to kill them both, the king was forced to compound with gold for his ſafety, and moreover gave the man all the land from thence, as far as the place now called Cuckold's Point, beyond Rotherhithe, upon which he eſtabliſhed the fair. A ſermon is preached on the fair day in its church, which is one of the neateſt in the county. Here is a large houſe, built in the gothic taſte, to which belongs a row of ſome of the largeſt cyprus trees in England.

Charlton, *Northamp.* in the pariſh of Newbottle, near Oxfordſhire, has the remains of a Daniſh camp in the neighbourhood, called Rainſborough.

Charlton, *Northumb.* N. and S. in Tindale, between Billingham and Greenhaugh.

Charlton, *Som.* on the S. ſide of Keynſham.

Charlton, *Suſſex*, 3 miles E. of Goodwood, remarkable for the ſeats of fox-hunters; there being a foreſt by the ſide of it.

Charlton, *Stafford.* near Swinnerton.

Charlton, *Berks*, in the pariſh of Wantage.

Charlton, *Dorſet.* near Dorcheſter, but in the pariſh of Charminſter.

Charlton, *Dev.* S. of Dartmouth, between Start-Bay and Point.

Charlton, *Glou.* near Henbury.

Charlton, *Glouc.* near Cirenceſter, in the road from Tetbury.

Charlton, *Hamp.* near Andover.

Charlton, *Kent*, near Dover.

Charlton, *Dorſet.* a pariſh united with Spetſbury, 3 miles from Sherburn.

Charlton, *Midd.* near Sunbury and Hampton-court.

Charlton, *Oxf.* upon Otmere, between Woodſtock and Piddington.

Charlton, *Hamp.* between Clanfeld and Compton.

Charlton, *Wilts*, on the borders of the county, towards Shaftſbury.

Charlton, *Wilts*, on the edge of Salisbury-plain, near Downton.

Charlton, *Wilts*, 2 miles E. of Malmſbury.

Charlton, *Wilts*, near Uphaven.

Charlton-Abbots, *Glouc.* 2 miles S. E. of Winchcomb, and 5 miles from Cheltenham. The church is ſmall and ruinous, having no ſettled incumbent.

Charlton-Canvile, *Somerſ.* E. of Queen-Camel.

Charlton, *Eaſt and Weſt*, *Somerſ.* near Somerton.

Charlton Kings, *Glouceſt.* 1 mile from Cheltenham, 11 from Glouceſter. The church is a flat building, with one aile, and a handſome embattled tower with pinnacles, and two chapels adjoining it.

Charlton Marſhall, *Dorſet.* a mile N.W. from Spettiſbury. It has a chapel with a tower and ſteeple, and embelliſhed elegantly within, ſo as to be the neateſt chapel in the county.

Charlton Muſgrave, *Somerſ.* near Bruton.

Charlwood, *Surry*, to the S. of Rygate, on the borders of Suſſex. In this pariſh is Kilman-bridge, (*vulgo* Kilbe rham) ſo called from a great ſlaughter of Daniſh plunderers upon or near it, by the inhabitants of this county and Suſſex.

Charminſter, or *Chadminſter*, *Dorſ.* near Dorcheſter, a large pariſh, a mile E. from Bradford Peverel, on the conflux of the river Cerne with the northern branch of the river Frome, where formerly was a park. The church is a large neat regular building, and a tower 90 feet high.

Charmouth, *Dorſet.* at the mouth of the river Char, on the N. E. of Lyme, where the Danes defeated the Engliſh in two battles, but in 833, the Danes were here totally routed. Their fleet conſiſted of 35 ſail, and their whole force amounted to 17500 men. It lies at the foot of a ſteep hill 1005 feet high, oppoſite it is another hill 970 feet high. It has an almſhouſe. The church was built in 1503.

Charnes, *Staff.* near Eccleſhall.

Charnet, *Northumb.* a member of the manor of Eland.

Charney, *Berks*, 2 miles from Deachworth, has the remains of a fort, now called Cherbury Caſtle.

Charnham-ſtreet, *Wilts*, on the borders of Berks, near Hungerford.

Charnock, *Lanc.* near Burgh.

Charringworth, *Glou.* near Camden or Moreton.

Charsfield, *Suff.* near Wickham.

Chart, *Surry*, 5 miles from Godalming, near the road to Portſmouth.

Chart-Sutton, *Kent*, had its church ſet on fire by lightening, its bells melted, and pews burnt; ſo that only the walls remained ſtanding, April 27, 1779. Rebuilt and opened for ſervice, Nov. 7, 1782.

Chart juxta Satton-Valſne, *Kent*, near Maidſtone.

Charter-houſe, *Som.* 3 miles N. E. from Bruton.

Charter-houſe, *Som.* N. of Mendip-hills, between the Chedder rocks and E. Hartry.

Chart, *Great and Little*, *Kent*, near Aſhford and Charing.

Chartham, *Kent*, 3 miles from Canterbury. This pariſh ſtands in a fine ſporting country, and has a trout river running through it called the Stour.

Chartley Caſtle, *Stafford.* 3 miles N. E. from Stafford, near coal-pits and brine-pits, and a very large park 2 miles N. of the Trent.

Charwelton, *Northamp.* between Banbury and Daventry.

Chaſely, *Worc.* near Ridmarley, in the road from Tewkſbury, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, in the pariſh and manor of Landgdon, to which it is a chapelry.

Chaſely, *Glou.* between Upton and Glouceſter.

Chasfrench, *Cornw.* S. E. of Leſkard.

Chatburn, *Lanc.* N. of Clithero.

Chatcall, *Staff.* E. of Bloreheath.

Charterhay, *Dorſetſh.* 2 miles W. from Abbot's Stoke.

Chatford, *Salop*, 4 miles S. of Shrewſbury.

Charwell, a river that runs through Northamptonſhire and Oxfordſhire, and empties itſelf into the Thames at Oxford.

CHATHAM, *Kent*, is ſeparated by the river Medway from Rocheſter, to which it is ſuburb; lies partly in the pariſh of Gillingham, and was built by King Charles II. after the firſt Dutch war; but the dock was began by Queen Elizabeth, and has been ſo improved by her ſucceſſors, that there is not a more complete arſenal in the world. Here are whole ſtreets of warehouſes. The houſes of the officers are well built, and ſome of them ſtately; and the public buildings are ſurprizingly large, like the ſhips of the royal navy that are ſtationed here. That called the Cheſt at Chatham was inſtituted in 1558, when the ſeamen in the ſervice of Queen Elizabeth agreed to allow a portion of each man's pay for the relief of their fellow-ſailors that had been wounded in the defeat of the Spaniſh Armada, which cuſtom has continued ever ſince. In December 1772, as the grave-digger was digging a grave near the communion table, he found a hand entire, except the fore-finger, the fleſh, ſinews, nails, and veins like thoſe of a living perſon, and graſping the handle of a dagger, which it is thought preſerved it. Here is an hoſpital for the relief of ten or more aged and maimed mariners or ſhipwrights. By a diſagreement with the inhabitants of Rocheſter when application was made to parliament for paving and improving the road, a new road was made on the S. ſide of this town, which conveys the paſſengers to Canterbury without their paſſing through this place, which has in a great meaſure prejudiced the inhabitants. It has fairs on May 15, and Sept. 19.

Chatherſton, *Dorſ.* between Lyme and Bridport.

Chatley, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Witham.

Chatmore, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Ratley, near Buckingham.

Chatmoſs, *Lanc.* on the W. of Irwell, towards Leigh and Newton, is a wet marſhy ground, for 5 or 6 miles each way, in which trees are often dug up, that are uſed for fewel, and burn as clear and bright as torches, being of the fir kind, and full of turpentine.

Chatſham, *Suff.* S. W. of Ipſwich.

Chatteris, *Camb.* near Gartersbridge in the fens, about 18 miles from Cambridge.

Chatterton, *Lanc.* on the river Irke, near Rochedale.

Chatteſworth, *Derby*. 6 miles from Cheſterfield, and 141 from London, near the river Derwent, in the Peak, and reckoned among its wonders. It is a moſt magnificent houſe, built of ſtone dug on the ſpot, which is not inferior to any edifice in England, the ſeat of the Duke of Devonſhire.

Chatton, *Northumb.* E. of Woller.

Chatwell Magna & Parva, *Staff.* on the borders of Salop, between Blymhill and Heath-hill.

Chatwell, *Salop*, S. W. of Acton-Burnel.

CHAULEY, *Dev.* 10 miles from Crediton and 18 from Exeter. Fairs on May 6, and Dec. 11.

Chaulton, *Bedf.* S. E. of Tuddington.

Chaulton, *Salop*, E. of Colbatch.

Chaunſton, *Heref.* in the Golden-vale.

Chaunton, *Suſſex*, W. of Haylſham.

Chaudon-Wick, *Wilts*, S. W. of Saliſbury-plain.

Chawerton, *Lanc.* S. of Mancheſter, near Cheſter.

Chawley, *Devon.* S. E. of Chimleigh.

Chawley, *Berks*, S. of Wallingford.

Chaworth, *Notting.* near W. Retford.

Chawrith, *Eſſex*, at Broxted.

Chawton, *Hamp.* near Alton, in the road to Peterſfield.

Chayley, *Suſſex*, 7 miles from Lewes.

CHEADLE, *Staff.* 145 miles from

London near the ſource of the Dove. Its market is on Saturday; and fairs Aug. 2 and Holy-Thurſday. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Cheadle, *Cheſh.* W. of Stockport.

Cheam, *Surry*, near Ewel and Nonſuch-Park.

Chebſey, *Staff.* near Eccleſhall.

Checheley, *Bucks*, near Newport-Pagnel.

Checkerel, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Dorſet.* W. of Weymouth.

Checkley, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Nampt-wich.

Checkley Staff. N. W. of Uttoxeter, where there are ſtones ſet up in the form of a pyramid, in memory of ſome battles fought here between the Engliſh and Danes.

Checkley, *Suff.* S. W. of St. Edmundſbury.

CHEDDER, *Som.* S. E. of Axbridge, under the ridge of Mendip-hills. It is famous for large cheeſes of a delicate taſte, like the beſt Parmeſan. The rocks called Chedder-cliffs lie N. W. of Axbridge, in which is a deep frightful chaſm, in the hollow whereof the road goes towards Briſtol; and out of it ſprings a ſtream ſo rapid, that it drives ſeveral mills within a quarter of a mile of it, before it runs down into the marſhes, and joins the river Ax. Here are two Fairs, viz. on May 4 and Oct. 29.

Cheddington, *Bucks*, near Ayleſbury.

Cheddiſton, *Suffolk*, near Haleſworth.

Cheddon, *Som.* near Taunton, in the road to Bridgewater.

Chedgrave, *Norf.* between Yardley, and Seching, on the little river Thirn.

Chedington, *Dorſ.* N. of Bemiſter, 2 miles and an half N. W. of Corſcomb.

Chedleton, *Staff.* S. of Leeke, a member of Werſley in Aſtonfield.

Chedſey, *Som.* a little E. of Bridgwater.

Chedworth, *Glou.* 4 miles S. W. of North-Leach, through which the river Coln has its courſe to Fairford. It is ſituated on the declivity of two hills. The vicarage-houſe is a modern good edifice, and the church has a low tower. At Letterſcomb-Bottom, in this pariſh, in 1760, a Roman bath was diſcovered. The Roman Foſſe lies about 2 miles N. W. of this ſpot. There is a tumulus on a hill near this bath, with a remarkable large ſtone ſet upright on the top of it, on the removal of which great quantities of human bones were diſcovered.

Cheffield, *Hert.* N. of Stevenage.

CHEGFORD, *Dev.* is a ſmall town with a neat church, about 15 miles from Exeter, and 189 from London. Fairs on March 25, May 4, Sept. 29, and Oct. 29.

Chekeſgreve, *Wilts*, E. of Hindon.

Chelborough, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Dorſ.* near Everſhot, whoſe chapel is deſtroyed.

Cheldon, *Dev.* N. E. of Chimleigh.

Chelford, *Cheſh.* W. of Macclesfield.

Chelive, *Salop*, N. E. of Chirbury.

Chell, *Staff.* near Burſlem.

Chellaſton, *Derby.* 3 miles S. E. of Derby.

Chellington, *Bedf.* near the river Ouſe, 7 miles in the road from Bedford to Okeham.

Chellington, *Som.* S. of Ilminſter.

Chellington, *Staff.* near Dudley-Caſtle.

Chelmarſh, *Salop*, W. of the Severn, and S. of Bridgenorth.

Chelmer, a river in Eſſex, and runs into the German ſea at Malden.

Chelmerſcote, *War.* near Brayles.

Chelmerton, *Derb.* in the High-Peak, is a chapel to the pariſh of Bakewell.

Chelmondeſton, or *Chemſton*, *Suff.* near the river Dewel, between Ipſwich and Harwich.

Chelmyck, *Salop*, between Ruſhbury and Whittingdon.

CHELMSFORD, *Eſſex*, 29 miles from London, has a bridge over the Chelmer, which at the town's end joins the Cann. It is a pretty large populous town, almoſt in the centre

of the county, and is a great thoroughfare, with good inns, in the road to London. The county ſeſſions and courts are held here. It has a market on Frid. and fairs on May 12 and Nov. 12. Here is a free ſchool, founded and liberally endowed by Edward VI. and a charity ſchool for 45 boys and 25 girls. The church appears to have been rebuilt about 300 years. The chief ſupport of this place, beſides the buſineſs of the county, is the multitude of carriers and paſſengers conſtantly paſſing this way to London, with great droves of cattle, proviſions, and manufactures, All round it are many ſeats of the nobility and gentry. Here is the county gaol, which has been lately rebuilt of ſtone, and is a very large and good building.

Chelſea, Middleſ. a very large and populous village on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile W. of St. James's Park. Here is an extenſive and well-ſtocked phyſic garden, belonging to the apothecary's company of London. A few years ſince it had a manufactory of beautiful china ware. It has a bridge which croſſes the Thames to Batterſea. Its church is very ancient, and the village lately much enlarged. Here is erected that noble edifice Chelſea-College or Hoſpital, for the invalids in the land-ſervice. It was begun by Charles II. carried on by James II. and completed by William and Many. The firſt projector of this magnificent ſtructure was Sir Stephen Fox. "He could not bear (he ſaid) to ſee the common ſoldiers, who had ſpent their ſtrength in our ſervice, reduced to beg at our doors;" and, to the expence of this humane project, he himſelf contributed upwards of 13,000l. He firſt purchaſed ſome grounds, the ſite of an old college at Chelſea, which had eſcheated to the crown; and on theſe grounds this noble hoſpital was erected by the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren. It conſiſts of a vaſt range of buildings. The front toward the N. opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks; and that facing the S. into a garden which extends to the Thames. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment, ſupported by four columns, over which is a handſome turret; and through this part is an opening which leads through the building. On one ſide of the entrance is the chapel, and on the other is the hall, where all the penſioners dine in common, the officers by themſelves. In this hall is the picture of Charle II. on hoſeback, preſented, with ſeveral other pieces, by the Earl of Ranelagh. The altar-piece in the chapel is the Reſurrection, painted by Sebaſtian Ricci. The wings, which extend E. and W. join the chapel and hall to the N. and are open to the Thames on the S. They are about 360 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and three ſtories high. On the front of this ſquare is a colonade, extending along the ſide of the hall and chapel. And in the midſt of the quadrangle is the ſtatue of Charles II. in the ancient Roman dreſs, ſtanding upon a marble pedeſtal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Ruſtat. There are ſeveral other buildings adjoining, that form two other large ſquares, and conſiſt of apartments for the officers and ſervants of the houſe, for old maimed officers of horſe and foot, and the infirmary for the ſick. An air of neatneſs is obſervable in all theſe buildings. They are compoſed of brick and ſtone, and which way ſoever they are viewed, there appears ſuch a diſpoſition of the parts as is beſt ſuited to the purpoſes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleaſure of the penſioners. Chelſea-Hoſpital is particularly remarkable for its proper ſubordination of parts, which is very apparent in the N. front. The middle is very principal, and the tranſition thence to the extremities is eaſy and delightful. The expence of erecting it is computed to amount to 150,000l. and the extent of the ground is above 40 acres. In the wings are ſixteen wards, in which are accommodations

for above 400 men; and there are beſides, in the other buildings a conſiderable number of apartments for officers and ſervants. The penſioners conſiſt of ſuperanuated veterans, who have been at leaſt twenty years in the army; or of thoſe ſoldiers who are diſabled in the ſervice. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other clothes, diet, waſhing, and lodging. The Governor, has 500l. a year; the Lieutenant-Governor 250l. and the Major 150l. Thirty-ſix officers are allowed 6d. a day; thirty-four light-horſemen, and thirty ſerjeants, have 2s. a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have 12s a week; and 336 private men are each allowed 8d. a week. As the houſe is called a garriſon, all the members are obliged to do duty in their reſpective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a ſalary of 100l. a year. The phyſician, ſecretary, comptroller, deputy treaſurer, ſteward, and ſurgeon, have each 100l. a year, and many other officers have conſiderable ſalaries. As to the out-penſioners, who amount to between eight and nine thouſand, they have each 7l. 12s. 6d. a year. Theſe great expences are ſupported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common ſoldier; and where there is any deficiency, by a ſum raiſed by parliament. This hoſpital is governed by the following commiſſioners: the Preſident of the Council, the Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, the Principal Secretary of State, the Paymaſter-General of the Forces, the Secretary at War, the Comptrollers of the Army, and by the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the hoſpital. This hoſpital is unqueſtionably a noble monument of national gratitude and humanity. It has been ſuggeſted, however, that if there were no ſuch *local* eſtabliſhment, the ſaving of the vaſt expences incurred by it, would enable government to make a much more comfortable proviſion for all our brave veterans as *out-penſioners*; who, in that caſe, inſtead of being collected in an hoſpital, far from the tender "charities of father, ſon, and brother," might more happily ſpend the evening of life in the cottages of their families.

Cheſea-Little, *Middleſ.* near the former.

Chelsford, *Kent*, S. W. of St. Mary-Cray, has a charity ſchool.

Chelſham, *Surry*, a chapel of eaſe to the pariſh of Warlingham, where on a hill called Bottle, in the road from Croydon to Kent, are the remains of a Roman camp, to which a lane, called Shalſden, leads from Croydon, where is a rock or quarry of chalk; and in the neighbourhood are abundance of hazels.

Chelſworth, *Suff.* N. W. of Hadleigh

Chelſworth, *Wilts*, near Cricklade.

CHELTENHAM, *Glou.* 9 miles from Tewkeſbury, 10 in the road from Glouceſter to Winchcomb, and 100 from London, has its name from the rivulet Chilt which paſſes through it into the Severn from Dowdeſwell. The pariſh is 10 miles in compaſs. The town is a flat marſhy ſoil, ſurrounded by an amphitheatre of hill, conſiſts of one handſome ſtreet near a mile in length, on the border of a fine fertile vale, about 2 miles from Cleeve, Preſbury, and Leckhampton hills, which join the Cotſwolds, and form a kind of ſemi-circle, defending the town from thoſe cold blaſts which proceed from the eaſtern quarter. There is no manufacture carried on here; but the poorer inhabitants ſpin wool for the clothiers of Stroud. On an eaſy aſcent, about half a mile S. of the church, riſes the ſpaw, which firſt drew the attention of the public in 1740. What led to the diſcovery of its virtues, was an obſervation made of the flocks of pigeons which reſorted to it, to eat a white ſalt caſually made from the water by the heat of the ſun; and that it was never frozen over in the winter. Pleaſant gravel walks lead from the

town to the Spaw, where is a walk 200 yards long and 20 feet broad; and the adjoining hills afford very extenſive proſpects of the vale below. Here are aſſemblies and public breakfaſtings as at other places of the like reſort. The ſeaſon for drinking the waters is from May to October. They are impregnated with ſalts, ſulphur, ſteel, and calcareous earth, and operate at the ſame time both as purgative and reſtorative; and is a compound formed by nature which no art can imitate with ſucceſs. Its medicinal reputation at different periods has ebbed and flowed, but was never in higher repute than, at preſent, ſo that the ſpring is frequenty inadequate to the demand of the company. Other ſprings of the ſame quality are found not far diſtant, but they are not frequented. Dry weather is the beſt for theſe waters, as well as for all mineral waters; they are more plentiful in rainy ſeaſons, but not ſo powerful. Near this town the rivers Churn and Coln take their riſe, and afterwards fall into the Iſis. Within a few yards of the ſpring of the Churn, iſſues another ſpring, which taks its direction weſtward, and forms a rivulet which empties itſelf into the Severn; the whole iſland being nearly divided at this ſpot by theſe ſtreams. Market on Thurſday, and Fairs on Holy-Thur. St. James's day, and the ſecond Thurſday in Septem. This manor paid Edward the Confeſſor 9l. 5s. a year, and 3000 loaves for his dogs; and 20l. a year to William the Conqueror, and 15l. yearly for bread for his dogs. Beſides 2 charity ſchools, an hoſpital was founded here in 1578, for 6 poor people. The church is built in the form of a croſs, and has a high and elegant octagonal ſpire in the middle, with an aiſle on each ſide, and a church-yard, one of the moſt beautiful in England, near 300 feet from E. to W. and with double rows of Lime trees. Here formerly was an abbey, but no traces are to be ſeen at preſent, though ſome falſely imagine the church belonged to it. The town has been much improved within a few years. A new market-houſe has been erected, the ſtreets cleaned, and on each ſide is made a convenient foot-way of flag ſtones; and a theatre has been lately erected, to which his preſent Majeſty, George III. who viſited it in July 1788, gave it the importance of a Theatre Royal.

Chelton, *Som.* N. E. of Bridgewater.

Chelveſton, *Northamp.* N. E. of Higham-Ferrers.

Cheney-Middleton, *Northam.* E. of Banbury in Oxfordſhire.

Chenkbury, *Suſſex*, 2 miles from Ciſbury, had once a fort.

Chenock, *Eaſt*, *Som.* near Hinton St. George, and the river Pedred; has a ſalt ſpring, though 20 miles from the ſea.

Chapperfield, *Hertf.* near King's-Langley.

Chepſted, *Kent*, in Chevening pariſh.

CHEPSTOW, *Monm.* 2 miles from the paſſage over the Severn at Auſt-Ferry, 16 miles from Briſtol, and 134 from London, near the mouth of the river Wye, over which it has a good bridge. The houſes are poor and dirty, the ſtreets narrow, and the inns bad, nor is it populous, whatever it might have been, and ſtands on a hill. It was formerly walled round, and had a caſtle. The chief gateway has a venerable aſpect; and although it was the moſt ancient part of the whole ſtructure and of Norman origin, is nearly perfect. Part of the old priory church ſtill ſerves as the pariſh church; the circular arches of the nave, ſupported by ſquare maſſive pillars, remain entire within the church; but thoſe of the ancient choir and of the croſs aiſle, are only to be traced by their foundations on the outſide of it. This is the port for all the towns that ſtand on the rivers Wye and Lug. Ships of good burden may come up to it, and the tide comes in with as much rage as at Briſtol, it riſing very commonly 6 fathom at the bridge.

which is 70 feet above the ſurface of the water, when the tide is out. In Jan. 1738, the bridge was much damaged by the riſe of it above 70 feet. As half of it is in Glouceſterſhire, it is maintained at the expence of both counties. A beautiful Roman pavement was diſcovered here in 1689. Its market is on Saturday for corn, &c. but eſpecially ſwine. Fairs on the Friday in Whitſun-week, Aug. 1, and the Friday before St. Luke's-day. The remains of its wall are ſtill viſible on the S. of it, as are 2 or 3 of its baſtions.

Chergworth, *Surry*, near Eſher and Long-Ditton.

Cherrington, *Warw.* on a river that runs into the Stour, near Shipton.

Cherrington, *Wilts*, S. E. of the Devizes.

Cherrington, *Glou.* 3 miles S. E. of Minchinghampton, 3 from Tetbury, and 16 from Glouceſter.

Cheriton, *Kent*, near Hythe.

Cheriton, *Som.* near Horſington, on the borders of Dorſetſhire.

Cheriton, *Salop*, N. W. of Newport.

Cheriton, *Hamp.* S. of Alresford.

Cheriton-Biſhops, *Devon.* 9 miles from Exeter.

Cheriton-Fitz-Payne, *Devonſh.* N. E. of Crediton.

Cherlbury, *Oxf.* near Chadlington.

Cherlton-Caſtle, *Salop*, under Wrekin-hill.

Cherrock, *Wilts*, E. of Calne.

Cherſcomb, *Som.* near Chard.

Cherſley, *Bucks*, near Quarendon and Winſlow.

Cherſton, *Devon.* between Torbay and Berry-Point.

Cherton, *Wilts*, near the Devizes.

CHERTSEY, *Surry*, 20 miles from London, has a bridge over the Thames to Shepperton, and a trade in malt, which it conveys in barges to London. The hundred to which it gives name has the ſpecial privilege of exemption from the juriſdiction of the high-ſheriff, who muſt direct his writ to its bailiff, an officer appointed by letters patent from the exchequer for life. This was the place to which Cowley, the poet, retired, after being jaded with court attendance and dependance, and where he died. Here is a handſome free ſchool. Market on Wedneſday; fairs on the firſt Monday in Lent, May 3, Aug. 4, and Oct. 6. Here was once a ſtately abbey, by the ruins of which the ſtreets are ſomewhat raiſed; which, were it not alſo for the bank from Egham to Staines bridge, would, by reaſon of its low ſituation, be often liable to be overflowed by the Thames. At this place Julius Cæſar croſſed the Thames when he firſt attempted the conqueſt of Britain. To the W. is a ſteep hill, on which was a chapel in the times of popery; and hence is a fine proſpect over Middleſex and Surry. On the E. ſide of this hill is Monk's Grove, where is a celebrated medicinal ſpring, which was loſt for ſome time, but has been found again. Here was once an abbey, in which was depoſited the corpſe of Henry VI. which was afterwards removed to Windſor. Out of the ruins of this abbey, Sir Henry Carew, Maſter of the Buck-Hounds to Charles II. built a very fine houſe here. Here is a handſome ſtone bridge over the the Thames, and a free ſchool.

Cheſelbourne, *Dorſet.* 2 miles S. E. from Melcomb-Horſey.

Cheſelburgh, *Som.* between Ilcheſter and Crookhorn.

Cheſelbury, *Wilts*, near Uphaven and Everley Hare-warren.

Cheſelton, *Dorſet.* in the Iſle of Portland.

CHESHAM, *Bucks*, on the borders of Hertfordſhire, 12 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 29 from London, has a market on Wedneſ. and fairs on April 21, July 22, and Sept. 28. It has a charity ſchool for the benefit of the poor natives.

Cheſham-boyes, *Bucks*, near the river Coln, on the S. E. of Cheſham.

* CHESHIRE is ſeparated on the N. from Lancaſhire by the river Merſey, but at the N. E. point it borders on Yorkſhire; on the E. it is bounded by Derbyſhire; on the S. E. by Staf-

fordſhire; on the S. by Shropſhire; on the W. by Denbighſhire and Flintſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the Dee; and on the N. W. it is waſhed by the Iriſh ſea, into which projects a peninſula about 16 miles long, and 7 broad, formed by the mouth of the Merſey and the Dee. The whole county extends 50 miles long, and 33 broad, is divided into 7 hundreds, in which are 13 market-towns, 20 vicarages, 86 pariſhes, and 670 villages. It lies in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and ſends only 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the city of Cheſter. This, as well as Lancaſhire, is a county palatine, has a diſtinct government, which is adminiſtered by a chamberlain, a ſpecial judge, called Chief-Juſtice of Cheſhire, a puiſne judge, &c. The air is temperately cold and very healthy; for the generality of the inhabitants live to a good old age. It is very rich in paſture and corn land; but there are ſeveral heaths upon which horſes and ſheep are fed. The county is generally level, and the extenſive paſtures with which it abounds, feed a great number of cows, whoſe milk is peculiarly rich, and of which is made the excellent cheeſe well known by the name of Cheſhire; and ſuch quantities are made of it, that London alone is ſaid to take annually 14,000 tons: vaſt quantities are alſo ſent to Briſtol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. However, a conſiderable quantity of what commonly goes by the name of Cheſhire cheeſe is made in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and Lancaſhire. This county alſo produces excellent ſalt, mill-ſtones little inferior to thoſe of France, fowl, fiſh, and metals. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaſter, York, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Cheſhunt, with its *Park* and *Waſh*, *Hertf.* near Hoddeſdon, 14 miles in the road from London, ſtands near the river Lea, called Cheſton in Norden's, Camden's, and other maps of the county. It is thought by ſome to be the Durolitum of Antoninus, which he places 15 miles from London, and which ſtands near the military way called Ermin-ſtreet. In Kilſmore-field, to the W. are the remains of a camp, where an oblong fortification is yet remaining, and a rampart and ditch are very viſible for above 100 yards. Here was formerly a convent of nuns; and Edward III. gave Cheſhunt the privilege of a market, which has been long diſcontinued. There is a fine church, a free ſchool, a meeting-houſe, and many very handſome ſeats. Here Richard Cromwell, the Protector, ſpent many years of a venerable old age; a ſtriking leſſon, how much obſcurity and peace are to be preferred to all the ſplendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He firſt reſided here in 1680, in a houſe near the church, and here he died in 1712, in his 86th year.

Cheſilborn, *Dorſ.* near Middleton in the road from Dorcheſter, near Diveliſh.

Cheſington, *Surry*, betwen Eſher and Ewel.

Cheſil-Bank, *Dorſ.* is a bank of gravel and pebbles, thrown up, for 9 miles together, in the ſea, from Abbotſbury to the S. E. with a narrow ſea running betwixt it and the ſhore, by which ſand-bank Portland is joined to the continent.

Cheſtal, *Staff.* in the pariſh of Longton.

* CHESTER, *Cheſh.* 182 miles from London, is commonly called Weſt-Cheſter. It is a large, ancient, populous, and wealthy city, with a noble bridge, having a gate at each end and 12 arches over the Dee, which falls into the ſea. By the late extenſive inland navigation, this city has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames

Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Staffordſhire, Weſtmoreland, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. Here are 11 parihes, and 9 well-built churches, The cathedral, called St. Werburgh's, once a monaſtery, looks as antique as the caſtle. Some ſay they were both built by William the Conqueror's nephew, Hugh Lupus, and others that the church was founded by Edgar. The continual reſort of paſſengers here, to and from Ireland, adds very much to its trade; but its port, which is formed by the Hyle-lake and the point Aire, is indifferent, the bar being often almoſt choaked up, ſo that ſhips were forced to unload their goods at 6 miles diſtance, and ſend them up to the city in ſmall veſſels; but by the favour of two acts of parliament in 1732 and 1741, this inconvenience is in a great meaſure ſurmounted, by a channel being cut 10 miles long, through which great veſſels now come up to the quay. The city is ſuppoſed to have been founded by the Romans, in whoſe days it was very eminent, and no city in Britain maintained the Roman ſplendor ſo long. After it had ſubmitted to the Saxons, the Britons recovered and kept it, till Egbert, the firſt Saxon monarch, took it from them about 826; and 60 years after this it was taken by the Danes; but they were beſieged, and forced to ſurrender it to the united Saxons and Britons. In the reign of King Edward the Elder, it was enlarged; and King Edgar having in the 13th of his reign, ſummoned all the kings and princes of the iſland hither to pay him homage; the Kings of Scotland, Cumberland, and Man, and 5 petty Kings of Wales, ſwore fealty to him, and rowed him in a barge on the river Dee, while himſelf ſat in triumph, ſteering the helm. In the reign of Henry VIII. this city was impowered to elect members to parliament. In 1695 a mint was eſtabliſhed here for coining the new money. The houſes here in general are of timber, very large and ſpacious, but are built with galleries, piazzas, or covered walks before them; in which the inhabitants are ſo hid, that to look into the ſtreets, one ſees nobody ſtirring, except with horſes, coaches, carts, &c. and the ſhops are hardly to be ſeen from the ſtreets, ſo that they are, for the moſt part, dark and cloſe; but in ſuch parts, where the rows do not hide the buildings, there are large well-built houſes. The ſtreets are generally even and ſpacious, and, croſſing one another in ſtraight lines, meet in the centre. The walls were firſt erected by Ethelfleda, a Mercian lady, in 908, and join on the S. of the city to the caſtle; from whence there is a pleaſant walk round the city upon the walls, except where it is intercepted by ſome of the towers over the gates; and from hence there is a proſpect of Flintſhire and the mountains of Wales. The city conſiſts chiefly of 4 large ſtreets, which make an exact croſs, with the town-houſe, and exchange in the middle, a neat ſtructure, ſupported by columns 13 feet high, of one ſtone each. The city has 4 gates, 3 poſterns, and is 2 miles in compaſs. The epiſcopal ſee was firſt tranſlated to it from Litchfield, immediately after the Conqueſt; but it was afterwards removed to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield, immediately after the Conqueſt; but it was afterwards removed to Coventry, and thence back again to Litchfield; ſo that Cheſter remained without this dignity till it was reſtored by Henry VIII. It had been made a corporation and county by Henry VII. It is governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, 2 ſheriffs, and 40 common-council-men. In the caſtle, where the Earls of Cheſter formerly held their parliament, is a ſtately hall, ſomewhat like that at Weſtminſter, where the palatine courts and aſſizes are held. There are alſo offices for the records, a priſon for the county, and a tower aſcribed to Julius Cæſar. A Dutch colony was ſettled here not many years ago, by whoſe induſtry the traffick of this

city was much augmented; but the manufactures of moſt note here, is tobacco pipes, ſaid to be the beſt in Europe, being made of clay brought from the Iſle of Wight, Pool, and Biddeford. Here are weekly aſſemblies, and horſe-races upon St. George's day, beyond the Rhodee, which is a fine large green, but ſo low, that it is often overflowed by the river Dee. The walls, being built like moſt of the houſes of a ſtone which is a ſoft red grit, often want repairing; for which purpoſe there are offices, called murengers. The keeping of the gates was once reckoned ſo honourable an office, that it was claimed by ſeveral noble families; as Eaſt-gate by the Earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate by the Earl of Shrewſbury; Water-gate by the Earl of Derby; North-gate by the mayor of the city. On the E. ſide of it there is a poſtern, which was ſhut up by one of its mayors, becauſe his daughter, who had been at ſtool-ball with ſome maidens in Pepper-ſtreet, was ſtolen, and conveyed away through this gate: this has occaſioned a proverb here, "When the daughter is "ſtolen ſhut Pepper-gate." The city is well ſupplied with water from the river Dee by mills, and the water-tower, which is one of the gates of the bridge. The centre of the city, where the 4 ſtreets meet facing the cardinal points, is called the Pentiſe, from whence there is a pleaſant proſpect of all 4 at once. The ſuburb of Hanbrid is called by the Welſh *Treboth*, i. e. *Burnt-Town*, it having been often burnt by them in their incurſions. The fee-farm rents of this city are veſted in the Princes of Wales, as Earls of Cheſter, who hold them with the caſtle and profits of the temporalities of the biſhoprick, and the free-men ſwear to be true to the king and earl. The officers eſtabliſhed here are, a governor of the city and caſtle, a lieutenant-governor, with a maſter-gunner, ſtore-keeper, and furbiſher of ſmall-arms; and for the cuſtoms, beſides a collector, comptroller, and ſearcher, here are 21 ſubordinate officers. Here is a charity ſchool for 40 boys, who are taught, clothed, and maintained by a fund of 500l. and 70l. a year ſubſcription. The markets here are Wedneſday and Saturday; and the fairs, to which abundance of merchants and tradeſmen come from all parts, particularly Briſtol and Dublin, are Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each for a week. This place was of great account, ſo early as in the days of King Arthur, for teaching the arts and ſciences, and the learned languages. King Ethelwolf, and two other Britiſh kings, are ſaid to have been crowned here; and it is ſaid, that Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, died and was buried here, after having lived a hermit here unknown for ten years. A melancholy accident happened here November 5, 1772, when near a hundred perſons were blown up at a puppet-ſhow, occaſioned by gunpowder in a cellar.

Cheſter, *Northamp.* on the river Nen, near Archeſter and Wellingborough, has plain marks of a Roman fortification, or barrow; and Roman bricks, pavements, and coins, are often dug up here.

Cheſter-Black, *Som.* N. W. of Bruton.

CHESTERFIELD, *Derby.* the chief town in Scarſdale, 9 miles from Bakewell, and 149 from London, which ſtands pleaſantly on the ſide of a hill, between two rivulets, the Ibber and Rother, was made a free borough by King John. It is a handſome, populous town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a church; but its ſpire, which is of timber covered with lead, is warped all awry. Here is a new, large market-place, well ſupplied with lead, grocery, mercery, malt, leather, ſtockings, blankets, bedding, &c. in which it deals conſiderably, not only over all the Peak, and in Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, but in Yorkſhire, Northamptonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and London. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 4, July 4, and Sept.

25. Here is a free-ſchool, reckoned the moſt conſiderable in the N. of England. Here is a manufactory of pots, and the country round it produces great quantities of camomile.

Cheſterfield, *Staff.* on the Tame, is a little to the S. of Litchfield, where ſeveral antiquities have been lately dug up.

Cheſterford, *Great and Little*, *Eſſex*, 3 miles from Walden, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire. It lies near Ickleton and Strethal upon the river Cam. In 1719 here were diſcovered the veſtigia of a Roman city, the foundation of whoſe walls appears quite round, though level with the ground, and takes in about 50 acres. Great part of it ſerves for a cauſey to the London road, and the Crown-inn is built on it. In the N. W. end of the town there is the foundation of a Roman temple; and many Roman coins have been found in the borough field, as they term the old city; whoſe name, according to Dr. Stukely, was Camboritum.

Cheſter in the Street, *Durham*, 5 miles beyond that city, in the road to Berwick, ſtands near the river Were, almoſt oppoſite to Lumley-Caſtle, and had a collegiate church, founded by Anth. Beck, Biſhop of Durham, for a dean, and 7 prebendaries. It is the fourth ward town of the county. It is old, and ſaid to have been heretofore a Roman colony; and the biſhop's ſee was tranſlated from Lindesfern, and continued in it 113 years; but, whatever was its grandeur then, it is now a poor, dirty place. On Cheſter Weſt Moor, in this neighbourhood, are frequent horſe-races.

Cheſter in the Wall, *Northumb.* near Buſy-Gap.

Cheſter-Little, *Derby.* on the Derwent, near Derby, was anciently a city, though a ſmall one; but now it is a mere village, overlooked by Derby-Hill. It is not doubted, but it was heretofore inhabited by the Romans, many of their coins having been found here.

Cheſter-Over, *Warw.* a hamlet of Monks-Kirby.

Cheſterton, *Camb.* 2 miles from Cambridge, capital of its hundred.

Cheſterton, *Som.* near Somerton, where are the remains of a Roman camp.

Cheſterton, *Staff.* on the N. ſide of Newcaſtle under Line, is thought to have been a place of note before the conqueſt, and to have had walls, and a caſtle.

Cheſterton, *Warw.* on the S. W. ſide of Southam, upon the foſſe, a Roman way, where it had a fortification.

Cheſterton, *Glou.* a hamlet of Cirenceſter.

Cheſterton, *Hunt.* on the Watling-ſtreet Roman way, 3 miles S. W. of Peterborough.

Cheſterton, *Oxf.* juſt by Biceſter.

Cheſterwood, *Northumb.* a hamlet belonging to the caſtle of Langley.

Cheſton, *Devonſh.* W. of Kingſbridge.

Cheſwardine, *Salop*, 5 miles from Newport.

Cheſwick, *Northumb.* on the coaſt between Berwick and Holy-Iſland.

Cheſeworth, *Suſſex*, E. of Horſham.

Cheeſwring, *Cornw.* near the monument of ſtones, called the Hurlers, and not far from St. Neot's, is another ſurprizing heap of pretty large rocks, piled upon one another, and lying aſkew, with a great ſtone under them, ſhaped like a cheeſe, from whence it is ſo called.

Cheſwyke, *Warw.* near Warwick, where was a fortification, ſuppoſed to have been Roman.

Chete-Hall, *York.* W. Riding, S. E. of Wakefield.

Chetelhampton, *Devonſh.* on the river Taw, near S. Moulton and Chimleigh. Its church has a very handſome high tower.

Chetham, *Lanc.* N. of Manchester.

Chetlop, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Rede in Redeſdale.

Chetnol, *Dorſet.* a tithing, cha-

pelry, and hamlet, 2 miles S. from Yateminſter, here is a chapel, ſerved once a fortnight by the vicar of Yateminſter.

Chetſham, *Camb.* in the Iſle of Ely, 19 miles from Cambridge.

Chettell, *Dorſet.* near Blandford, 2 miles N. E. of Tarent Hinton, near the church is a fine ſeat. The church ſmall but very ancient.

Chettered-Lodge, *Dorſetſh.* in the pariſh of Tarent Monkton, being part of Cranborn Chace.

Chetteſcomb, *Devon.* N. of Tiverton.

Chetton, *Salop*, S. W. of Bridgnorth.

Chetwin Aſton, *Salop*, S. E. of Newport.

Chetwin-End, *Salop*, S. of Newport.

Cheveley, *Camb.* near Newmarket, 15 miles from Cambridge.

Cheveley, *Berks*, S. of Eaſt-Aſtley.

Cheveley, *Somerſ.* N. of Wrington.

Cheverel, *Magna & Parva*, *Wilts*, near Lavington.

Chevinton, *E. and W.* or *Chevelington*, *Northumb.* near Akelynton.

Chevelſton, *Devon.* near Stokenham.

Chevening, *Kent*, 3 miles from Sevenoak; has a charity ſchool.

Cheverils-Green, *Herif.* 3 miles from Dunſtable.

Chevers, *Eſſex*, E. of Chipping-Ongar.

Cheverton, *Iſle of Wight*, in W. Medina.

Chevington, *Suffolk*, S. W. of Bury.

Cheviot, *Northumb.* to the S. W. of Wooller, on the borders of Scotland, is famous for the free chace, much uſed here by the Engliſh and Scots gentry. The adjacent country being hilly is called the Cheviot-Hills, of which one is ſo high, that it is ſeen 60 miles off; and near the chace are ſome fenny grounds, called the Cheviot-Moors. This is the Cheviot famous for the fierce encounter between the Engliſh and Scots, under the Earls Piercy and Douglas, which is celebrated in that excellent ballad of *Chevy Chaſe*.

Chew Magna, *Som.* ſtands on the river Chew, between Keynſham and Wrinton; and is called Biſhop's-Chew. That red bole, called *Redding*, which is uſed for the marking of ſheep, &c. is dug up here. In this pariſh, about 1 mile from Stanton-Drew, is Bow-Ditch, ſo called from its circular form, which was a large camp on a hill, trebly fortified, which has a proſpect of the iſles of Flatholm and Steepholm. Here is a petrifying ſpring; and the country adjacent abounds with coal-pits. The ground is rich, and bears much wood; and the houſes, even of the poorer ſort, are remarkably neat, being generally whited over, and adorned with pretty gardens; but the roads here are exceeding bad, conſiſting of ſteep valleys, and narrow, dark, intricate lanes.

Chewſtock, *Som.* S. W. of Stanton-Drew.

Chewton-Bunny, *Hants*, between Lymington and Chriſtchurch.

Chewton-Keynſham, *Somerſ.* near Keynſham.

Chewton-Mendip, *Somerſ.* among Mendip-Hills.

Cheyney, *Bucks*, on the river Coln, 3 miles from Amerſham, formerly belonged to the Cheyneys, but has been the manor and ſeat of the Ruſſels, now Dukes of Bedford, for about 200 years, and is ſtill the family burying-place, adorned with noble monuments.

Cheyney-Longville, *Salop*, on the river Ony, N. W. of Ludlow.

* CHICHESTER, *Suſſex*, 65 miles from London, was the royal ſeat of the South-Saxon kings, and is the ſee of a biſhop, which was tranſlated hither, in the Conqueror's time, from Selſey. Here are 5 churches beſides its cathedral, which has been burnt twice, viz. Anno 1114, and again in the reign of Richard III. It is a neat compact town, with a wall and 4 gates, anſwering to the 4 cardinal points, which give name to the ſtreets, that meet in the centre, where

the markets and fairs are kept. This is a city and county of itſelf; and the corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council without limitation, and four juſtices of the peace, choſe out of the aldermen. Its markets, which are on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, are furniſhed with plenty of proviſions; and the market-place is adorned with a moſt ſtately croſs. Its fairs are April 23, Whit. Tueſday, St. James's day, and Michaelmas, which laſt holds 9 days, and is called Slow Fair. It is encompaſſed all round, except on the N. ſide, by the river Lavant; which, though very low in the winter, when other rivers are full, yet is apt to overflow, even in the midſt of ſummer, and is navigable at a little diſtance from the mouth of it, though not deep enough for a good haven: in it are bred the beſt lobſters in England. The market on Saturday is noted eſpecially for fiſh, but much more for corn; ſo that the toll for wheat, barley, malt, and oats there, has ſometimes amounted, at only an half-penny a quarter (meaſure) to 60l. a year. Every Wedneſday fortnight, here is one of the greateſt cattle markets in England. The chief manufactures here are malt and needles. The neighbouring farmers have granaries and mills near the creek where the veſſels come up, and ſend their corn to London, by ſea, in meal. Here is ſome foreign trade, and a collector of the cuſtoms, &c. at Dellkey, a ſmall harbour, about 4 miles from the ſea, where veſſels come in and go out, at high-water, with wheat, timber, and coals, for London, and other ports on the coaſt. A canal was dug here in the reign of King James I. becauſe of the city's diſtance from the haven. The biſhop's palace, the cathedral (which has the pictures of all the monarchs of England ſince Ciſſa, and of all the biſhops) and the prebendaries houſes, take up all the ſpace between the W. and S. gates. The palace has been lately rebuilt; and, in Oct. 1727, the workmen in the gardens found ſome valuable ancient coins, and a curious piece of Roman pavement dedicated to Neptune and Minerva; a ſtone was alſo dug up here, in 1723, denoting, that a temple was erected here in the reign of Claudius Cæſar. Here is a charity ſchool for 42 boys, and another for 20 girls. In 1782, Mr. Hardham, a tobacconiſt and under-treaſurer of Drury-lane theatre, left this city the intereſt of 10,000l. for ever, to leſſen the poor rates; the conſequence was the rates were much lowered, but the rents of the houſes advanced in proportion, ſo that no advantage accrued to the poorer inhabitants. There are ſeveral houſes of the nobility near it, which have a delightful proſpect of the ſea, &c. and, as the city is healthfully ſituated on a gravel, within 3 miles of hills, there is very good hunting, courſing, fowling, fiſhing, &c. round about it, with all neceſſaries for a pleaſant life. It was called Ciſſa's *Ceſter*, *i. e.* city; becauſe it was rebuilt by Ciſſa, King of the S. Saxons, after it had been burnt to the ground by certain Saxons and Norwegians. There was once a caſtle near the N. gate. On the N. ſide of this city is St. Roch's, commonly called Rook's-Hill, where was formerly a chapel dedicated, as ſuppoſed, to that ſaint, who was patron of the pilgrims. Here are ſtill the marks of an old camp; a mile and a half to the W. are marks of another camp at Bow-Hill, or Gonſhill; and another on the ſame ſide, but nearer to the city, called the Brill: the laſt is ſaid to have been Veſpaſian's.

Chicheſot, *Eſſex*, in the marſhes, near Holland Parva.

Chickerill, *Eaſt and Weſt*, *Dorſet*. N. W. of Weymouth. Weſt Chickerill is a pariſh whoſe church is ſmall and plain, to which Eaſt Chickerill is a hamlet.

Chicklade, *Wilts*, near Hindon.

Chickney, *Eſſex*, near Thaxted.

Chickſand, *Bedf.* near Shefford.

Chidcomb or *Chudecomb*, ſee *Chitcomb*.

Chidden, *Hants*, near Hambledon.

Chiddingfold, *Surry*, in the road from Chicheſter, near Haſlemere. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth here were no leſs than 11 glaſs-houſes, which being petitioned againſt as nuiſances, they were pulled down.

Chiddingford, *Devon*. near South-Moulton.

Chidingſton, *Kent*, near Penſherſt.

Chidham, *Suſſex*, between Chicheſter and Havant.

Chidioke, *Dorſet*. near Charmouth, and on the road from Dorcheſter to Lyme, 3 miles from Bridport. At the end, a little to the north, was the ancient ſeat of the Chidiocks, a part of which only now remains, which ſhew it to have been very ſtrong, having had towers at each angle of the building, and it was fortified and deſtroyed in the civil wars of Charles I. The chapel is a ſtrong neat fabrick.

Chidley-Mount, *Som.* on the other ſide of the Parret, oppoſite to Bridgewater, which is ſuppoſed to have roſe from its ruins. Some Roman coins have been found here.

Chidſall, *York*. W. Riding, N. W. of Wakefield.

Chignal, *St. James*, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Chelmsford.

Chignal, *Semeley*, *Eſſex*, juſt by the other.

Chigwell, *Eſſex*, between Waltham-Abbey and Rumford. Chigwell-Dews and Chigwell-Row are two neighbouring hamlets. Here is a free-ſchool endowed by Archbiſhop Harnſnett, who had been vicar of this place: he was buried in the church, and his grave-ſtone was adorned with his figure in braſs, as large as the life, dreſſed in his robes, with his mitre and croſier. This, for the better preſervation of it, has lately been erected upon a pedeſtal in the chancel, by a very curious antiquary, and the figure being finely engraved, is an ornament to the church.

Chilbolton, *Hants*, N. ſide of Stockbridge.

Chilcomb, *Dorſet*. to the S. E. of Bridport. There is, a little N. of it, a large fortification 1330 feet by 672, the area of which is ſeveral acres, of a ſquare form, from whence is an extenſive view of the adjacent country, ſaid to be made in 832, when the Danes landed at Charmouth. In this pariſh is a ſalt ſpring. The pariſh church has neither tower or church-yard.

Chilcomb, *Hants*, near Wincheſter.

Chilcompton, *Som.* near Mendip, in the road to Philips-Norton.

Childcot, *Stafford*. on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, near Hogs-Norton, ſtands on the river Meeſe.

Chilcot, *Derbyſh.* in the pariſh of Clifton-Canvil, in Staffordſhire.

Chilcot, or *Chalk-Hill*, *Midd.* near Bellſize.

Childerditch, *Eſſex*, S. of Burntwood.

Child-Frome, *Dorſet*. N. W. of Frampton.

Childerley, *Camb.* 6 miles from Cambridge.

Childbay, *Dorſet*. in the pariſh of Broad-Windſor.

Child Ockford, *Dorſet*. a large pariſh on the Stour, near Shilling Ockford.

Childrey, *Berks*, near Wantage. The ridge-way, called Ickleton, part of the Roman Icknild-ſtreet, runs juſt above this place. Here is a free ſchool.

Childs-Hill, *Middleſ.* in Hendon pariſh, half a mile from Hampſtead.

Childwall, *Lancaſh.* E. of Leverpool.

Childwick, *Hertf.* near St. Alban's.

Chilfrome, *Dorſet*. a pariſh near the Frome, 2 miles S. E. from Wraxhall, whoſe church has lately been rebuilt.

CHILHAM, *Kent*, N. of Godmerſham, not far from the river Stower, is ſuppoſed to be the place where Julius Cæſar encamped in his ſecond expedition to Britain, and that from hence it was at firſt called Julham, *i. e.* Julius's houſe; and below the town there is a green barrow, 180 feet long and 40 feet broad, called Jul-Laber, which is thought to be the grave of Laberius Dorus the tri-

bune, who was killed by the Britons, in the march of the Romans from that camp. Here was formerly a market, and a fair is ſtill kept here, Nov. 8.

Chilhampton, *Wilts*, N. E. of Wilton.

Chillenden, *Kent*, near Wingham.

Chilleſford, *Suff.* near Orford.

Chilling, *Hants*, between Titchfield and its bay.

Chillingham-Caſtle, *Northumb.* on the river Till, near Alnwick. Here is a marble chimney-piece in the hall, with a hollow in the middle, wherein it is ſaid a toad was found alive, at the ſawing of the ſtone.

Chillington, *Kent*, not far from Maidſtone.

Chillington, *Staff.* to the S. W. of Breewood.

Chillington, *Suſſex*, N. of Lewes.

CHILMARK, *Wilts*, on the river Nadder, near Chicklade, is a pleaſant village, noted for quarries of good white ſtone; 12 miles from Saliſbury. Fair July 30.

Chilmore, *Warw.* near Coventry.

Chilſton, *Kent*, near Bocton-Malherb.

Chilſwell, *Berks*, near Abingdon.

Chiltern All-Saints, *Wilts*, E. ſide of Warminſter.

Chiltern St. Mary, *Wilts*, near Hatſbury.

Chiltern Green, *Hertf.* in the road from Welwyn to Luton.

Chiltern, a ridge of chalky hills, from Henley upon Thames to the N. through the middle of Bucks, to Tring in Hertfordſhire, which county they divide from Bedfordſhire.

Chiltington, *Suſſ.* near W. Grinſted.

Chilton, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Aſh, near Sandwich.

Chilton-Foliot, *Wilts*, 2 miles E. of Ramſbury, in the road to Briſtol.

Chilton, *Berks*, near Cuckhamſey-Hill.

Chilton, *Kent*, near Sittingbourn.

Chilton, *Bucks*, not far from Tame, in the road to Buckingham.

Chilton, *Salop*, on the Severn, to the S. E. of Shrewſbury.

Chilton, *Som.* near Barwick and Q. Camel.

Chilton, *Som.* near Bridgewater.

Chilton, *Som.* near Stoke and Edington.

Chilton-Hall, *Suffolk*, near Sudbury.

Chilton Candover, *Hampſh.* near Alesford.

Chilton Dummer, *Som.* near Yeovil.

Chilton Magna, *Durh.* E. of Biſhops-Auckland.

Chilton Parva, *Durh.* N. of Chilton Magna.

Chilverſcoton, *Warw.* on the S. ſide of Nun-Eaton.

Chilwell, *Nott.* 2 villages to the N. W. of Nottingham.

CHILWORTH, *Surry*, a hamlet of St. Nicholas pariſh in Guildford, though near 2 miles from it. Here are many ponds, that abound with carp as bright and ſweet as river carp. Here is a fair for 7 days before Michaelmas, for cattle, cheeſe, fiſh, &c. much reſorted to by the Londoners.

Chilworth, *Hamp.* E. of Rumſey.

CHIMLEY, *Devonſh.* on the river Taw, near the midway from Exeter to Barnſtaple, 21 miles from Exeter, and 193 from London. The market is on Thurſday, and the fair Aug. 2.

Chimley, *Oxford.* S. E. of Bampton, on the borders of Berks.

Chingford, *Eſſex*, near Woodford, and not far from Epping-Foreſt, is called in ancient writings Chingelford; ſo agreeably ſituated for retirement, that the remoteſt diſtance from the metropolis can hardly exceed it.

Chinner, *Oxfordſh.* 2 miles N. of Stoken-church, where the Roman way, called Ickneild-ſtreet, enters this county.

Chinnock, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, and *Middle*, *Som.* lie all together, between Crewkerne and Yeovil. At E. Chinnock there is a ſalt ſpring, though it is 20 miles from the ſea.

Chipchaſe, and its Hall, *Northumberland*, on the N. Tyne, had formerly a fort.

Chineham, *Hampſh.* 1 mile from Baſingſtoke.

Chineley, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Chip-Meadow, *Suffolk*, S. W. of Beccles.

Chipnal, *Salop*, on the borders of Staffordſhire, near Knighton.

* CHIPPENHAM, *Wilts*, has a bridge of 16 arches over the Avon, 94 miles from London, is a large, populous, well-built town, the ſeat of Alfred, and other W. Saxon kings. It was an ancient borough by preſcription; but the Popiſh Queen Mary granted it a charter, conſtituting it a corporation, with a bailiff and 12 burgeſſes. It has ſent members to parliament as long as any borough, and with as few intermiſſions. Its chief manufacture is cloth, but its main ſupport are its markets on Thurſdays, and its thoroughfare between London and Briſtol, for carriers and horſemen. A charity ſchool was opened here in 1713, for 24 boys. At Weſtmeath, in the neighbourhood, are frequent horſe-races. The fairs here are May 6, June 11, Oct. 18, and Nov. 30.

Chippenham, *Camb.* 14 miles from Cambridge.

Chipping, *Hertf.* N. of Buntingford.

CHIPPING, *Lanc.* 10 miles E. of Garſtang, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday and Aug. 24, for cattle.

CHIPPING-NORTON, *Oxford.* 75 miles from London, is ſuppoſed, from its name, a corruption of the Saxon word *Cheapen*, to have been a market in the time of the Saxons, and, from the names of the merchants buried in its church, to have been a town of great trade. It ſent burgeſſes to parliament once in the reign of Edw. I. and twice in that of Edward III. but never ſince. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, &c. who hear and determine actions under 4l. Roman coins are frequently found here; and by the church there are marks of a caſtle. Its market is on Wedneſday. Fairs March 7, May 6, July 18, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8, the laſt Friday in May, and the Wedneſday before and after Midſummer. Near this place, almoſt within the ſmoak of Long-Compton, is that ancient monument called Rollrich-ſtones; as to which we leave the curious to conſult Camden and Dr. Plot. On Chapel-Heath, near it, are annual horſe-races.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, *Eſſex*, 20 miles from London. Here are two charity ſchools for 26 boys and 12 girls. The market was formerly on Tueſday, now on Saturday. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, becauſe the church has many Roman bricks in the walls. It was formerly the manor of Richard Lacy, who, being protector of England while Henry II. was abſent in Normandy, built a church, and alſo a caſtle, with materials left by the Romans, on an artificial mount, and ſurrounded it with a moat and other fortifications, the greateſt part of which are ſtill to be ſeen. It was much decayed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on which account James Morrice, lord of the manor, pulled it down, and erected a handſome, ſtrong brick building in its room. Near this place is Myleſs.

CHIPPING-SUDBURY, *Glouceſt.* is 12 miles from Briſtol, 23 from Cirenceſter, and 103 from London. Market on Thurſday, and fairs on May 23 and June 24. It is ſeated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Briſtol to Cirenceſter, and has a great market for corn and cheeſe.

Chipping-Warden, *Northampton.* on the river Charwell, not far from Banbury, in the road to Daventry, is ſuppoſed to have been anciently a market-town. Wallow-Bank, at the N. end of it, is an earthen rampart, whereof a ſmall part ſtill remains, which is ſuppoſed to have been a fence raiſed by the Romans, from its form, and their coins found here.

* CHIPPING-WYCOMB, *Bucks*, is 12 miles from Aileſbury, 14 from Uxbridge, and 33 from London, with a market on Friday, and fair on Sept. 25. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into the Thames, in a

pleaſant valley, and is well-built, containing about 200 houſes, with ſeveral good inns; the church is a good ſtructure with a handſome ſteeple. There are ſeveral paper and corn mills near this place. In July 1724, in a meadow near it, was diſcovered a curious piece of Roman antiquity, a pavement of about 9 feet ſquare, with ſtones of various colours, wrought with exquiſite art, the biggeſt no broader than the ſquare of a die. The market is conſiderable for fiſh, fleſh, and other proviſions. It is a mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament.

Chipſtable, *Som.* W. of Wiveliſcomb.

Chipſtead, *Surry*, near Gatton and Banſtead-downs.

Chirbury, *Salop*, 1 mile N. E. of Montgomery, near the Severn. Here was a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by Ethelfleda, a lady of the Mercians.

Chirden, *Northumb.* in Tindale, near Whitchetter.

CHIRK, *Denbigh.* S. of Wrexham, is a ſmall village, which had formerly two caſtles ſituated on the top of a hill, one of them is now in ruins; the other, which is ſtill entire in many parts, ſeems to have been a magnificent ſtructure. It has 3 fairs, on the ſecond Thurſday in February, ſecond Tueſday in June, and the 12th of Auguſt.

Chirton, *Northumb.* near North-Shields.

CHISSELBOROUGH, *Som.* 4 miles from Crookhorn; has a fair October 10.

Chiſlebury, *Wilts*, was a camp, in the road from Wilton to Shafteſbury.

Chiſtelhampton, *Oxford.* near the Thame, oppoſite to Milton.

Chiſlehurſt, *Kent*, near Eltham, where the celebrated Camden compoſed the principal part of his annals of Queen Elizabeth.

Chiſlet, *Kent*, between Reculver and Thanet-Iſle.

Chiſleton, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Wilts*, near Marlborough.

Chiſſel, *Great* and *Little*, *Eſſex*, N. W. angle of the county, near Hertfordſhire and Cambridgeſhire.

Chiſton, *Som.* N. W. of Axbridge.

Chiſwick, *Middleſex*, on the S. W. ſide of Hammerſmith, on the Thames. Here is a charity ſchool; and a noble ſeat of the Duke of Devonſhire.

Chiſworth, *Derby.* in the High-Peak, and pariſh of Gloſſop.

Chitcomb, is a ſmall hamlet, about half a mile from Wolland, near Ibberton, Dorſetſhire, and is a member of the manor of Wolland. An anabaptiſt meeting-houſe was built here about 1723.

Chitburſt, *Suſſex*, N. W. of Midhurſt.

Chitman, *Suſſex*, near Chittingley.

Chittenholt-Wood, *Devonſh.* near King's-Nymet and South-Moulton.

Chittingley, *Suſſex*, N. W. of Haylſham.

Chitwood, or *Chetwood*, *Bucks*, not far from Buckingham.

Chivington, *E.* and *W. Northumb.* near Widdrington-Caſtle.

Cholderton, *Wilts*, E. of Ameſbury.

Cholſbury, *Bucks*, S. of Tring.

Chollacomb, *Devonſh.* S. E. of Combmartin.

Cholmondeley, *Cheſh.* 3 miles from Malpas, to the N. E. The river Weever is joined near this place by a ſtream from Combermeer.

Cholmſton, *Cheſh.* 5 miles N. W. of Namptwich.

Cholmundeſton, *Cheſhire*, juſt by Cholmſton.

Cholſey, *Berks*, between Chuckhamſley-Hill and Wallingford.

Cholton, *Som.* near Somerton.

Cholworthy, or *Elworthy-Houſe*, *Som.* near Stoke-Gomer.

Chopwell, *Durh.* W. of Gibſide.

Chorlſtree, *Herefordſh.* near Leominſter.

Chorleton, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Cheſter, on a river that runs into the Dee.

Chorleton, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Malpas.

Chorley, *Cheſh.* Eaſt of Knotteſford.

Choſeley, *Berks*, near Wallingford, has the largeſt Barn in England, which is ſuppoſed to have been formerly for religious worſhip.

Choter, a river in Rutlandſhire, which runs into the Welland near Stamford.

Chowley, *Cheſh.* midway between Cheſter and Whitchurch.

* CHRISTCHURCH, *Hampſh.* 103 miles from London, is a large populous borough, at the conflux of the Avon and Stour, and was therefore anciently called Twinambourne. Here was built a caſtle. There was alſo a collegiate church here, firſt built in the time of the Saxons, then called Trinity, and afterwards Chriſt-Church. This borough is governed by a mayor, alderman, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council; and here are officers employed to prevent ſmuggling. It is ſaid to have had its firſt grants and privileges in the reign of King Stephen, from Richard de Ridvers, the firſt Earl of Devon, whoſe portraiture is the town ſeal. Its chief manufacture is ſilk ſtockings and gloves. The river Avon, which falls here into the ſea, was made navigable to it from Saliſbury, about *anno* 1680. Its market is on Mond. and its fairs on Thurſday ſe'nnight after Whitſunday, and Oct. 16.

Chriſtchurch, *Monm.* E. of Caerleon.

Chriſtian-Malford, *Wilts*, on the Avon, to the N. E. of Chippenham.

Chriſtigneth, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Dee oppoſite Keriog.

CHUDLEIGH, *Devon.* near the river Teign, 182 miles from London, and 9 from Exeter. Market on Satur. and fairs on Eaſter-Mond. Tueſ. and Wedneſ. St. Barnabas, and St. Martin.

Chaulmleigh, *Devon.* in the road from Crediton to Barnſtaple.

Church, *Lanc.* N. E. of Blackburn.

Churcham, *Glou.* 8 miles E. from Mitchel-Dean, 7 N. E. from Newnham, and 5 N. W. from Gloucester. The church conſiſts of a nave only, with a ſpire ſteeple at the W. end.

Churchdown, *Glou.* between Glouceſter and Cheltenham. The church ſtands at the top of a ſteep ſugar-loaf hill, whence there is a very extenſive proſpect of the vale. Here is a charity ſchool and an almſhouſe. The church has a nave only, with a tower and ſpire at the W. end.

Church-End, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Tiddenham.

Church-End, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Slimbridge.

Church-End, *Glou.* in Nibley-pariſh.

Church-End, *Glou.* in Twining pariſh.

Church-Heath, *Cheſhire*, S. E. of Cheſter.

Church-Hill, *Oxford.* near Chipping-Norton.

Church-Hill, *Worceſterſh.* N. of Kidderminſter.

Church-Hill, *Worceſter.* S. E. of Worceſter, not 3 miles in circuit, near Hagley. In the church is a remarkably old cheſt.

Churchill, *Som.* to the S. W. of Wrinton, is a chapel to Banwell.

Churchill, *Worceſt.* a pariſh near Bredicot, and White-Lady-Aſton.

Church-Holm, *Cheſh.* is a large village, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Dan, over which there is a good ſtone bridge; being a great thoroughfare it has ſeveral good inns, and ſome of the inhabitants have acquired great fortunes.

Church-Honeyborn, *Worceſt.* on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, 4 miles E. of Eveſham.

Church-Langton, *Leiceſterſh.* near Market-harborough.

Church-Lench, ſee *Lench*.

Church-Over, *Warw.* oppoſite to Cheſter-Over.

Church-Stanway, *Glou.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Stanway.

Church-Stempton, *Devon.* on the borders of Somerſetſhire, near Chard.

CHURCH-STRETTON, *Salop*, 153 miles from London, and 91 and a half from Briſtol, in the road to Weſt-Cheſter; has a good corn market on

Thurſ. and fairs May 14 and September 25.

Church-Wharton, Norfolk, near Lynn-Regis.

CHURCHINGFORD, *Devonſh.* has three fairs, on Jan. 25, laſt Friday in March, and laſt Friday in April.

Churn, a river in Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire, which runs into the Thames at Cricklade. The ſpring is called the Thame-head, or Seven Wells.

Churnet, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Dare at Ronchetter.

Churton, Cheſh. two villages N. and S. of Lea-Hall.

Chute, a river in Wilts, which runs into the Weſt-Avon near Bath.

Chute, Wilts, N. E. of Ludgerſhall.

Chutenham, Somerſ. near Mendip-hills.

Cimen-Shore, Suſſex, near Wittering, in the iſle of Selſey.

* CINQUE-PORTS, certain ſea-port towns ſo called, on the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex, namely, Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt have been added to the firſt inſtitution. They are under the government of the conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and had large privileges granted them, on account of their fitting out ſhips, for the defence of the coaſt, againſt France. The ſea is now retired ſome diſtance from Rumney.

* CIRENCESTER, *Glou.* 90 miles from London, 36 from Briſtol, 33 from Bath, and 17 from Glouceſter; is commonly called Ciceſter, and by ſome reckoned the largeſt, as well as the oldeſt, town in the county. It is ſaid to have been built by Ciſſa, one of the Saxon vice-roys. It was of great note, both under the Romans and Saxons, of whom it is ſaid, the latter built the abbey here, of which two old gate-houſes ſtill remain, as does the abbey barn. Its abbot was mitred. King Canute, the Dane, held a general council here, *anno* 1020. It was formerly 2 miles round, but ſuffered ſo much by the Danes, the Barons wars, the civil war, &c. that not above 1-4th of that compaſs is now inhabited. The air is remarkable healthy. Coming into the town, from Glouceſter, a great part of the ſtreet is a hollow way, where a portion of the river Churn runs, which empties itſelf into one of the arms of that river at the ſecond bridge. Tradition ſays, the river formerly ran through the town. The Stroudwater navigation has communication with this town, from which great advantage cannot but ariſe. It had alſo 3 pariſh churches, and now but one, a large and beautiful building ſupported by 2 rows of pillars; whoſe tower is 44 yards high, wherein are 12 bells and chimes. The chapels, of which there are five, have ſome good monuments, and thoſe of St. Mary and St. John ſtone roofs. The windows, now mutilated, were formerly of painted glaſs. The altar is without rails, but paved with black and white marble. It has a ſtone pulpit and 2 fonts, one modern of marble, and an old one of ſtone on a pillar. St. Lawrence's church is now dwelling-houſes. The S. porch of St. John's church is a fine Gothic ſtructure, 38 feet broad, and 50 high. Over this porch is the town-hall. There are ſeveral grave-ſtones with very ancient dates. It is, however, a poſt-town, and maintains two ſtage-coaches to London. It has its name from the river Churn, that paſſes by it towards the Thames, and the word *Ceſtre*, *i. e.* caſtle; it having been fortified by the Romans, and is the Corinium of Ptolemy, and the Durocornovium of Antoninus. Two of the Roman conſular ways croſs each other here, one of which is ſtill viſible, with a high ridge as far as Birdlip-Hill; the other runs to Cricklade and Newbury. King Hen. III. took its caſtle from the Barons and demoliſhed it. Hen. IV. gave it a charter and ſeveral privileges, and Queen Elizabeth, in whoſe reign it firſt ſent members to parliament, gave them another, by which it was incorporated, with a ſteward and

bailiff; but it is now governed by 2 high-conſtables, and 14 wardſmen over the 7 wards, appointed yearly at the court-leet. It has markets on Monday for corn, and on Friday for wool, butcher's meat, and poultry. Its principal manufacture now is cutlery ware; the wool-combing is on the decline. Carpeting has been lately introduced. The wool-ſtapling and yarn-making exiſts, being ſurrounded by a clothing country. The lower part of the Tolſey is now converted to a grocer's ſhop, and the rooms over it to a dwelling-houſe. Fairs Eaſter-Th. July 17, and Nov. 8. It is obſerved, that in this town the firſt act of rebellion was committed in 1641, and that here was the firſt blood ſhed at the Revolution in 1688. The foundation of the old wall is viſible in many places, and on examination in 1774, was found to be 8 feet thick, built with hewn ſtone; and antiquities, eſpecially Roman, are dug up here every day, as was a fine moſaic pavement, particularly in a tract of ground, now converted to a garden, &c. called the Leauſes, where great quantities of ancient carvings and inſcriptions are dug up. A Roman building, ſupported by brick pillars 3 feet and a half high, was diſcovered near this ſpot in 1723, and ſeveral ſepulchral ſtones, ſome with, ſome without inſcriptions. In 1780, the ground was opened, and a building that had extended upwards of 43 feet explored; it conſiſted of 3 floors, ſupported by pillars, and evidently appear to have been the remains of hypocauſts, or ſubterraneous ovens. A teſſelated floor was found in a garden in Dyer-ſtreet, under the ſhambles at Boothall; and another in digging a cellar in Mr. Cripp's houſe. The coins found were chiefly of Antoninus, Dioclefian, and Conſtantine. There is a piece of ground on the S. W. of the town, juſt without the city wall, called the Querns, full of large heaps of ſtones, but now covered with herbage, within which is a plot called the Bull-ring, which very probably was a Roman theatre. Here are ſeveral hoſpitals and almſhouſes, beſides a charity-ſchool for 20 boys, that are clothed in yellow, and taught to make ſtockings; and another for 20 boys and 20 girls, who are put out apprentices. And a legacy of 80l. was here left by an old taylor, to be lent to young tradeſmen, for two years without intereſt, to ſet them up, upon giving good and ſufficient ſecurity to repay the ſame.

Ciſsbury-Hill, *Wilts*, near Wanſdyke, where was a caſtle of Ciſſa, one of the Saxon viceroys.

Ciſsbury-Hill, *Suſſex*, near Selſey.

Clack, *Wilts*, near Chriſtian-Malford.

* CLACK, *Devon*. 7 miles from Frome, in Somerſetſhire, with two fairs, on April 5 and Sept. 19.

Claerborough, *Nott.* united to the pariſh of Hayton, in the road from Eaſt-Redford to Gainſborough.

Clains, *Worc.* near Worceſter, in the road to Droitwich.

Clackton, *Great* and *Little*, *Eſſex*, to the E. of Merſey-Iſland, near St. Oſithe.

Clandon, *Eaſt*, *Surry*, lies to the N. E. of Guildford, about 22 miles from London.

Clandon, *Weſt*, about 2 miles from Guildford. The church was ſo old and decayed, that it fell down in 1716, but has been rebuilt ſince by the pariſhoners.

Clanfield, *Oxfordſh.* near Radcot-Bridge.

Clanfield, *Hantſh.* near Fifield, on the borders of Wilts.

Clanfield, *Hampſhire*, N. E. of Hambledon.

Clanmay, a river in the Iſle of Man, which runs into the Iriſh ſea oppoſite Dauby Pit.

Clannaborough, *Devon.* near Bow and Crediton.

Clapcot, *Berks*, near Wallingford.

Claperſgate, *Weſtmore.* near Ambleſide.

Clapham, *Bedf.* near Bedford, in the road to Okeham.

Clapham, *Berks*, near Wickham.

Clapham, *Surry*, 3 miles from

London, towards Richmond. It ſurrounds an extenſive common, from many parts whereof there are beautiful views of the Thames, with London, and the country beyond it. The old pariſh church, a mean edifice, without a ſteeple, has been lately repaired; but divine ſervice is now performed in it only at funerals, an elegant new church having been built about eight years ago, for the better accomodation of the numerous gentry, whoſe houſes environ every part of the common.

Clapham, *Suſſex*, S. E. of Arundel.

CLAPHAM, *York*. W. Riding, 6 miles N. W. of Settle, in the road to Lancaſter. Fair Sept. 21.

Clapton, *Glouceſter*. 5 miles from Slow, 6 from Northleach, and 23 from Glouceſter. On an eminence W. above Bourton-on-the-water, to which its church is a chapel of eaſe.

Clapton, *Middleſ.* middle part of Hackney.

Clapton, *Som.* near Portbury.

Clare, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the Stour below Clare.

CLARE, *Suff.* on the river Stour, 14 miles from St. Edmundſbury, and 56 from London. Here are the ruins of a caſtle. It has a fine large church, but is a little, poor, dirty place, the ſtreets being unpaved; yet it has a manufacture of ſeys; and the civil and ſpiritual courts are held at it. The market is on Friday, and the fairs on Eaſter-Tueſ. and May 26.

Claremont, *Surry*, near Eſher.

Clarendon-Park, *Wilts*, 3 miles on the E. ſide of Saliſbury, has the foundations of two royal palaces, built by King John, called the King's-Manor and the Queen's Manor; betwixt which was a ſubterraneous paſſage; and it has 20 groves, each of them 1 mile in compaſs. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry II. and another was ſummoned hither by Edward II. Betwixt this park, and a Roman camp half a mile off, lay a Roman road, from Old-Sarum to Wincheſter.

Claret-Hall, *Eſſex*, near the Stour, oppoſite to Clare in Suffolk.

Clarken-Green, *Hamp.* 4 miles W. of Baſingſtoke.

Claro, *Northumb.* on the N. ſide of the Picts wall, near Halton-Hall.

Clarthy, or *Clarwen*, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Wye below Ryader Gowy.

Claſey, *Lanc.* near Hawkeſhead.

Clatercot, *Oxford.* N. ſide of the county, near the three ſhire-ſtones.

Clatford, *Wilts*, near Marlborough.

Clatford, *Upper*, *Hampſh.* near Andover.

Claton, *Staff.* S. of Newcaſtle, in the road to Stone.

Claton-Hall, *Lanc.* E. of Manchester.

Claton in the Dale, and *in the Moor*, *Lanc.* between Blackburn and Burnley.

Clatworthy, *Somerſ.* near Comb-Park, in the road from Bridgewater to Dulverton.

Clavel, *Devon.* on the coaſt near Horton, in the road from Biddeford.

Claverdon, *Warw.* near Henley.

Claverham, *Suſſex*, S. W. of Haylſham.

Clavering, *Eſſex*, near Saffron-Walden and the ſource of the river Stort.

Claverley, *Salop*, S. E. of Whitchurch; had once a chantry.

Claverley, *Salop*, N. E. of Bridgenorth.

Claverton, *Som.* near Bath, on whoſe downs are horſe-races.

Clauford, *Somerſ.* near Frome-Selwood.

Claughs-Hill, *Lanc.* near Wierſdale-Foreſt.

Claughton, *Lanc.* N. E. of Lancaſter.

Clauſworth, *Som.* near Hardington, E. of Crewkern.

Clawdock, or *Clowdock*, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Dee above Worthonbury. Another of the ſame name runs in the Cluyd below Llandurnog.

Clawghton-Hall, *Lanc.* between Garſtang and Bowland-Foreſt.

Clawerth, *Notting.* belonging to the royal manor of Mansfield.

Clawſton-Long, *Leic.* near Nether-Broughton and the borders of Nottinghamſhire.

Clawton, *Devon.* near Houlſworthy.

Claxby, *Linc.* S of Alford.

Claxby, *Linc.* near Market-Raiſin, in the road to Grimſby.

Claxby, *Linc.* W. of Bullingbroke.

CLAXTON, *Norf.* on the Yare, near Thurſton, and the road from Loddon to Yarmouth. Fair at Midſummer, for 5 days.

Claxton, *Durh.* near Gretham.

CLAY, *Norf.* 8 miles from Walſingham, and 125 from London, near the road from Lynn to Harwich, is a port, with large ſalt works; from whence ſalt is ſent all over the country, and ſometimes to Holland and the Baltic. It has a market on Saturday; and a fair on St. Margaret's-day.

Clay-Hill, or *Brown-Clee-Hill*, *Salop*, on the N. bank of the river Temd, between Clee-St. Margaret and North-Clebury, produces the beſt pit-coal, has ſome veins of iron, and certain remains of an ancient camp.

Claybury, *Eſſex*, between Wanſted and Rumford.

Clay-Cocle, *Norf.* S. of Swaffham.

Clay-Coton, *Northamp.* E. of Daventry, near the Avon.

Claydon-Eaſt, *Bucks*, W. of Winſlow.

Claydon-Middle, *Bucks*, S. W. of Eaſt-Claydon.

Claydon-Steple, *Bucks*, N. W. of Eaſt and Middle-Claydon.

Clay-Hanger, *Devon.* N. of Aſhbridge, on the borders of Somerſetſhire.

Clay-Haydon, *Dev.* near Church-Stempton.

Clay-Hill, *Wilts*, near Warminſter.

Clay-Hill, *Middl.* near Enfield-Chace.

Clay-Pool, *Linc.* near the Wytham river, to the S. of Beckingham.

Clay-Thorp, *Linc.* E. of Burwell.

Clayton-Hall, *Lanc.* N. W. of Charley.

CLAYTON-CUM-KIMER, *Suſſex*, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes. Fairs July 5 and Sept. 26.

Clayton, *York.* W. Riding, S. W. of Bradforth.

Clayton, *York.* W. Riding, E. of Byerley-Park.

Clea-Tor, *Cumb.* W. of Copeland-Foreſt.

Cleader, *Cornw.* E. of Camelford.

Cleagate, *Surry*, W. of Ewell.

Cleaſby, *York.* N. Riding, on the Tees, S. W. of Darlington.

Cleatop, *York.* W. Riding, 1 mile from Settle.

Cleborne-Hall, *Weſtm.* near Penrith.

Clebury-Park, *Salop*, on the river Rea and borders of Worceſterſhire.

CLEBURY, *Salop*, near Clee-hill, on the N. ſide of the Temd, 136 miles from London. Here is a free-ſchool founded by Sir Lacon William Child, who left 35col. for ſupporting it, and a conſiderable ſalary to the maſter, who is obliged to inſtruct all ſuch youths of the town as chuſe to attend. Has a market on Thurſ. and fairs May 2 and Oct. 27. It is called North-Clebury and Clebury-Mortimer, to diſtinguiſh it from Clebury on the borders of Worceſterſhire.

Cledagh, a river in Monmouthſhire, which runs into the Uſk above Llanſoyſt. A ſecond river of the ſame name in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Muthvey near Llangadock. A third river of that name in Glamorganſhire, which runs into the Neath near Neath; and a fourth river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Clethy near Monachlodge.

Cledhewen, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Dungledy at Redbarton.

Cledoll, *Heref.* between Hatterel-hills and Monmouthſhire.

Clee, *Linc.* between Grimſby and the ſea.

Clee-St. Margaret's, *Salop*, S. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

St. Cleere, *Cornw.* 2 miles and a half N. of Leſkard.

Cleeton, *Salop*, S. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Cleeve, *Devon.* near Culliton; has chalybeate waters.

Cleeve, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Weſtbury.

Cleeve-Biſhops, *Glou.* 4 miles from Cheltenham, 5 from Tewkeſbury, and 11 from Glouceſter. It is a very large pariſh (in the hundred of its own name) being 5 miles long, and as many broad, extending over the great ridge of hills which divides the vale from Coteſwold country. On the edge of Cleeve-hill is a large double entrenchment, extending 350 yards along the ſummit of the rock in the form of a creſcent, and is inacceſſible every way but one. Between this place and Gotherton is a ſpring of ſaline purging water, not unlike one in the neighbourhood of Preſbury. And they are now trying to find coal near the ſame place. This rectory is worth 500l. *per ann.* The church is very large. In 1696 the old tower fell, and the preſent one was built in 1700, at the expence of 770l. It has a grave-ſtone of the date of 1370.

Cleeve-Prior, *Worceſt.* near the borders of Glouceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, 6 miles N. E. of Eveſham. Here are quarries of good ſtone, ſome of which bears a poliſh. There was an old houſe here built and embattled in the reign of Edward III. a tower of which now remains.

Clegge, *Lanc.* S. E. of Rochedale.

Clehonger, *Heref.* S. of the Wye, near Hereford.

St. Clement, *Cornw.* between Falmouth-Haven and Truro.

St. Clement, *Devon.* N. of Dartmouth.

Clench-Wharton, *Norfolk*, near the mouth of the Ouſe, N. W. of Lynn.

Clendon, *Northamp.* near Rothwell.

Clenhill, *Northumb.* part of the manor of Herteſheved.

Clenſton, *Dorſet.* N. E. of Middleton.

Clent, *Staff.* 2 miles from Stourbridge, ſtands in a fine, dry, healthful, ſporting, county, on the borders of Worceſterſhire, near Hagley. On a heath near it are ſeveral barrows, which, on being opened, contained urns, bones, aſhes, &c. It has a charity ſchool.

Cleophill, *Bedf.* near Luton; and near it is Hawnes, the fine ſeat of the Earl of Granville.

Cleve-Place, *Surry*, near Farnham.

St. Clere's, *Kent*, near Sevenoaks.

Cleter, *Cumb.* W. of Copeland-Foreſt.

Clethom, *Durh.* S. W. of Staindrop.

Clethy, a river in Pembrokeſhire, riſes at the foot of a hill called Vrennybawr, ſome miles S. E. of Newport, and running S. falls into the mouth of the Dougledye, near its conflux with a bay of the ſea, called by the Engliſh Milford-Haven, but by the Welch Aberdau-Gledheu, or the haven with two ſwords.

Cletor, or *Cleton*, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Dee near Llanderval-Gadern.

Ctetter, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Dovy near Aberdovy.

Cleeve-Pepper, *N. Wilts*, 3 miles from Wotton-Baſſet, is often alſo by the vulgar called White-Cleeve; though its true name is Cliffe-Pypard, from a cliff, or rock, and a court kept there by the name of Pypard. This town ſtands at the foot of hills, that run along the N. ſide of the Vale of White-Horſe. Here is a hill of ſtone, which is as white as chalk, but much harder; and is of great uſe for paving and building, being very durable, if kept dry. In the church there are 2 ſtatues of it; and there have been coffins of whole ſtone dug up in the church-yard, which ſeem, however, to be like free-ſtone. The chief buſineſs here is their dairies.

Cleve, *Kent*, near Ightam or Ilkham.

Cleve, *Kent*, in the Iſle of Thanet.

Cleve, *Salop*, S. of Wem.

Cleve, *Som.* near Bridgewater.

Clevedon, *Som.* on the ſea-ſide, almoſt oppoſite to the Flatholm.

Cleveland, *York.* N. Riding, on the borders of Durham, is ſometimes written Cliffland, from the many rocks and precipices in this tract; at the bottom of which the ſoil is ſo ſtiff and clammy, that it is a proverb here, "Cleveland in the clay, bring in two ſoles, but carry one away."

Clevelod, *Worc.* between Malvern-Abbey and the Severn.

Cleve-Old, *Somerſetſh.* S. W. of Watchet.

Cleverton, *Wilts*, near Malmſbury.

Cleveſend, *Great and Little*, *Kent*, S. of the Iſle of Thanet.

Clewerth, *Berks*, W. of Windſor.

Cleybrook, *Iſle of Wight*, in the W. Medina.

Cleybrook, *Great and Little*, *Leic.* on the N. W. ſide of Lutterworth, ſuppoſed, by the inhabitants, to have been a part of Cleyceſter, 1 mile from it to the W. which was once a flouriſhing city of the Romans, whoſe bricks and coins have often been found here. Sir William Dugdale obſerves, that the earth, ſo far as the city extended, is of a darker colour than the reſt about it; and ſo rich, that it has been uſed by the huſbandmen in the neighbourhood to manure their lands.

Cleydon, *Oxfordſh.* a little above Clatercote, is the moſt northern village of the county, and noted for having a ſpring in one of the ſtreets, which flows all the year round, but moſt plentifully in the drieſt weather; and for producing great plenty of that called the pyrites aureus, or golden fire-ſtone; and alſo the aſteria, or ſtar-ſtone.

Cleydon, *Durh.* 2 miles from Sunderland.

Cleydon, *Suffolk*, near Ipſwich.

Cley-End-Green, *Kent*, N. E. of Bromley.

Cleygate, *Surry*, 3 miles from Kingſton.

Cley-Hall, *Warw.* not far from Kineton, was anciently called Fulwood.

Cleytham, *Linc.* N. of Kirton.

Clianger, *Dorſetſh.* 2 miles S. W. from Buckland Abbas.

Cliddeſdon, *Hamp.* S. E. of Baſingſtoke; has a charity ſchool.

Cliefden, *Bucks*, 5 miles N. W. of Windſor, near Maidenhead-bridge, a beautiful ſeat belonging to the Earl of Inchiquin; was formerly the ſummer reſidence of the late Frederick, Prince of Wales. It was built by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Charles II.

CLIFF, *Kent*, ſituate on a cliff below Graveſend; formerly called Biſhops Cliff, or Cliff at Hoo, it being in the bailiwick of Hoo. It is a pretty large town, and has a fair Oct. 8.

Cliff, *Dorſet.* 4 miles from Dorcheſter.

Cliff, *Suſſex*, near Lewes.

Cliff, *Suſſex*, between Seaford and Beachy-Head.

Cliff, *Warw.* near Whatley.

Cliff, *Iſle of Wight*, in W. Medina.

Cliff, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, near Pearce-bridge.

Cliff, *York.* N. Riding, S. E. of Barnard-Caſtle.

CLIFF-KING'S, *Northamp.* 81 miles from London; has a market on Tueſday, and a fair Oct. 29.

Cliff-Long, *York.* W. Riding. See *Long-Cliff.*

Cliff, *North and South*, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, E. of Spalding-Moor.

Clifford, *Glou.* on the Avon, near Luddington in Warwickſhire.

Clifford, *York.* W. Riding, near Wetherby and Tadcaſter.

Clifford-Caſtle, *Heref.* on the Wye, near Kington, is famous for being the youthful reſidence of Fair Roſamond, favourite of Henry I.

Clifford-Chambers, *Glouceſt.* near Tewkeſbury, on the S. ſide of the river Stour, 10 miles from Campden, 1 from Stratford-upon-Avon, and 30 from Glouceſter, where the poor of Coventry have a conſiderable eſtate. The church has a handſome

tower with pinnacles and battlements. Here is a free-ſchool.

Clifford-Fort, *Northumberl.* near Newcaſtle, at the mouth of the Tine.

Clifford-Hill, *Northamp.* on the river Nen, has the remains of an old fortification, 3 miles round, containing 190 acres, with the ramparts in ſome places, double, and treble, and high, and the ditches deep, aſcribed to the Saxons, who altered it from a Roman fortification in 1006, and is one of the largeſt in the kingdom.

Clifton, *Cheſh.* near the river Weever and Rock-Savage.

Clifton, *Cornw.* near the river Tamar, to the S. E. of Saltaſh.

Clifton, *Derbyſh.* in the pariſh of Aſhborn.

Clifton, *Dorſet.* 2 miles from Sherburn.

Clifton, *Glouc.* famous for its hot well near Briſtol, for St. Vincent's rock, and for being one of the moſt pleaſant villages in England; adjoining to it is Durdam Downs.

Clifton, *Lanc.* near the Ribble, to the W. of Preſton.

Clifton, *Lanc.* N. W. of Mancheſter.

Clifton, *Nott.* 4 miles from Nottingham, where is one of thoſe antique labyrinths or mazes attributed to the Romans. The form of it is ſquare.

Clifton, *Oxford.* near Deddington.

Clifton, *Oxford.* in the road from Dorcheſter to Abingdon.

Clifton, *Warw.* E. of Dunſmore-Heath.

Clifton, *Worceſt.* ſituated the midway between Tewkeſbury and Worceſter.

CLIFTON, *Worc.* upon the Temd, on the borders of Hereſordſhire. It has a market and fairs. Near it is Home or Ham Caſtle, where in 1637 an iron cheſt containing gold, ſilver, &c. was dug up in a vault within a fort.

Clifton, *York.* N. Riding, on the river Ouſe, W. of York city, where moſt of the cow-keepers live who ſupply the city with milk, and is famous for its May-pole, to which many of the young people reſort, on the firſt day of May.

Clifton, *York.* N. Riding, N. of Maſham.

Clifton, *York.* W. Riding, S. E. of Hallifax, where were dug up in 1705 a number of Roman coins.

Clifton, *York.* W. Riding, N. W. of Tickhill.

Clifton, *Great and Little*, *Cumb.* near the Darwent, between Workington and Cockermouth.

Clifton-Raymes, *Bucks*, near the rivers Ouſe and Oulney.

Clifton, *Notting.* near the Trent, S. W. of Nottingham.

Clifton, *Bedf.* S. E. of Shefford.

Clifton, *Weſtm.* 3 miles from Penrith, in the road from Shap.

Clifton-Canvil, *Staff.* near Burton upon Trent.

Clifton-Maubank, *Dorſet.* on the river Ivel, 2 miles N. W. of Yateminſter, near the borders of Somerſetſhire.

Cliftons, *N. and S. Notting.* on the Trent, between Normanton and Thorney.

Climping, *Suſſex*, near the mouth of the river Arun.

Clinger, *Glouc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Hinchcombe.

Clint, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, near Hempſtwait.

Clipſby, *Norf.* on the banks of the Thyrn, to the W. of Yarmouth.

Clipſham, *Rutlandſh.* in the moſt northern part of it, yet in the hundred of Okeham.

Clipſton, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Plumbtree. Here it was that the King of Scots met and congratulated King Richard I. on his return from the Holy Land.

Clipſton, *Northamptonſh.* N. E. of Naſeby.

Clipſton-King's, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Edeneſtow, on the N. ſide of Lyndhurſt-Wood, between Allerton and Mansfield, had a royal palace before the reign of King John. The town was burnt, and repaired again, in the reign of Henry III. The huntſmen of this place, being denied paſture in the ſoil of the park, after

it was enclosed, had common of paſture allowed them by King Edw. III. in the king's hay of Berkeland, for all ſorts of cattle, except goats; together with Fugeria and Folia, which the foreſt book calls gorſte graſs and leaf, in the ſaid park, paying 13s. 4d. a year.

Cliſt, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Exe below Exeter.

Cliſt-Biſhops, or *Sackvil*, *Cliſt-Honiton*, *Cliſt-St.-George*, and *Cliſt-St.-Mary*, *Devon.* are 4 villages on the E. and S. E. ſides of Exeter, which take their name from the river Cliſt.

CLIST-BROAD, is another village on the N. E. ſide of Exeter, which has a fair May 3; and beyond it, in the ſame line, are *St.-Lawrence-Cliſt* and *Cliſt-Heydon*, juſt by one another. At the latter is a charity ſchool.

* CLITHERO, *Lanc.* 214 miles from London, ſtands with its ruinous caſtle, built by the Lacys, at the bottom of Pendle-Hill, near the ſource of the Ribble. It is an ancient borough by preſcription, but has ſeveral charters from King Henry II. and others; and is governed by 2 bailiffs. On the adjacent moor are frequent horſe-races. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs March 24, July 21, and Dec. 7. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaſter, York, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Clitha, *Monm.* S. W. of Ragland-Caſtle.

Clive, *Cheſh.* S. W. of Middlewich.

Clixby, *Linc.* N. of Thongcaſter.

CLOCAYNOG, *Denbigh.* with two fairs, on Eaſter-Tueſday, and Oct. 24.

Clopham, *Bedfordſh.* W. of Shefford.

Clophill, *Bedford.* near Shefford.

Clopton, *Warw.* on the N. ſide of Stratford upon Avon. Here was formerly a collegiate church, and the college is ſtill ſtanding; in the chancel whereof lies the famous William Shakeſpeare, who has immortalized his memory by his 48 plays.

Clopton, *Camb.* 12 miles from Cambridge, on the Cam, againſt Shengay.

Clopton, *Glouc.* in Mickleton pariſh.

Clopton, *Northamp.* on the E. ſide of Thrapſton.

Clopton, *Som.* on the N. ſide of the county, near Portbury.

Clopton, *Suffolk*, in the road from Woodbridge to Debenham.

Clotball, *Hertf.* S. E. of Baldock, has petrifying ſprings.

Clothallbury, *Hertf.* over-againſt it, on the E. ſide of the road from Buntingford.

Clotton-Hoſield, *Cheſh.* between Tarven and Torpurley.

Cloudeſley-Buſh, *Warw.* on the borders of Leiceſterſhire, to the N. W. of Lutterworth.

Clovelly, *Devon.* on the E. ſide of Hartland-Point, a harbour the moſt noted in theſe parts for the herring fiſhery. It is ſecured by a pier.

Cloughton, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, on the coaſt, between Scarborough and Robin-Hood's-Bay.

Clowant, *Cornw.* near Helſton.

Clowbet, *York.* N. Riding, between Richmond and Darlington.

Clow-Croſs, *Camb.* in the fens, N. of Wiſbich, on the water that runs to Crowland.

Clowedock, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Ithon by Llanbadern.

Clowerwall, *Glouceſt.* in Newland pariſh.

Clow-Houſe, *Linc.* in the road from Crowland to Spalding.

Clown, *Derby.* N. W. of Bolſover.

Clumber, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Worksop.

Clun, a river in Shropſhire, which runs into the Temde at Llantwardine.

CLUN, *Salop*, which takes its name from its river Clun, ſtands on

the S. ſide of Biſhop's-Caſtle. Fairs June 13, and Nov. 22.

Clunall, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Clunbury, *Salop*, near Purſlow.

Clungonas, or *Clungunford*, *Salop*, near Hopton-Caſtle.

Clunther, *Notting.* between Tuxford and Worksop.

Clunton, *Salop*, near Purſlow and Gilden-Down.

Clurewall, *Glouc.* in the foreſt of Dean.

Clutton, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Malpas.

Clutton, *Som.* S. of Penſford.

Clwyd, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Sea below Rudland-Caſtle.

CLYNFEGFAUR, *Caernarvon.* N. Wales, where one of the Welch princes built a convent, which in time became a very rich foundation; but it was afterwards turned into a college of ſecular prieſts. The convent is utterly deſtroyed, but the church, a ſtately gothic ſtructure, is ſtill ſtanding. Has two fairs, on Aug. 18, and Sept. 23.

Clyſtheath, *Devon.* near the Cliſt river, 4 miles E. of Exeter.

Clyveland, *Worceſt.* an old chapelry to Maddersfield, but all remains of the chapel are deſtroyed.

Coalbrook Dale, *Shropſh.* ſee *Colebrook Dale.*

Coal-pit, *Glouc.* in the pariſh of Weſterleigh.

Coat, *Glou.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Eaſtleach-Martin.

Coates, *Glou.* a hamlet of Winchcomb.

Coates, *Glou.* near the head of the Iſis, 3 miles S. W. of Cirenceſter, in which pariſh is a ſtrong camp, called Trewſbury-Caſtle, probably of the Romans. This village lies high and open, and has an old chapel near the church.

Coates, *Staff.* near Eccleſhal.

Coates, *Suſſex*, near Wollavington.

Coates-Hall, *Linc.* near Grimſby.

Coates, *Great and Little*, *Linc.* on each ſide of the river that falls into the ſea near Grimſby.

Cobden-Hill, *Hertf.* N. E. of Watford.

Cober, a river in Cornwall, which riſes at Theram, and falls into the ſea at Helſton.

COBHAM, or CHOBHAM, *Surry*, 4 miles S. from Windſor, on a rivulet that runs from Bagſhot to the Thames, near Chervſey. The pariſhoners pay no tithe-hay, but a compoſition only of 1*d.* an acre, which is called Mead Silver. It belonged formerly to the abbey of Chertſey, where the abbot had a fiſh-pond about a mile in compaſs; but, for want of being properly cleaned and kept in repair, it is now choaked up with weeds. To the weſt of the town is an ancient monument, ſuppoſed to have been erected in memory of ſome Britiſh chief. Near Cobham are ſeveral fine ſeats, particularly one belonging to the late Earl Ligonier, which is built in a ſingular taſte, ſomewhat after the manner of an Italian villa. The river Mole paſſes by the ſide of the gardens, and, being made here four or five times broader than it was naturally, has a happy effect. The houſe is ſituated about half a mile from the road to Portſmouth, and is ſo much hid by the trees near it, as not to be ſeen till you riſe on the heath beyond Cobham. Here are 2 great ditches, 10 feet deep at leaſt, extending croſs the road, at the E. and W. ends of the town. Here is a charity ſchool, and a fair on Dec. 11.

Cobham-Hall, *Kent*, on the W. ſide of Rocheſter.

Cobham-Street, *Surry*, on the river Mole, 5 miles from Epſom, in the road from London to Guildford.

Cobley, *Warwickſh.* near Hewell-Grange, on the borders of Worceſterſhire.

Cobsfield, *Oxfordſh.* parcel of the honour of Woodſtock.

Cockatree, *Dev.* on the river Taw, near Bow.

Cockbridge, *York.* 9 miles S. from York, noted for a battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

Cockbury, *Glou.* a hamlet of the parish of Bishops-Cleeve.

Cockbury, *Glou.* in the parish of Winchcombe.

Cocken, *Durh.* N. of Durham, near the river Were.

Cockerels-Bridge, *Kent*, between Lydd and Denge-Marsh.

Cockerham, *Lanc.* S. W. of Lancaster.

Cockerington, *N. and S. Lincoln.* N. E. of Louth, near the river Lud.

* COCKERMOUTH, *Cumberl.* 10 miles from Whitehaven, 20 from Carlisle, and 301 from London, is almost surrounded with the Coker and Derwent, the former of which divides it into two parts, that communicate by good stone bridges. It is a populous trading town, with a harbour for vessels of good burden, and a castle, mostly in ruins. It is a neat built town, between two hills, on one of which is the castle, and on the other the church. The Duke of Somerset's auditor keeps a court here twice a year, and his bailiff has the only apartment habitable in the castle, with barns and stable. The chief magistrate here is a bailiff, chose yearly at the Duke of Somerset's courts, by a jury of 16 burghers. It was represented in parliament once in the reign of Edward I. and once again in that of Edward III, but not afterwards, till 1640. The market is on Monday, and the fairs on Whitsun-Monday and Oct. 10. The church, which was first built in the reign of Edward III. was entirely rebuilt from the ground, all but the tower, in 1711, by virtue of a brief.

Cockerton, *Durh.* N. W. of Darlington.

Cocket, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean against Cocket Island.

Cockfield, *Suffolk*, on the N. W. side of Biddeston. One of the first meetings of Presbyterians was set up here, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Cockfield, *Durh.* N. W. of Raby-Castle.

Cockham-Wood Fort, on the W. side of the Medway, *Kent*, has 34 guns mounted, but is not plainly seen by passengers sailing by, being wholly encompassed by the wood, and is a place of great strength and security.

Cockhill, *Worc.* in the limits of Worcester, had a monastery.

Cocking, *Sussex*, S. of Midhurst.

Cockington, *Devon.* 2 miles from Torbay.

Cock-Law, *Northumberl.* in the bounds of Berwick.

Cock-Law-Hill, *Northumb.* near the Cheviot-Hills.

Cockleford, *Glouceſt.* a hamlet to Elkstone, 1 mile N. W. from the church.

Cockley-Chapel, *Lanc.* near Bury.

Cockley-Park, *Northumberl.* near Haughton, on the N. side of the Picts wall.

Cocksey, *Durh.* S. E. of Sunderland.

Cocks-Heath, *Kent*, S. of Maidstone.

Cockshot, *Salop*, S. W. of Wem.

Cockswould, *York.* See *Coxwold.*

Cockthorp, *Norf.* near Wells, was *anno* 1731 burnt down.

Coddenham, *Suff.* near Needham.

Coddicot, *Hertf.* near Stevenage and Welling.

Codbeck, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Willowbeck at Daulton.

Codbarrow, *Warw.* near Kington, a very old seat, with a moat round it.

Coddington, *Notting.* near Newark, of note for the large moor near it, on which there used to be annual horse-races for a plate given by the mayor and aldermen of Newark.

Coddington, *Heref.* N. E. of Ledbury.

Coddington, *Oxfordſh.* N. of Bicester.

Coddington, *Cheſh.* has paper-mills, near Delamere-Foreſt.

Codford-St.-Mary and St. Peter, *Wilts*, which has a bridge over the Willyburn, between Upton and Badhampton.

Codgrave, *Nottinghamſh.* S. W. of Bingham, near the road to Leices-

ter, has a church divided into two rectories.

Codlingſtock, Nottingham. between Gotham and Willoughby.

Codmarton, Northumb. near Wolker.

Codnor-Caſtle, Derby. on the river Erwaſh, near Alfreton.

Codrington, Glou. S. of Chipping-Sodbury.

Codrington, Glou. a hamlet in the parish of Wapley.

Codſal, Staff. on the borders of Shropſhire, near the royal oak, is noted for a ſulphurous well, with a mixture of ſalt, whoſe water was anciently counted a ſovereign remedy for leproſies, and is uſed at preſent, both by man and beaſt, againſt cutaneous diſeaſes; ſo that many of the inhabitants boil their meat and brew with it.

Codſall, Staff. 1 mile N. of Tettenhall.

Coſton-Hacket, Worceſt. N. E. of Broomſgrove, a chapelry to Northfield.

Cogdean, Dorſet. a riſing ground, near which are ſeveral barrows and large elms, a mile from Corſe Mullen, near Lake. Here the Hundred Court was formerly kept.

Cogenhoo, Northamp. on the E. ſide of Clifford-Hill, where have been found ſome Roman coins, and a family urn.

Cogges, Oxford. near Witney.

COGGESHALL, *Eſſex*, 44 miles from London, ſtands on the river Blackwater, where is a manufacture of baizes and ſeys. Here is a market on Thurſday, and fair on Whitſun-Tueſday and Wedneſday. Near this town, on the road ſide, in a grotto underground, was found a vial with a lamp in it, covered with a Roman tile 14 inches diameter, and alſo ſome urns with aſhes and bones in them, of which one reſembled coral, and had this inſcription, Coccilli M. (*i. e.* to the Manes, or Ghoſt, of Coccillus.)

Little Coggeſhall, S. E. of the former, but on the other ſide of the river, was once a diſtinct pariſh, till united to the former.

Cohor, or *Chore*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into Mount's-Bay, near the Mount.

Coke-Hill, Worceſterſh. ſituated 2 miles E. from Inkborough, on the borders of Warwickſhire, where a nunnery was founded, whoſe chapel is in ruins, yet is uſed for burials, and the foundations of the houſe are viſible, and ſome of the building remains.

Cokeney, Notting. on the S. ſide of Welbeck-Abbey.

Coken-Hatch, Hertf. in the pariſh and manor of Barkway.

Coker, or *Cocker*, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Darwent at Cockermouth. Another river of the ſame name in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Sea below Cokeſholme.

Coker, E. and W. Som. 2 miles from Yeovil.

Cokeley, Worceſt. near Broomſgrove.

Cokesford, Norf. near Rudhum.

Cokeſword, Linc. N. of Binbroke.

Coketborp, Oxf. near Stanlake.

Colan-Little, Cornw. among hills to the S. E. of Columb-Minor, and S. W. of Columb-Major, is alſo called St. Colon, and noted for our Lady of Nants well, to which people uſed to go to know their fortunes the year enſuing.

Colbrook, Devon. near Crediton.

Colbrook, Monm. S. E. of Abergavenny.

Colbury, Hamp. W. from the harbour of Southampton.

Colby, Norfolk, 4 miles from Aleſham.

* COLCHESTER, *Eſſex*, 51 miles from London, is a large populous town, through which runs the river Coln, that alſo encompaſſes it on the N. and E. ſides, has 3 bridges over it, and is navigable, by ſmall craft, up to the Hithe, where is a quay, and for ſhips of large burden to a place within 3 miles of it, where is a cuſtom-houſe, and a little lower it may re-

ceive a royal navy. It is principally noted for the manufacture of baizes and ſeys; for the ſupport of which there is a corporation, called the governors of Dutch-baize-hall, and officers to examine it; and it is ſaid to have returned 30,000l. a week, ready money, formerly, for thoſe ſtuffs. Here is a Guild, or, as they call it, a Moot-hall, to which joins the town-gaol. The place is about three miles in compaſs, had anciently 15 and now 10 pariſh churches, five meeting-houſes, of which two are for Quakers, beſides a Dutch and a French church. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, or his deputy, 11 aldermen, a chamberlain, town-clerk, 18 aſſiſtants, and 18 common-councilmen. It is a liberty of itſelf, which has 4 wards, 8 pariſhes within the walls, and 8 without, and extends along the river as far as Merſey-Iſland, and certain marks in the ſea. It had anciently a caſtle, built by Edward the ſon of King Alfred, and walls all round, of which there are few marks left. It had once many religious houſes, which had churches and chapels belonging to them; particularly an abbey (whereof only part of the gate-houſe remains) whoſe abbots ſat in parliament, and about 170 years ago it was the ſee of a biſhop. From the abundance of coins found here, it is ſuppoſed to have been anciently a Roman colony; and there was a military way that led from hence by Braintree, Dunmow, &c. There is a particular corporation here for maintaining the poor, conſiſting of the mayor and aldermen, and 48 guardians. Here are two grammar-ſchools and two charity ſchools, beſides a work houſe for the poor. Such a vaſt quantity of ſprats are caught, and conſumed by the woollen manufacturers in thoſe parts, that they are called the weavers beef of Colcheſter. In the town and its liberty are reckoned 40,000 people. The markets here are on Wedneſday and Saturday, and the fairs Eaſter-Tueſday, June 24, July 23, and Oct. 20. This place is ſaid to have given birth to Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, and Lucius the firſt Chriſtian king; and, in memory of the croſs ſhe found, the arms of the town is a croſs engrailed between 4 crowns. The founder of the abbey here built St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital, on the S. E. ſide of the town, within its walls, for lepers. It muſt not be omitted, that this place is of ſpecial note for candying eringo roots; but much more for its oyſters, which being taken at the mouth of the Colcheſter water, and about the ſands which they call the Spits, are carried up to Wyvenhoe, where they are laid in beds, or pits, on the ſhore, to feed, as they call it, and then, being barrelled up, are brought to Colcheſter, from whence they are ſent in great quantities to London, &c.

Colderton, *Hampſh.* between Tidworth and Monkſton.

Coldham, *Camb.* near Walderſey in Fenns.

Cold-Harbor, *Hertf.* 2 miles N. W. of Ware.

Cold-Henton, *Som.* N. E. of Mendip-Hills.

COLD-HILL, *Eſſ.* in the pariſh of Newport, has a cattle fair Nov. 6.

Cold-Maton, *Northumberl.* near Chatton.

Cold-Norton, *Orf.* near Chipping Norton; had a priory.

Coldon, *York.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Coldre, *Hamp.* between Alton and Farnham.

Coldred, *Kent*, near Walderſhare.

Coldrinch, *Cornw.* near Leſkard.

Cold-Waltham, *Hamp.* near Baſingſtoke.

Cold-Waltham, *Suſſex*, 4 miles from Arundel.

Cole, a river which runs through Worceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, and falls into the Blithe near Coleſhill.

Cole, *Wilts*, near Wotton-Baſſet.

Colebrooke Dale, *Salop*, between Shefnal and Great Wenlock, where is a manufactory of mineral tar carried on, occaſioned by the diſcovery of a ſpring of natural tar and pitch of a quality ſuperior to any yet known

and alſo a ſpring of brine; which are likely to prove very advantageous to the proprietors:—The maſters of the coal-works at the Dale, in 1787, having ordered an arched navigable canal to be made from the river Severn, about a mile below Madeley Wood, under the Hay-Hill, and to be carried on from thence ſeveral miles under the ſame, to ſerve as a drain, and alſo to carry the coals, they ſhould meet with, by the ſame canal, to the river Severn (the mouth of the canal being nearly equal with the ſurface of the water in the river;) when they had drove about 300 yards they met with a ſmall ſpring of the tar, which the workmen ſaid yielded three or four barrels per day; and when they had gone fifty or ſixty yards farther, they found another ſpring of it, ſo very copious as to prevent their working for ſome time. This, it is ſaid, commonly yields 70, and ſometimes 80 gallons per day; and there are, beſides, ſeveral ſmaller ſprings, in different places, yielding the tar ſo very plentifully, that the maſters cannot provide barrels faſt enough, and have ordered the men to make large reſervoirs in the canal to hold it. They have alſo found a ſpring of brine, which is as ſtrong as moſt of thoſe which are uſed in this kingdom for making ſalt.

Colebrook, *Monm.* near Uſk.

Coleceſter, *Northumb.* near Corbridge, has the rubbiſh of a Roman fort.

Coleburn, *Northumb.* near Morpeth.

Cole-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Ingateſtone.

Colegreen-Houſe, *Hertf.* 2 miles W. of Hertford.

Colebarbor, *Sur.* S. W. of Darking.

Coleman's-Green, *Hertf.* N. E. of Norman's Land.

Colemere, *Salop*, N. W. of Wem.

Cole-Orton, *Leic.* on the borders of Rutlandſhire.

Cole-Park, *Wilts*, S. E. of Malmſbury.

Colepit-Hill, *Durh.* S. of Newbiggin.

Colſbourn, *Little*, *Glou.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Withington.

Coleſbourn, *Glou.* 6 miles from Cheltenham, 9 from Cirenceſter, and 11 from Gloceſter; ſituated in a narrow valley, through which the river Churn paſſes to Cirenceſter. There is an ancient farm-houſe in it, called the priory, with a chapel adjoining.

Coleſhall, *Berks*, near Farringdon.

COLESHILL, *Warw.* 11 miles from Coventry, 15 from Litchfield, and 102 from London; ſtands on the aſcent of a hill, near the river Colne, over which it has a ſtone bridge. Market on Wedneſday; and fairs on Shrove-Monday, May 6, and Oct. 2. Here are two charity ſchools, and a piece of land in the pariſh called Pater-noſter-piece, given to encourage children to learn the Lords-Prayer; for every houſe-keeper in the town, where is a child, ſends it in turn, one at a time, every morning, to the church, at the ſound of a bell, where, kneeling, he ſays the Lord's Prayer before the under maſter, who rewards it with a penny.

Coley, or *Coln*, *York.* W. Riding, near Halifax.

COLFORD, or COVERD, *Glouceſt.* near Monmouth, 20 miles from Gloucester, 14 from Warwick, and 124 from London, has a chapel of eaſe to Newland; a market on Tueſ. and fairs on June 20 and Nov. 24, and a charity ſchool.

Colford, *Suffolk*, near Bury.

Colham, or *Collon-Green*, *Middſ.* near Hayes, is alſo called Colnham, from its ſituation near a branch of the river Coln.

Colkin, *Kent*, near Feverſham.

Colkirk, *Norfolk*, S. of Fakenham.

Collam, *York.* E. Riding, S. of Culham, and N. W. of Kilham.

Collaton, *Devon.* near the mouth of the Arm.

Collaton, *Devon.* near Sidmouth.

Collaton, *Devon.* S. W. of Chimleigh.

Colledge, *Lanc.* S. of Manchester, in the road to Stopford.

Collercotes, *Northumb.* near Newcaſtle.

Collerford, *Northumb.* near Wal-

wick, where the N. Tyne paſſes under a bridge of ſeveral arches in the Pict-wall. Here was found, not many years ago, a Roman altar.

Collern, *Wilts*, near Coſham and the Shire-ſtones.

COLLERTON, or COLEOVERTON, *Leic.* to the N. E. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, is noted for a mineral well, and plenty of pit-coal, whoſe mines burnt for many years together, in the reign of Henry VIII. till the ſulphurous and bituminous matter, which fed the flame, was ſpent.

Colley, *Surry*, N. W. of Ryegate.

Collier, *Eſſex*, near Dagenham.

Collier-Row, *Eſſex*, near Abury-Hatch.

Colliers-End, *Hertf.* between Ware and Puckeridge.

Colligreen, *Cornw.* S. W. of Loſtwithiel.

COLLINGBURN-DUKE, *Wilts*, 10 miles from Marlborough. Fair December 11.

Collingburn-Kingſton, *Wilts*, S. W. of Great-Bedwin.

Collingham, *York*. W. Riding, near Wetherby.

Collingham, *North* and *South*, *Nott.* 2 or 3 miles from Newark on Trent.

Collingthwaite, *Notting.* a hamlet of Cokeney.

Collington, *Heref.* near Whitborn, on the borders of Worceſterſhire.

Collington, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh of Wetherby, near Beminſter.

Collingtrough, *Northamp.* 3 miles from Northampton, in the road to London.

Colliton-Row, *Dorſet.* in Dorcheſter, but in the pariſh of Frome-Whitfield.

Colliweſton, *Northamp.* near the river Welland, about 6 miles from Stamford, in the road to Oundle. Great ſtore of ſlates for covering houſes are dug in the neighbourhood.

Colloſtock, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Corn.* between North-Hill and Hawks-Tor on the borders of Devonſhire.

Colmere, *Hamp.* near Barton-Stacy.

Colmington, *Salop.* near Stanton-Lacy.

Colmworth, *Bedford.* 5 miles from Bedford.

Coln, ſee *Coley*.

Coln St. Alwin's, *Glou.* 9 miles from Cirenceſter, and 5 from Lechlade. This is a pretty village, on the ſide of a hill on the banks of the Coln, over which it has a bridge. The Ikenild Roman road paſſes through this pariſh, and is viſible in many parts of it.

Coln St. Dennis, *Glou.* 7 miles from Cirenceſter, on the ſide of the Foſs road, a mile from Foſs-bridge.

Coln Rogers, *Glou.* and joins the foregoing.

Coln, a river which runs through Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, and falls into the Thames at Staines. Another of the ſame name in Eſſex, which empties itſelf into the German ocean by Colcheſter. A third of the ſame name, which runs through Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire, and falls into the Thames at Lechlade.

COLNBROOK, *Bucks*, 18 miles from London, ſtands on four channels of the river Coln, with a bridge over each. Its principal ſupport are its great inns on the Bath road. The market is on Wedneſday, and fairs April 3 and May 3. Here is a charity ſchool, and the chapel is ſtill in being, ſaid to have been founded by Edward III. Part of this town is in Middleſex.

COLNE, *Lanc.* 215 m. from London, and 36 from Lancaſter, lies near Pendle-Hill, on the E. ſide of the county, and appears to have been very ancient, if not a Roman ſtation, from the many coins, both of copper and ſilver, that have been caſt up here by the plough. A meeting-houſe was erected here by Mr. Weſley, when one of the galleries fell, and many people were hurt, June 11, 1777. Here is a market on Wedneſ. and fairs on May 12 and Oct. 11.

Colne, *Hunt.* a member of Somerſham, near Erith.

Colnbrook, ſee *Colebrooke*, and *Coalbrook*.

Colne-Earls and *Colne-Engame*, *Colne-Wake* and *Colne-White*, *Eſſex*,

land between Colcheſter and Halſted, on the river Coln.

Colney, Hertf. 3 miles from St. Alban's, in the road to London, is called London-Colney, to diſtinguiſh it from Colney-Street, a little to the W. as well as Colne-Green; and they have the name from the river Coln, near which they are ſituated.

Colney, Norfolk, near Norwich, where uſed to be horſe-races.

Colnham, Berks, 2 miles from Abingdon.

Colnhead-Park, Weſtm. N. W. of Kendal.

Colquite, Cornw. N. W. of Fowey.

Colrudge, Devon. E. of the Taw, S. E. of Eggisford.

Colſhall, Kent, E. of Upchurch.

Colſhill, a hamlet of Hertfordſhire, though in Bucks, 4 miles W. of Rickmanſworth.

Colſterdale, York. N. Riding, W. of Maſham.

Coltborp, York. N. Riding, E. of Richmond.

Coltbrop, or *Coldrup, Glou.* in the pariſh of Standiſh.

COLTSHALL, *Suffolk*, near Clare, has a fair on Whit-Monday.

Coltſworth, or *Coulſterworth, Linc.* 3 miles from Grantham, and 102 from London, betw. Stamford and Grantham.

Colverſore-Green, Kent, between Wrotham and the Hallings.

Columb, a river in Devonſhire, which falls into the Ex, a little below Columb-John.

COLUMB *Magna, Cornw.* 249 miles from London, and 13 from Bodmin, a great pariſh, but a little town, with a market on Mond. and Thurſ. and fairs on Thurſ. after Nov. 13. and Thurſ. in Midlent. It is called St. Columb, becauſe its church was conſecrated to St. Columba, and had 3 chantries. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the ſea at a ſmall diſtance from thence. It has about 130 houſes, badly built, but the ſtreets are broad, and paved. The juſtices of the S. diviſion of the county keep their ſeſſions and hold a court here once in three weeks, for all actions under 40s. Near it is a hill, with a rampart on the ſummit, and a cauſey leading to it, which was an old Daniſh camp.

Columb-David, Devon. on the river Columb and borders of Somerſetſhire, where a conſiderable woollen manufacture is carried on.

Columb-John, Devon. S. of Bradninch.

Columb-Parva, Cornw. N. W. of Columb-Magna, near the ſea.

Columbſtock, Devon. on the river Columb, between Taunton and Tiverton, has a woollen manufacture.

COLUMBTON, *Devon.* 12 miles N. E of Exeter, and 164 W. from London, is the beſt town on the river Columb, from whence it has its name, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handſome place. It is 67 miles S. W. of Briſtol. The church has a curious rich gilded rood-loft, which is ſtill preſerved as an ornament, though the image worſhipped in days of popery be removed. It has a market on Sat. and a fair on May-day and October 28; and the woollen is its chief manufacture.

Colvall, Heref. between Lidbury, and the Malvern-hills. A gold coronet ſet with diamonds was dug up here formerly by a countryman, who, not knowing the worth of it, ſold it for 31l. to a goldſmith at Glouceſter, who, being as ignorant of the value of the ſtones as the peaſant was of the gold, ſold it for 250l. to a jeweller of London, who made 1500l. of it.

Colwall, Northumb. in the pariſh of Chollerton, within 2 miles of Coal. Here is a farm of 700 acres, noted for fattening cattle and ſheep.

Colway, Dorſet. N. W. of Lyme-Regis.

Colwich, Staff. near Wolſley-bridge.

Colwick, Upper and *Lower, Nott.* on the river Trent, 2 or 3 miles E. of Nottingham.

Colworth, Suſſex, not far from Chicheſter.

Comb, Glou. an hamlet of Wotton-under-Edge.

Comb, Cornw. W. of Fowey.

Comb, *Devon.* in the parish of St. Mary's-Ottery.

Comb, *Devon.* on the E. side of Exeter.

Comb, *Devon.* E. of Torrington.

Comb, *Devon.* N. E. of Crediton.

Comb, *Dorset.* in the Isle of Purbeck in the parish of Langton-Maltravers.

Comb, *Heref.* near the river Wadels, in the road from Leominster to Prestayne.

Comb, *Kent*, near Greenwich and Woolwich.

Comb, *Glou.* a hamlet in the parish of Campden.

Comb, *Som.* S. E. of Bath.

Comb, and *Park*, *Som.* N. of Wivelscomb.

Comb, *Som.* near Dulverton.

Comb, *Hamp.* 6 miles N. W. of Whitchurch.

Comb, *Surry*, near Croydon.

Comb-Abbas, *Dorset.* in the parish of Litton, near Chilcomb.

Comb-Abbey, *Warw.* 3 miles from Coventry, was famous for a rich abbey of monks: it flourished in great splendour till the general dissolution. The church is demolished; but the abbey, with some modern improvements, is now the seat of Lord Craven.

Comb-Appledore, *Hampsh.* between Bush-Waltham and Petersfield.

Comb-Basset, *Wilts*, 2 miles from Salisbury, in the road to Pool.

Comb-End, *Glou.* a hamlet in the parish of Elkstone.

Combnely, a river in Caermarthenshire, which falls into the Lougher, or Logher, against Llandilo-Talabunt.

Comb-Flory, *Somersetsh.* N. W. of Bishops-Lidiard.

Comb-Green, *Worc.* N. E. of Upton.

Comb-Hay, *Som.* near 3 miles S. of Bath.

Comb-in-Tene, *Devon.* near Newton-Bushel.

Comb-Keins, *Dorset.* a mile from East-Lulworth, whose church is a low, dark, ancient fabrick.

Comb-Long, *Oxford.* W. of Woodstock.

Comb-Temple, *Dorset.* in the parish of Litton, near Chilcomb.

COMB-MARTIN, *Devon.* on the Bristol Channel, 7 miles from Ilfracomb, 10 from Barnstaple, and 18 from London; seated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a mean place. Here is a cove for the landing of boats. The adjacent soil not only produces plenty of the best hemp in the county, but has been famous for mines of tin and lead; the latter of which being found, in the reign of Edw. I. to have some veins of silver, 337 men were brought from Derbyshire to work them; and the product was of great service to King Edw. III. in his war with France. Nevertheless, they were neglected till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Sir Beavis Bulmer, a virtuoso in refining metals, got great quantities of silver from them. A new addit has been driven here, which cost 5000l. but the mines have not been wrought since. Market on Sat. and fair on Whit-Monday.

Comb-Nether, *Dorset.* N. E. of Bridport.

Comb-Nevil, *Surry*, in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames. Near this house are certain springs, whose waters is conveyed in leaden pipes under the road, the lands, and even the Thames, to Hampton-Court, which is 5 miles off.

Comb-Park, *Surry*, N. E. of Kingston, opposite to Richmond new park.

COMB-ST. NICHOLAS, *Som.* N. W. of Chard. Fair Dec. 16.

Combed, *Suff.* in Ashdown-Forest.

Comberford, *Staff.* in the parish of Wigginton, on the E. side of the Tame.

Comberhire, *Rad.* near Knighton.

Combermere, *Chesh.* near Congleton.

Combermere, *Chesh.* a lake near the borders of Shropshire.

Comberton, *Camb.* 5 miles from Cambridge, in the road to Oxford.

Comberton, *Great*, *Worcest.* on the river Avon, S. of Pershore.

Comberton, Little, Worceſt. N. of the former, and nearer Perſhore.

Comberworth, Linc. S. E. of Alford, on a river that runs into the ſea.

Combridge, Staff. S. E. of Uttoxeter, on the borders of Derbyſhire.

Combroke, Warw. in the manors of Kineton and Brackhampton.

Combs, Suff. near Stowmarket.

Combs, Suff. near Shoreham.

Combs-Edge, Derby. in the High-Peak.

Combs-Hult, Dorſet. W. of Everſhot.

COMBWELL, *Kent*, a manor in the pariſh of Goodhurſt, where was once an abbey. Has a fair on St. Mary Magdalen's-day and the day after.

Combwhitton, Cumberl. between Newbiggen and the river Eden.

Comcarvon, Monm. E. of Ragland-Caſtle.

Comer, Dorſet. in the pariſh of Whitchurch.

Comerford, Wilts, near Calne, has the remains of a large intrenchment.

Comford, Kent, near Berling.

Comley, Iſle of Wight, in Weſt-Medina.

Commerch, a river in Brecknockſhire, which falls into the Irvon, at Langamarch.

Compton, Berks, near Hamſted-Norris.

Compton, Devonſh. between Aſhburton and Torbay.

Compton, Wilts, W. of Everley hare-warren.

Compton, Hants, W. of Wincheſter.

Compton, Surry, S. W. of Guildford.

Compton, Surry, near Farnham.

Compton, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

Compton, Wilts, between Saliſbury and Hindon.

Compton, Staff. in the pariſh of Kinfare, near Wolverhampton, in the road to Bridgenorth.

Compton, Suff. N. W. of Chicheſter, on the borders of Hampſhire.

Compton, Glou. a hamlet in the pariſh of Withington.

Compton-Abbas, Dorſet. 2 miles N. W. from Eaſt-Compton.

Compton-Abbas, Dorſet. one mile from Melbury, in the hundred of Sixpenny-Handley. The church is a ſmall ancient ſtructure.

Compton-Abdal, Glou. on the Colne, near Hampnet, 11 miles from Cirenceſter, and 16 from Glouceſter; from whence is a fine view of Lord Chedworth's plantations, which ſtand in a high part of the Coteſwold.

Compton-Baſſet, Wilts, N. of Calne.

Compton-Beauchamp, Berks, W. of the vale of White-horſe.

Compton-Biſhops, Som. N. W. of Axbridge.

Compton-Caſſey, Glou. near Compton-Abdal.

Compton-Dundo, Somerſet. N. of Somerton.

Compton-David, Somerſet. N. E. of Penſford.

Compton, Eaſt and *Weſt, Dorſet.* S. W. of Melbury.

Compton, Eaſt and *Weſt, Dorſet.* Eaſt-Compton lies 2 miles S. W. from Frampton, near the Roman road from Dorcheſter, and its church is a ſmall plain fabrick.

Compton-Grinfield, Glou. near Compton-Abdal, with the turnpike road from Briſtol to Auſt paſſing thro' it. It is remarkable for its paſture, and very ancient church with a low tower.

Compton-Hall, or *Fenny, War.* 4 miles from Banbury, and near Wormleighton, had anciently a vineyard in it, and is therefore ſometimes ſtiled Compton-Winegate.

Compton-Little, Glou. near Compton-Abdal, 5 miles from Stow, 8 from Campden, and 31 from Glouceſter; ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with the turnpike road from London to Worceſter paſſing through it. In this pariſh is a point of land wheron is a pedeſtal, with a ſun dial that denotes the boundary of Warwick, Worceſter, Oxford, and Glouceſter, Shires.

Compton-Long, War. on the borders of Oxfordſhire, is alſo called Compton-in-the-Hole; becauſe ſituated in

a deep valley, on the N. of the Stour, as it is Long-Compton, from its ſhape.

Compton-Mardock, *War.* 2 miles from Kington.

Compton-Martin, *Som.* S. E. of Wrinton.

Compton Nether and *Over*, *Dorſ.* on each ſide of the road from Sherborn to Yeovil, 2 miles N. of Bradford-Abbas.

Compton-Pauncefort, *Somer.* near Sherborn.

Compton-Wynyate, *Northamp.* an old ſeat of the Earl of Northampton, in whoſe family it had been from the time of King John, where was, till ſold by the preſent Earl, a carved and gilt bedſtead, ſaid to have been uſed by Hen. VIII. when on a viſit here.

Compyne, *Dev.* near Axmouth.

Comſholm, *Linc.* on the coaſt beyond Stalfleet.

Comwindge, *Som.* on the Parret, below Bridgewater.

Comyoy, *Monm.* N. W. of the county, near Trewin.

Conam, *Salop*, E. of Ludlow.

Cond, *Salop*, S. E. of Condover.

Conder, a river in Lancaſhire, which empties itſelf into the Iriſh ſea at Aſhton-Park.

Conderton, *Glouceſt.* an hamlet to Overbury in Worceſterſhire. It is ſituated on a tongue of land ſurrounded by Worceſterſhire, N. E. of Tewkeſbury. On Conderton-hill is a ſmall oval camp, 165 yards long, and 71 yards wide, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh. Roman coins are found in the fields.

Condicot, *Glou.* 3 miles from Stow, 7 from Winchcombe, and 25 from Glocueſter; a hill that is ſeen at a great diſtance.

Condover, *Salop*, in the road from Bruges to Shrewſbury.

Coney-Caſtle-Hill, *Dorſ.* a little N. of Wooton-Fitzpain, on which is a fortification, the form ſquare, with a double trench and rampart.

Coney-Hatch, *Middleſex*, between Hornſey ad Whetſton.

CONGERSBURY, *Som.* under Mendip-hills, 6 miles from Axbridge, with a fair Sept. 14.

Congerſton, *Leiceſt.* near the river Sence, N. W. of Boſworth, has a charity ſchool.

Congbull, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Delamere-Foreſt.

CONGLETON, *Cheſh.* 161 miles from London, is a handſome town near the borders of Staffordſhire, and is watered on all ſides by the river Dan, the brook Howtey, and the Daningſchow. It is governed by a mayor and 6 aldermen. It has nothing but a chapel of eaſe; the church is a ſtately ſtructure, being near two miles diſtant. Its manufactory is the making of leather-gloves, but the moſt conſiderable is ſilk, there being a large ſilk-mill, lately erected here by ſome Turky merchants, which employs 700 hands. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 24 N. E. of Nantwich. Its market is on Sat. and fairs Thurſday before Shrove-tide, May 12, July 5, and July 12.

Congrave, *Staff.* on the Penck, S. of Stafford.

Coningſton, *Lanc.* by the lake called Coningſton-Water (which is 5 miles long, and near one broad) is ſometimes called Fleming-Coningſton, to diſtinguiſh it from another on the other ſide the lake, called Monks-Coningſton.

Conington, *Hunt.* near Stilton, at the head of the river, which forms Ug-Meer, Brick-Meer, and Whittlefey-Meer, has the plain relicks of an old caſtle; and in a pool, juſt by this town, was found the ſkeleton of a fiſh, near 20 feet long, lying in perfect filt, above 6 feet below the ſurface of the ground, and as much above the level of the fens.

Connington, *Camb.* 9 miles from Cambridge.

Coniſburgh, *York.* W. Riding, on the S. W. ſide of Doncaſter, has the out-walls of an old caſtle, to which Hengiſt, the Saxon general, is ſaid to have retired after being routed by Aurelius Ambroſius; and near which, it is alſo ſaid, he was buried.

Coniſcliff, *Durh.* near Perſebridge, where was found, not many years ago, a Roman altar.

Coniſide, *Lanc.* near Swart-Moor.

Conisthorp, *Yorksh.* N. Riding, S.W. of Malton.

Coniston, *Yorksh* W. Riding, between Skipton and Settle.

Conigston-Water, *Cum.* near Naithwaite, remarkable for producing the char fish, and views of it that charm every visitant.

Coniwston, *Suffolk*, W. of Buddesdale.

Conock, *Wilts*, in Cherington parish, 3 miles from Market-Lavington.

Conondley, *York.* W. Riding, S.W. of Skipton.

Conqueſt, *Somerſetſh.* in the vale of Taunton.

Conſtantine, *Cornwall*, on a hill among tin-works, between Helſton and Falmouth. Near its church, where once ſtood a croſs, as it is ſaid, a buff bag was found full of ſilver pieces, ſome of King Arthur's coin, and ſome of King Canute's.

Conway, a river which parts Caernarvonſhire from Denbighſhire. It riſes from a lake where the three counties of Caernarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, and Merionethſhire join, and running northward falls into the Iriſh Sea at Aberconway. Here are many other ſmaller rivers, diſperſed in various parts of the country.

Conway, or Aberconway, *Carnarvonſhire*, *N. Wales*, at the mouth of the river Conway, 15 miles from Denbigh, and 229 from London. It is a walled town, with a ruined caſtle, and the houſes are tolerably well built, but the town is ſmall, and does not occupy a third of the ground that is encloſed within its old walls, which are nearly perfect. Near the town, corn, timber, and oak-bark are in great plenty; and they clear out at the cuſtom-houſe from eleven to twelve thouſand buſhels of grain every year. A vaſt body of marcaſite is found up the river, of which copperas is made; and it is thought that there are veins of copper ore near it. This town was formerly famous for a pearl-fiſhery; but though there are ſtill plenty of pearl-muſcles, they are neglected. Here is one church, in which they preach one Sunday in Engliſh, and the other in Welſh. It has a market on Friday, and fairs on April 6, Sept. 4, October 10, and Nov. 8.

Conwydd, *Merioneth. N. Wales*, has a fair Oct. 21.

Cookbury, *Devonſh.* near Houlſworthy.

Cookham, *Berks*, has a ferry over the Thames, N. of Maidenhead.

Cookham, *Great and Little*, *Surry*, between Leatherhead and the Horſleys.

Cookley, *Suffolk*, near Haleſworth.

Cookridge, *York.* W. Riding, in the road from Ilkley to Addle, has Black-Hill in it, where many Roman coins have been dug up.

Coomb-Bank, *Kent*, 6 miles from Sevenoak, and 23 S. E. from London, is the noble ſeat of Lord Frederick Campbell.

Cooper's-Hall, *Eſſex*, 1 mile from Epping.

Cooper's-Hill, *Glou.* a hamlet in Brockworth.

Copdock, *Suffolk*, S. W. of Ipſwich.

Copeland and its *Foreſt*, *Cumb.* between Ravenglaſs and Workington.

Copenhagen, *Middleſex*, S. W. of Highgate.

Copenhall, *Cheſh.* between Sandbach and Nantwich.

Copenhall-Monks, *Cheſh.* S. of the former, near the river Walwarn.

Copford, *Eſſex*, near Colcheſter. The doors of this church are much ornamented with iron-work, as lattice-work; underneath which is a ſort of ſkin firſt taken notice of about the year 1690, ſaid to be the ſkin of ſome Daniſh robbers who were guilty of ſacrilegiouſly robbing, but being detected were put to death, and their ſkin nailed on the doors. At this time part of it remains, and is thicker than parchment. The ſame kind of ſkin is to be obſerved on the door of Hadſtock, in the ſame county.

Copgrave, *York.* W. Riding, between Knareſborough and Boroughbridge, is noted for an epitaph on John Wincupp; which ſhews, that

he was rector of its church 54 years (during which he boarded and taught many of the gentry); that he never was plaintiff nor defendant; and lived 52 years with his wife, by whom he had ſix children, out of which not one died in all that time; and that he was the firſt of his family who departed this life, in 1637, *ætat.* 86.

Copkam, Middleſ. near Lalam, E. of the Thames.

Coppice-Leys, Berks, near Wantage.

Coppinford, Hunt. E. of the Giddings.

Coppinhall, Staff. N. of Penkridge.

Caple, a ſeat in *Bedfordſhire.*

Cepleſton, Devon. near Crediton.

Copley-Hall, Yorkſh. W. Riding, S. E. of Halliſax.

Coppenthorp, York. E. Riding, on the Ouſe, 5 miles S. of York.

Coſſion, Magna & Parva, Warw. to the S. E. of Nun-Eaton, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire.

Copthall, Eſſex, between Epping and the Foreſt, being built on a riſe above Waltham-Abbey, is ſeen a great way.

Copthall, Cambridg. in the Iſle of Ely.

Coquet-Iſle, Northumb. between Seaton and Aylmouth, which takes its name from the river; had anciently both a caſtle and a monaſtery; but the ſoil is ſo barren, that, except a few huts for the diggers of ſea-coal, it has only one houſe. Such flocks of wild fowl continually harbour here, that ſometimes it is impoſſible to walk far on it without treading on their eggs, which the fiſhermen ſell to the neighbourhood; but the air, by reaſon of the frequent fogs here, is very unhealthy; and it is often troubled with ſtorms.

Coram, Yorkſh. N. Riding, near Midlam.

Corbin's-Hall, Staff. in the pariſh of Swinford.

Corbridge, Northumb. near Hexham, in the road from Newcaſtle, on the N. ſide of the Tine, over which it has a bridge. Several large teeth and bones found here are ſuppoſed to be thoſe of oxen ſacrificed to Hercules, whoſe altar was diſcovered here ſome years ago.

Corby, Cumb. near the river Eden, oppoſite to Wetherall, had formerly a caſtle.

CORBY, *Linc.* in the road from Market-Deeping to Grantham, 12 miles from Stamford, and 96 from London; has a market on Wedneſday, but very little trade, and fairs Aug. 26, and Monday before Oct. 10. It has a free-ſchool for the ſons of poor clergymen, who are qualified for the Univerſity.

Corby, Northamp. between Kettering and King's-Cliff.

Cordock-Hill, Salop, N. E. of Church-Stretton.

Cordyke, Northamp. ſee *Cardyke.*

Corely, Salop, S. W. of Clebury.

Corſe, Som. S. of Taunton.

* CORFE-CASTLE, *Dorſetſh.* in the middle of the Iſle of Purbeck, at the foot of the hills that divide the N. from the S. part, 121 miles from London, 18 from Pool, and 20 from Weymouth; has its name from a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by King Edgar, who kept his court here; and it being a royal demeſne, great privileges have been granted to it by him, and others of our monarchs. The town is on a riſing ground, that declines to the E. and conſiſts of two ſtreets. The houſes are mean, but built of ſtone; is the principal and only town in the iſle, and its pariſh is very extenſive. Its only trade is in ſtone, and knit ſtockings. The town is ſeparated from the caſtle by a ſtately bridge of four very high arches, over a very deep dry ditch. On the W. ſide of the church-yard was a ſmall, mean town-hall, lately rebuilt. It has an almshouſe for ſix poor people. It has a large lofty church, which is a royal peculiar, exempt from epiſcopal juriſdiction or viſitation. It conſiſts of a nave, a chancel, and two ailes as long as the church, whoſe porch is very large. The tower is very large, embattled and pinnacled, with ſome

ſingular ſtatues under it, ſupported by four Saxon pillars, but each different. It was a borough by preſcription, but incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards by Charles the IId. with the ſtile of mayor and barons, having the ſame privileges as the Cinque-Ports; and this in particular, that the chief members, eſpecially thoſe who have been mayors, are called barons. The mayor, as is alſo his predeceſſor, is a juſtice of peace, can hold ſeſſions, chooſe conuers for life, counſellors, ale-taſters, &c. which were privileges granted by King Charles I. as a reward for the noble defence the caſtle made for him. The caſtle ſtands a little N. of the town, oppoſite to the church, on a very ſteep rocky hill, in the opening of thoſe ranges of hills that incloſe the E. part of the iſland. It is about half a mile in circuit, of an oval form, with walls 12 feet thick. Here King John kept the regalia of the crown, and beſides its having been the reſidence of ſeveral of the Weſt-Saxon princes, it has been the place of confinement for perſons of the higheſt rank, particularly of King Edward II. The outer gate is large, with a round tower on each ſide. The firſt ward has 8 towers. Paſſing a ſecond bridge of one arch, you enter the ſecond ward, which probably was the ſpot where the cruel murder of King Edward the Martyr was committed. Great part of the walls of this ward is in ruins, 23 feet of it having ſunk near half its height into the ditch, but yet remains perpendicular. In this ward are the ruins of 5 towers. The third and principal ward was on the higheſt part of the hill, where ſtood ſeveral buildings, now in ruins, built on vaults, for ſtore-rooms, &c. where was erected a platform in 1586 for 5 pieces of cannon. The fourth ward had in it a ſmall garden. It is ſaid on this ſpot ſtood the houſe of Goſmith, who occaſioned the death of his ſon-in-law Edward, in 981. There are ſeveral quarries S. of the town, in them are ſometimes found human bones, between two ſtones, ſet edgeways and covered with another. Here is a market on Thurſday, nearly diſuſed, and fairs on May 12, and Oct. 10.

Corſe-Hill, *Dorſet.* near Melcomb Regis.

Corſe St. Nicholas, near Corſe-Hubert.

Corſe-Moulin, *Dorſet.* E. of Stourminſter. Near it is Corſe-Hubert, another chapelry. There is a ſmall charity ſchool at Corſe Moulin.

Corlie, *Warw.* N. of Coventry.

Coringham, *Eſſex*, W. of Canvey-Iſle.

Coringley, *Hertf.* N. W. of Buntingford.

Coripale, *Som.* W. of Bridgewater.

Corkley, *Northumb.* N. E. of Hexham.

Corlethorpe, *Linceln.* W. of Sleaford.

Cornbury, *Oxford.* 5 miles from Woodſtock. In a pit, not far from the lodge, there is a ſpring of the vitriol kind.

Corndean, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Winchcombe.

Corneley, *Cornw.* W. of the river, oppoſite to Tregony.

Cornerd-Magna, *Suffolk*, near Neyland.

Cornerd-Parva, *Suffolk*, W. of the former.

Corner-Hall, *Hertf.* near the road from Hemel-Hempſted to Berkhamſted.

Cornet, a caſtle in Guernſey.

Cornhampton, *Hampſh.* N. E. of Buſh-Waltham, has a charity ſchool.

Cornhill, *Durh.* with a Dec. 6.

Cornix, *Midd.* between Riſlip Moore-Hall.

* Cornwall forms the weſtern extremity of England, being bounded on the ſouth, the eaſt, and the north, by the ſea; and by the river Tamar, which ſeparates it from Devonſhire, on the weſt. It is about 75 miles in length from E. to W. Its greateſt breadth, viz. from the northern point of Morwinſtow to Ramhead, is 45 miles and a quarter. But from hence

the land continually grows narrower towards the W. ſo that near the weſtern extremity it is only 5 miles broad, from Mount's Bay on the S. to St. Ives' Bay on the N. It is divided into 9 hundreds, in which are 22 parliamentary boroughs, 27 market-towns, 89 vicarages, 161 pariſh churches, excluſive of chapels of eaſe, and between 12 and 1300 villages. According to the moſt accurate computation, it is 250 miles in circumference, and contains 908,800 acres. But according to a ſurvey made in the reign of Edward I. it contained at that time 1,500,000 acres; a ſufficient proof that large tracts of this county have been ſwallowed up by the ocean. Perhaps the iſlands of Scilly were once joined to the weſtern extremity of Cornwall, though ſince ſeparated from it by the ſea. As the greater part of the boundary of Cornwall is waſhed by the ſea, the air muſt be moiſter, or more loaden with vapours, and conſequently more ſubject to rain, than in ſituations farther removed from the coaſt. But the rains in Cornwall are rather frequent than heavy and exceſſive; and there are few days ſo thoroughly wet as to afford no intermiſſion, nor ſo cloudy as to afford no intervals of ſunſhine; owing, in all probability, to the hilly, narrow, ridge-like form of this county, over which the winds make a quick, becauſe they have a ſhort, paſſage; and the clouds paſs over without being detained by foreſts and deep valleys. Storms are more violent in Cornwall than in the inland parts of England. At the ſame time the air is ſo impregnated with ſaline vapours, that it becomes very prejudicial to ſhrubs and trees growing near the ſea-coaſts; and accordingly very few trees, in ſuch ſituations, riſe above their ſhelter. This ſea air is pernicious to plants in proportion to their tender or robuſt nature, and the force with which it is driven upon them; and accordingly the young ſhoots of plants, after a ſtorm, are ſhrivelled more or leſs, according as they are expoſed to the action of the wind. For this reaſon, there are few woods on riſing grounds, nor any ſuch hedge-rows of tall trees in Cornwall as there are in the northern counties of England, where, though the wind is ſharper, it is not loaded with ſaline vapours. From the abundance of mines in Cornwall, the air, in many parts of the county, is filled with mineral particles; and over ſome of the lodes or veins of metal, theſe mineral effluvia aſcend ſo copiouſly, and at the ſame time conſiſt of ſuch inflammable parts, as to take fire. But though the atmoſphere is thus loaded with ſaline and mineral particles, the air is very healthy: it is not charged with the putrid exhalations of bogs, marſhes, or ſtagnated waters ſurrounded by thick woods. Calms are rarely known to continue longer than one day, ſo that the air is always in motion, and miſts ſeldom laſt long. The winters are milder here than in any other part of England; ſo that myrtles will flouriſh without the aſſiſtance of a greenhouſe, if ſheltered from the ſea-winds. Showers of large hail hardly ever happen in Cornwall; and ſnow ſeldom lies more than two or three days upon the ground; and as the winters are milder, ſo the ſpring ſhews itſelf in the buds and bloſſoms ſooner than in other parts; though perhaps its progreſs is not ſo rapid as elſewhere. But the ſummers are not hotter here than in the more inland counties, owing partly to the ſea breezes which keep the air cool, and partly to the reflection of the ſun-beams being leſs from the water than from the land. Hence it happens, that the harveſt in Cornwall, though the moſt ſouthern county in England, is later, and the fruits have leſs flavour, than in the midland counties. In ſhort, the ſeaſons in Cornwall reſemble the neap tides; they neither ebb nor flow with any great energy; the heat of the atmoſphere neither retires ſo far in the winter, nor advances to that height in ſummer, as in the inland

parts; the ſea-breezes equally aſſuaging the heats of ſummer, and moderating the winter colds.

Cornwall, Northumb. near Berwick, where is a fine ſpaw.

Cornwood, Devon. between Brent and Plymouth.

Cornworthy, Dev. between Dartmouth and Torbay.

Corpuſty, Norfolk, between Aleſham and Walſingham.

Correther, Cornw. S. of Leſkard.

Coringdon, Dorſet. in the Iſle of Purbeck, in the pariſh of Swanwich.

Coringdon, Dorſet. in the pariſh of Corſcomb.

Corringham, Eſſex, not far from the Thames, between Tilbury-Fort and Canvey-Iſland.

Corringham, Linc. N. E. of Gainſborough.

Corſcomb, Dorſet. between Melbury and Bemiſter, a large pariſh, 3 miles from Bemiſter. Its church was lately rebuilt.

Corſe, Glou. 6 miles from Newent, and 5 from Glouceſter. The church is ſmall, with a Quakers burying-ground adjoining. In this pariſh is a large tract of paſture ground covered with remarkable fine verdure, interſperſed with wild thyme.

Corſe-End, Glouceſt. a hamlet in Mittpury.

Corſenſide, Northumb. N. W. of Bellingham.

Coſham, Wilts, the ſeat of Mr. Methuen, near Devizes, where is a good collection of paintings, but there is nothing in the houſe very remarkable.

Corſham-Caſtle, Salop, between Alkmon and St. Margaret's-Cle, is called Corveſham, becauſe it ſtands on the river Corve.

CORSLEY, *Wilts*, between Warminſter and Beckington. Fair the firſt Monday in Auguſt.

Corſton, Wilts, S. of Malmſbury.

Cortington, Wilts, E. of the Devizes.

Cortington-Caſtle, Northum. S. W. of Alnwick.

Cortington, Suff. 3 miles S. from Yarmouth.

Cortington, Suff. N. W. of Mendleſham.

Corton, Dorſ. between Weymouth and Dorcheſter, 2 miles from Portiſham. Its chapel remains entire, and is now converted to a barn, but has a coarſe marble communion table ſtanding at the E. end.

Corton, Som. near Sherborn, in the road from London; near which, not 50 years ago, ſome labourers dug up a Roman urn, in which were near 2 quarts of Roman coins.

Corve, a river in Shropſhire, which falls into the Teme by Ludlow.

CORWEN, *Merionethſh. N. Wales*, 10 miles E. of Bala. Fairs March 12, May 24, July 21, Oct. 10, and December 26.

Coſby, Leic. E. of Stour, near Sutton.

Coſby, York. N. Riding, N. W. of Cleveland.

Coſcombe, Glou. in the pariſh of Didbrook, where is a good ſeat, and an antient chapel converted to ſecular uſes.

Cosford, Warw. on the N. ſide of Rugby, is a member of Newbold.

Cosford Grave, Salop, near Tonge-Caſtle.

Coſgrave, Northamp. near Stony-Stratford.

COSHAM, *Wilts*, on the N. ſide of the road from London to Bath; it is 4 miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath; is a pleaſant and very healthy place, being on a dry ſtony ſoil, and therefore not very fertile. The Saxon King Ethelred had a palace here; and it was the ſeat of ſome of the Earls of Cornwall, one of whom, Earl Edmund, in the reign of Edward I. obtained a charter for its market, and the inhabitants ſtill enjoy ſeveral privileges granted it by Richard, his predeceſſor. Here is an almſhouſe and a free-ſchool. The chief ſupport of Coſham is the woollen manufacture, here being ſome conſiderable clothiers. The fields hereabouts are generally, inſtead of hedges, incloſed with walls of ſtone, piled one upon another without any mortar. The pariſh, which is pretty

large, is ſprinkled up and down with many pretty ſeats. Fairs March 7, and Sept. 4.

Coſham, *Hamp.* near Portſmouth.

Coſmore, *Dorſet.* near Buckland-Abbas.

Coſmus-Blean, *Kent*, between Beverely-Park and Shepherds-Buſh.

Coſſal, or *Cotteſhale*, *Nottingham.* near the river Erwaſh, S. of Greyſly-Caſtle.

Coſſe, *Glou.* on the river Lidden, between Newent and Tewkeſbury.

Coſſe-Court, *Glouc.* E. of the village.

Coſſey-Hall, *Norfolk*, N. W. of Norwich.

Coſſington, *Leic.* on the S. E. ſide of Mount-Sorrel, is noted for a vaſt ſteep barrow, near the river Wreck, 350 feet long, 120 broad, and 40 high, which is called Shipley-Hill, from a great captain, who, they ſay, was buried there.

Coſton, *Leiceſt.* near Buckminſter, on the borders of Lincoln.

Coſton, *Norf.* N. W. of Windham.

Coſton, *Worc.* near Lickey-Beacon and King's-Norton.

Coſton, *Salop*, near Didleſbury.

Coſſenton, *Kent*, N. W. of Maidſton.

Coſton, *Som.* between Bath and Briſtol.

Coſtow, or *Coſtway*, a river in Yorkſhire, which falls into the Darwent below Cotehouſe.

Coſwyn, *Cornw.* N. of Clowant.

Cote, *Oxford.* S. E. of Bampton.

Cote-Hill, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Wetherall.

Cote-Houſe, *York.* N. Riding, on Harford river, N. of New-Malton.

Cotes, *Glou.* ſee *Coates.*

Cotes, *Linc.* near Stretton, on the borders of Nottinghamſhire.

Cotes, *York.* W. Riding, 12 miles from Doncaſter.

Cotes, *Leiceſt.* on the Soare river, againſt Loughborough.

Cotes, *Notting.* in South-Leverton pariſh.

Cotes, *Glou.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Winchcombe.

Coteſwould Hills, *Glouc.* on the E. ſide of the county, are noted for ſheep-cotes, where are fed large flocks of ſheep, with fleeces of fine white wool. The number of ſheep in this county, of which moſt are kept in this part, is reckoned not far ſhort of 500,000.

Cotewall-Tower, *Northumberl.* 6 miles N. W. of Rothbury.

Cotham, *Durh.* near Yarum.

Cotham, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs.

Cotham, *Notting.* S. of Newark.

Cotham, *Notting.* W. of the Trent, near Cotes.

Cotham, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, near Kilham.

Cotham, *Eaſt and Weſt*, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, on the ocean, near the mouth of the Tees.

Cotham-Abbey, *Lincolnſh.* W. of Grimſby.

Cotheleſton, or *Cotburſton*, *Som.* near Biſhops-Lediard, between Taunton and Stokegomer.

Cotberidge, *Worc.* near Worceſter, on the river Tune, N. of Leigh, and W. of Broadwas.

Cothy, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which falls into the Towy not far from Llanegwood.

Cotleigh, *Devon.* N. of Honiton.

Coton, *Derbyſh.* in the pariſh of Lullington.

Coton, *Suff.* near Mendleſham.

Coton, *Camb.* 2 miles from Cambridge.

Coton, *Warw.* near Rugby.

Cottel-End, *Staff.* in the pariſh of Sedgely, and borders of Shropſhire, has quarries of excellent grind-ſtones for thin-edged tools.

Cottell-Hall, *Linc.* on the Trent, S. W. of Burton.

Cottenham, *Camb.* 6 miles from Cambridge.

Cottered, *Hertf.* ſtands on a hill, to the W. of Buntingford, and 1 mile N. E. from Ardeley; and was called Coldridge by the Saxons, from its cold ſituation on a ridge of clay. A wake is kept here to this day, on the feſtival of St. John Baptiſt, to whom the church is dedicated.

Cotterſtock, *Northamp.* on the N. ſide of Oundle, has a mill on the

ſame river, and had a collegiate church before the Reformation.

Catteſbitch, *Leiceſt.* near Lutterworth.

Catteſbrook, *Northam.* S. of Naſeby.

Cottesflat, *Weſtmoreland*, N. ſide of Runthwait.

Cottesford, *Oxford.* E. of Deddington, on the borders of Northamptonſhire.

Cotteſmore, *Rutl.* near Stamford.

COTTINGHAM, *York.* E. Riding, near Hull, has 2 fairs, on the days of St. Thomas and St. Martin. The river Hull falls, about 6 miles from hence, into the Humber.

Cottingham, *Northampton.* W. of Rockingham-foreſt.

Cottingley, *York.* W. Riding, on the N. ſide of Bradforth, has a bridge over the Are.

Cottingwith, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *York.* E. Riding, on each ſide of the Darwent, 7 miles from York.

Cotton, *Staff.* N. of Rugeley.

Cotton, *Cheſh.* E. of Middlewich, S. ſide of the Dane river.

Cotton, *Leic.* W. of Boſworth.

Cotton, *Norfolk*, between Norwich and Dereham.

Cotton, *Salop*, near Hodnet.

Cotton, *Salop*, near Ryton, between Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry.

Cotton, *Suffolk*, near Finningham.

Cotton-End, *Northamp.* W. of Northampton.

Cotwalton, *Staff.* near Stone.

COVARD, *Glou.* 124 miles from London, and 20 from Glouceſter, in the road to St. David's, with a market on Tueſday.

Couch-Hill, *Oxford.* near Banbury.

Cove, *Hamp.* between Alderſhot and Blackwater, in the angle between Surry and Berks.

Cove-North, *Suff.* S. E. of Beckles.

Cove-South, *Suff.* W. of Covehith.

Covehith, *Suff.* near the ſea, N. of Southwold.

Coven, *Staff.* S. E. of Brewood.

Coveney, *Camb.* in the iſle of Ely, 16 miles from Cambridge.

Covenham, *Linc.* W. of Saltfleet.

* COVENTRY, *Warw.* almoſt in the middle of the kingdom, 30 miles from Northampton, and 92 from London; joined with Litchfield, is a biſhoprick, and had formerly the honour of being ſuch itſelf. Here was a rich convent, deſtroyed by the Danes in 1016, from whence the city is ſuppoſed to have its name. It was rebuilt by Leofric Earl of Mercia, who ſeems to have been the firſt lord of this city, as his lady was its firſt benefactreſs; for there is a tradition firmly believed here, that her huſband having heavily taxed the citizens, for ſome offence they had given him, this good lady, viz. Godiva, the daughter of Thorold, a ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, earneſtly importuned him to remit it them, and to free the citizens from all ſervile tenures; but could not prevail on him, unleſs ſhe would conſent to ride naked through the moſt frequented part of the city, a condition which he was ſure her modeſty would never comply with; but, in compaſſion to the city, the tradition ſays, that, after having ordered all the doors and windows to be ſhut, upon pain of death, ſhe rode through the ſtreets on horſeback naked, with her looſe hair about her, which was ſo long, that it covered all her body but her legs. We read in Camden, that nobody looked after her; yet it is ſaid elſewhere, that a poor taylor would needs be peeping, and that thereupon he was ſtruck blind. Be this as it will, his figure is put up in the ſame window, of the High-ſtreet, to this day; and there is now revived a yearly proceſſion through the town on Friday after Trinity-Sunday, which is one of its fairs, with the figure of a naked woman on horſeback. Edward III. granted it a mayor and two bailiffs; and Hen. VI. having laid ſeveral towns and villages to it, granted by his charter, that the city, with nineteen adjacent villages, ſhould be an entire county incorporated by itſelf, diſtinct from the county of Warwick; and that the bailiffs of the ſaid city ſhould be ſheriffs of the city and county for ever; and now the citizens began to flouriſh, and to incloſe the city with walls. Edward IV. for its diſloyalty, took

the ſword from the mayor, and diſfranchiſed the city; which redeemed its charters on payment of 500 marks; and he was ſo well reconciled, that in four years after he kept St. George's feaſt here, and ſtood godfather to the mayor's child. King James I. granted it a charter. After the reſtoration of Charles II. the walls, which were three miles in compaſs, with twenty-ſix towers, were demoliſhed, and only the gates left ſtanding, which were twelve, and are very noble and beautiful. A parliament was held here in the reign of Hen. IV. called *Parliamentum Indoctorum*; or, *The Unlearned Parliament*, becauſe the lawyers were excluded; and another in the reign of Henry VI. called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*; or *The Devil's Parliament*, from the attainders of the Duke of York, of the Earls of Saliſbury, Warwick, and March, and their adherents. It had formerly many religious houſes, is large, populous, and rich, but the buildings generally old. Though it has but three pariſh churches, it has four ſteeples, there being at the ſouth end of the town a tall ſpire by itſelf, the only remains of a church that belonged to a monaſtery of grey friars. The pulpit of Trinity church is large enough to walk in. St. Michael's has a ſtone ſpire, of excellent workmanſhip, three hundred feet high, which, it is ſaid, was more than twenty-two years building. There are two or three meeting-houſes here of proteſtant diſſenters. The windows of the town-houſe are of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſome of the old kings, earls, &c. who have been benefactors to the city. It is a city and county, containing nineteen villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, ſheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons as well as debtors, and ſends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, three pariſh churches, two of which have very lofty ſpires, and was ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, which were demoliſhed by the order of K. Char. II. in 1662. It has a grammar ſchool with three maſters, and exhibitions for both univerſities, another free-ſchool for poor boys, beſides ſeveral hoſpitals; as, one for ten old men, another for twenty blue-coat boys, a third for eight married couples, and a fourth in Weſt-orchard-ſtreet. In the market-place ſtood the ſtateſieſt croſs in England, ſixty-ſix feet high, and adorned with the ſtatues of ſeveral kings, but it has been lately taken down. It has a conſiderable manufacture in ſtuffs, particularly tammies, as alſo ribbands. It is 30 miles W. N.W. of Northampton, 58 N. E. of Glouceſter, 11 of Warwick, 50 N. of Oxford, 37 S. of Derby, 26 of Litchfield, and 92 of London. It had a conſiderable manufactory of cloth and caps, which is much decayed. The market here is on Friday. Fairs on May 2, Friday in Trinity-week, and Nov. 1. The water of the river Sherburn, on which this city ſtands, is peculiar for its blue dye. The roads to the town are kept well paved for a mile round. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Cover, a river in Yorkſhire, which falls into the Yowre, below Midham.

Coverham, *York*. N. Riding, commonly called Corham, is near Middleham.

Covewold, *Suſſex*, S. of Leonard's Foreſt.

Cougham-St. Andrew's, and *St. Mary's*, *Norf.* near Sandringham and to the S. E. of Caſtle-Riſing.

Coughton, *Warw.* on the banks of the Arrow, and on the N. ſide of Aulceſter.

Coughton, *Heref.* S. of Roſs.

Covington, *Hunt.* W. of Kimbolton.

Coulby, *Linc.* near Boothby.

Coulby, *Linc.* near Winteringham.
Coulby, *Weſtmor.* W. of Appleby.
Could-Aſton, *Glou.* near Stow-on-the-Would.
Coulney, or *Foulney*, a river in Yorkſhire, which falls into the Ouſe at Blacktoft.
Coulſby, *York.* N. Riding, near Newburgin.
Coulſdon, *Surry*, near Croydon and Carſhalton.
Coulſton, *Norf.* S. W. of Watton.
Coulſton, *Wilts*, between Weſtbury and Lavington.
Coulſton-Baſſet, *Notting.* S. ſide of Bingham.
Coulton, *Lanc.* between the river Foſſe and Thunſton in Loynſdale.
Coulton, *Staff.* N. of Rugeley.
Coulton, *York.* N. Riding, near Havingham.
Coulton, *York.* W. Riding, N. W. of Appleton.
Coundale, or *Coverdale*, *York.* N. Riding, a foreſt near Midlam.
Coundon, *Warw.* N. of Coventry.
Counſbury, *Devon.* on the Briſtol-Channel, W. of Portlock.
Countiſthorp, *Leiceſt.* near Coſby, between Leiceſter and Lutterworth.
Courſborn, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Cranbrook.
Court, *Cornw.* E. of Grampound.
Courtfield, *Wilts*, near Weſtbury.
Coulſton-Baſſet, *Nott.* on the S. ſide of Bingham. The church ſtands in the fields, which being encloſed, the town is thereby depopulated, in the opinion of Dr. Thoroton, who obſerves, that encloſures, which are thought to enrich other counties, impoveriſh this.
Courtenhall, *Northamptonſh.* near Saucy-foreſt, on the S ſide of Northampton, and has a public ſchool of which the maſter's ſalary is 100l. a year.
Court-Lodge, *Kent*, on the S. W. of Rocheſter, at Robert's-Bridge, over a brook that runs into the Medway.
COUTHORPE, *Lincolnſh.* about the middle of the eaſtern part, near the ſea-coaſt, and 2 miles S. of Louth, with one fair, on July 5.

COWBRIDGE, *Glamorganſh.* in S. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 23, Auguſt 1, and October 18. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the ſtone bridge over the river, which ſoon after falls into the ſea. It is ſeated in a low bottom, and in a fertile ſoil. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and it is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. Its neighbourhood is remarkable for the number of caſtles with which it abounds. The market is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, ſheep, and proviſions. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, 63 W. by N. of Glouceſter, and 177 on the ſame point from London.
Cowarn, *Great* and *Little*, *Heref.* S. W. of Bromyard.
Cowbach, or *Colbach*, *Salop*, near Biſhops-Caſtle, in the road to Clun-Caſtle.
Cowberley, *Glou.* S. E. of Cheltenham.
Cowbet, *Linc.* near Spalding, in the road to Crowland.
Cowborn, *York.* N. Riding, S. E. of Richmond.
Cowcomb, *Glou.* in Hampton pariſh.
Cowdale, *Derby.* in the High-peak.
COWDEN, *Kent*, near the Medway, to the S. W. of Penſherſt, has a fair July 21.
Cowden, *Dorſet.* N. of Charminſter, to which pariſh it belongs.
Cowdham, *Kent*, between Weſterham and Paul's-Cray, has a charity-ſchool.
Cowding, *Suſſex*, on the coaſt, between Boxhill and Pevenſey.
Cowdridge, *Hampſh.* S. W. of Biſhops-Waltham.
Cowdry, *Suſſex*, near Midhurſt.
Cowen, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which empties itſelf into the Severn ſea againſt Towy-Haven.
Cowes, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Iſle of Wight*, in the pariſh of Northwood in Weſt-Medina, are two pretty towns, on the ſhore, which have the advantage of trade above any in the iſland. Several rich members live

here; and formerly ſhips from Virginia, &c. uſed to unload their cargoes here, pay their cuſtoms, take in their goods again, and then ſail to Holland, Hamburgh, &c. to entitle them to the drawback of ſuch their goods. Here alſo maſters of ſhips, &c. are furniſhed with money for bills in London; and proviſions are taken on ſhip-board at Weſt-Cowes, which is the moſt thriving place in the iſland, though it lies ſo low, that it is not reckoned very healthy. At Weſt-Cowes, is a caſtle and garriſon, which was built by King Henry VIII. as was another at Eaſt-Cowes; and at the former alſo is a charity ſchool. In time of war, this is a place of general rendezvous for merchant-ſhips that wait for convoys. It is 8 miles from Portſmouth.

Cowey-Stakes, *Surry*, near Lalam, where Cæſar paſſed the Thames, though the Britons had planted ſtakes to hinder it, both on the bank and ford.

Cowford, *Suſſex*, between Horſham and Woodmancoat.

Cowgarth, *Weſtmor.* W. of Winander-Meer.

Cowgrove, *Dorſet.* near Kingſton-hall.

Cowhill, or *Cowell*, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Thornbury.

Cowhouſe, *York.* W. Riding, near Ramſgill.

Cow-Honiborn, *Glou.* 4 miles from Eveſham, 5 from Campden, and 30 from Glouceſter; belongs to Church-Honiborn in Worceſterſhire, and its chapel is now a poor-houſe.

Cowick, *York.* near Ditchmarſh and the conflux of the Dun and Are.

Cowick, *Devon.* 1 mile from Exeter.

Cowley, *Derby.* in Scarſdale.

Cowley, *Glou.* on the N. E. ſide of Berkley, 3 miles from Durſley, where is a ſugar-loaf hill, called Cowley's Pick, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect over the vale.

Cowley, *Glou.* near Birdlip-Hills, and the river Churn, 5 miles from Cheltenham; ſituated in a valley, with hanging woods to the S. and riſing lands to the N. It has a ſmall church with a neat and embattled tower.

Cowley, *Midd.* on the S. E. ſide of Uxbridge.

Cowley, *Heref.* on the borders of Worceſterſhire.

Cowley, *Staff.* N. W. of Penkridge, has a bridge over the river.

Cowley, *Worc.* N. of Malvern-Chace.

Cowley, *York.* W. Riding, near Thorncliff.

Cowley, *Devon.* near Exeter, in St. David's pariſh.

Cowlin-Deans and *Rogers*, *Glou.* both near Northleach.

Cowley-Temple, *Oxf.* of note for its pits of peat dug for fewel, by reaſon of the great ſcarcity of wood in this county.

Cowling, *Kent*, on the S. E. ſide of Cliff, below Graveſend, had a caſtle.

COWLING, *Suff.* 6 miles S. E. of Newmarket, with two fairs, July 31, and October 17.

Cowling-head, *York.* W. Riding, near Bedal.

Cowlneſborn, *Glou.* on the river Churn, near Chedworth.

Cowlne St. Edwins, *Glou.* has a bridge over the Coln, N. of Fairford.

Cowlow, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Cowplandbeck-Brig, *Weſtm.* between Standford-Moor and Ormſide-Hall.

Cowplin, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Woller, near Langton.

Cowpon, *Northumb.* at the mouth of the Blyth, between Newcaſtle and Newbiggin.

Cowpon, *Durham*, N. of the Tees, near Holm, in the pariſh of Billingham.

Cowsfield, *Wilts*, 6 miles from Downeton, in the road to Stockbridge.

Cowſhill, *Norf.* on the banks of the Bure, near Baconthorp, where, by a grant of Henry III. a ſervant who remained a year was to go out free.

Cowthorpe, *Oxford.* near Banbur

Cowthorp, *York*. N. Riding, N.W. of Barnesley; where is a remarkable oak tree, which at 3 feet from the ground measures 16 yards round, and at the ground 26 yards.

Cowton-Long, *North* and *South*, *York*. N. Riding, are in a triangle, N. W. of North-Allerton.

Coxall, *Heref.* on the Bardfield road, opposite to Lanterdine.

Coxden, *Dorset*. N. of Axminster, W. of Hawkechurch.

Coxheath, *Kent*, S. of Maidstone.

Coxwell, *Great* and *Little*, *Berks*, S. W. of Farringdon, on each side of the road to Bristol.

Coxwold, *York*. N. R. to the S. E. of Thirsk, 16 miles from York and 214 from London. Fair August 25. A free school was built here, with an endowment for the master and 2 ushers, and 20s. to a preacher, for 3 sermons every year, besides 20s. for an annual repast for the visitors of the school. The church is of great antiquity, and built in the most elegant manner, according to the gothic taste, with fine painted glass, and in it are several ancient monuments.

Coyd-Kernew, *Monmouth*. S. W. of Newport-Haven.

Coyty, *Glamorgan*. near Aberavon, where are the remains of an ancient castle, built by Robert Fitz-Haimon, in the reign of William Rufus. Great part of the walls are still standing, which shews it to have been a place of great strength.

Crabbet, *Sussex*, 3 miles W. of East-Grinsted.

Crab-hall, *Chesh*. N. W. of Chester.

Crackford, *Lanc*. has a bridge from Cartmel, to Ulverston.

Crackington, *Cornw*. E. of Bottraux-Castle, and N. of Otterham.

Cradendine, *Camb*. 1 mile from Ely.

Cradley, *Heref.* between Acton-Beauchamp and Cowley.

Cradley, *Shrop*. and part in *Worc*. near Hales Owen, in which parish it is situated.

Craister, *Northumb*. S. of Dunstaburgh-Castle.

Crake, *York*. N. Riding, in Allertonshire.

Crake-Hall, *York*. near Bedal:

Crakemersh, *Staff*. near the conflux of the Tein-water and Dove.

Crakenthorp, *Westmor*. near Appleby, on the river Eden, is famous for its moors, over which the Roman military-way passeth, called the Maiden-Way, on which are the marks of wonderful camps, where have been found many antiquities.

Craline, *Northumber*. in the road from Berwick to Carlisle.

Crakow, *York*. W. Riding, near Settle.

Crambin, *York*. N. Riding, in the road from New-Malton to York.

Crambourn, *Dorset*. 98 miles from London, is a pretty little town well watered, and pleasantly situated in a healthy sporting country, near a chace which extends almost as far as Salisbury, bordering on Wiltshire and Hampshire, of great antiquity in the Saxon and Norman times, eminent for its monastery, chace, and lords. It is the largest parish in the county, being full 40 miles in circuit, and 12 miles in length. It suffered by a fire on October 14, 1748, to the amount of 2607l. Part of the ancient castle or manor-house remains a little west of the church. On the Castle-hill, a little south of the town, is a circular fortification, in the area of which is a well. On the downs, near it, are several barrows. The church, which is situated in the W. end of the town, was the priory-church, and is the oldest in the county as well as one of the largest, being 72 feet long, 20 broad, and 29 high; the tower 80 high, and 18 square. The chase has been such by prescription; it never was a forest.. There are 6 lodges in the chase now, formerly 8. Its market is on Thursday, and fairs August 29, and December 6. A little river runs from hence, which joins the Stour at the borders of Hampshire.

Crambourn, *Hampshire*, near Sutton, between Stockbridge and Basingstoke.

Cramlington, *Northumber.* near Seaton-de-la-Val.

Cramwell, *Linc.* N. of Sleaford, near the road to Lincoln.

Cranage, *Cheſhire*, between Brereton and Northwich.

Cranbourne, ſee *Crambourne*.

CRANBROOK, *Kent*, 52 m. from London, in a woody part of the county, is the place where the firſt woollen manufactory in the kingdom was erected by thoſe Flemings who were encouraged to ſettle here by King Edward III. in order to teach the art to his ſubjects; and durable cloths, with good mixtures and perfect colours, uſed to be made here formerly; but that trade has long ſince decayed. A beacon was ſet up here in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Here is the greateſt market in theſe parts on Sat. and its fairs are May 30 and September 29.

Cranburn-Lodge, *Berks*, 1 mile from Windſor, a fine houſe, in the middle of the foreſt, built by the late Earl of Ranelagh, and is now in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Glouceſter. It has an extenſive proſpect over a fine plain that affords a moſt beautiful landſcape. The lodge is large, and well built; and in a ſpacious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large pannels, the military dreſſes of the different corps in the European armies.

Crandon, or *Long-Crandon*, as it is called in the maps, and by ſome *Credenden*, *Bucks*, lies on the Tame, near Bernwood-Foreſt.

Cranesford, *Suffolk*, near Framlingham.

Craneſley, *Northamp.* S. W. of Kettering.

Craneſtreet, *Hunt.* near Hinchinbrook.

Cranfield, *Bedf.* 6 miles to the N. W. of Ampthill.

Cranford, *Midd.* on the N. W. ſide of Hounſlow, has a bridge over the river Crane. It has a ch. ſch.

Cranford, *Dorſet.* between Winborn-Minſter and Blandford, where is a large bridge of 7 or 8 arches over the Stour. It is contiguous to Middleſtreet and Spettiſbury. Near it, on a hill, is an ancient fortification, 184 paces long, and 120 broad from N. to S.

Cranford, *Northampton.* between Kettering and Thrapſton.

Cranforth, *Lanc.* near Lancaſter in the road to Kendal.

Cranham-hall, *Eſſex*, near Horn church.

Cranham, *Glou.* near Glouceſter, in the road to Cirenceſter, 8 miles from Cheltenham, a ſpot remarkably rugged, and the church ſtands on the ſide of a very ſteep aſcent, with a ſouth aiſle and a tower.

Cranhill, *Berks*, half a mile from Chidley.

Cranley, *Surry*, between Vachery and Rigbridge-Hill, 8 miles from Darking and Guildford.

Cranmer, *Som.* near Whatley, between Frome and Shepton-Mallet.

Crannow, *Leic.* 2 miles N. E. of Harborough.

Cranwick, *Norfolk*, on the river Wiſſy, in the road from Brandon-ferry to Swaffham.

Cranworth, *Norf.* 2 miles W. of Hingham.

Craſthole, or *Craftſhole*, *Cornw.* is a ſmall village, but a great thoroughfare on the S. coaſt, near about the midway between Milbrooke and Lowe, of which it is ſaid, "twelve houſes and thirteen cuckolds."

Craſwell, *Heref.* near Hay, in Brecknockſhire.

Cratfield Suff. near Haleſworth.

Crathorn, *York.* N. Riding, near Yarum.

Craven, *York.* W. Riding, a wild ſtony tract about the ſource of the river Are.

Craven, *Staff.* ſome hills go by this name in the N. part of the county.

Craven-Hill, *Midd.* W. of Paddington.

Crawcrack, *Durham*, between Bywell-Caſtle and Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne.

Crawdundale-Waith, *Weſtmore.* near Whelp-Caſtle, has marks of a fortification.

Crawhurſt, *Suſ.* N. W. of Haſtings.

Crawle, *Suſſex*, W. of Penſhurſt.
Crawley, *Bedf.* N. of Woburn.
Crawley, *Hamp.* near Stockbridge.
CRAWLEY, *Suſſex*, 6 miles E. by N. of Horſham, with two fairs, on May 8 and September 19.
Crawley, or *Craglow*, a river in Derbyſhire, which falls into the Rother at Whittenton-Park.
Crawſton, *Leic.* W. of Hallaton.
Crawſton, *Northumber.* N. E. of Alnewick.
Cray-Foots, *Kent*, on the river Crouch by Chiſſelhurſt.
Cray-Paul's, *Kent*, on the ſame ſide of the river towards St. Mary's-Cray.
Cray, a river in Brecknockſhire, which falls into the Uſke ſoon after its riſe.
Cray, a river in Kent, which falls into the Darent below Dartford.
* CRAYFORD, *Kent*, near Dartford, 14 miles from London, had anciently a ford over the river Cray, or Crouch, a little above its influx into the Thames. Market on Tueſ. and a fair on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and 4 days after. This place is remarkable in hiſtory for a battle fought near it between the Britons and the Saxons commanded by Hengiſt, in 457, in which the Britons were defeated. In the adjacent heath and fields are ſundry caves, ſuppoſed to have been dug by the Saxons, for the reception of their wives, children, and goods, during their wars with the Britons. In the church is a very fine altar-piece.
CRAY-ST. MARY'S, *Kent*, near the ſource of the river Cray, 12 miles from London; has a market on Wed. and fair on Feb. 2; with a charity-ſchool. There are many woods of birch hereabouts, from whence the broom-makers in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark, are ſupplied.
Cray-North, *Kent*, on the other ſide of the river N. E. of Foot's-Cray; near which, in a wood, a ſubterraneous fire was diſcovered, in 1723, which ſo alarmed the neighbourhood, that many waggons were employed ſeveral days, to fetch water from Bexley to quench it.
Creac, *York.* N. Riding, in the Foreſt of Galtres.
Creak, *North* and *South*, *Norf.* where is a large Saxon fortification, and the way which leads to it is to this day called Blood-Gate, as a mark of the diſmal ſlaughter made there in the Saxon and Daniſh wars.
Cream-Hall, *Middl.* near Iſlington.
Crecomb, *Devon.* between Bampton and Chimleigh.
Credal, *Dorſet.* near Alderſhot, where a potters clay is dug up, with which great quantities of earthen ware is made.
Credenhill, *Heref.* 1 mile from Kencheſter, has the marks of an old camp, with inacceſſible works on the top of a high ſteep mountain, north of Hereford city. From it is a proſpect to St. Michael's mount in Monmouthſhire, and is crowned with two tops much reſorted to by votaries.
Creddy, a river in Devonſhire, which falls into the Ex, near Exeter.
CREDITON, or KIRTON, *Dev.* 9 miles from Exeter, and 183 from London, ſtands on the river Creddy; and, in the time of the Saxons, was the ſee of a biſhop, which, though afterwards tranſlated to Exeter, the cathedral is ſtill ſtanding, and is a magnificent ſtructure, 200 feet in length; and here is a meadow called My Lord's Meadow. Here was born Boniface Archbiſhop of Mentz, commonly called the German Apoſtle, becauſe he converted the Heſſians, &c. in Germany to Chriſtianity. Its chief manufactory is ſerge, in which it drove a great trade, and was a flouriſhing town till the 14th of Auguſt, 1743, when above 460 houſes were burnt down, beſides the market-houſe, wool-chambers, and other publick buildings, when 18 perſons were burnt in the flames; ſo that the loſs in goods and ſtock in trade, was computed at near 3000l. and the loſs in houſes and goods uninſured, at or near 50,000l. Another terrible fire

happened here on May 1, 1772, which again nearly deſtroyed the town. Here is a market on Sat. and fairs May 11, Aug. 21, and Sept. 21. In the reign of Edw. I. it ſent members to a parliament at Carliſle. Here is a charity ſchool.

Creech, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Dorſet*. W. of Corſe-Caſtle, in the Iſle of Purbeck.

Creech-Grange, *Dorſet*. near Weſt Creech, where is a ſeat formerly the reſidence of the Abbot of Bindon, now of Mr. Bond. Near it is Creech Barrow, a remarkable high hill, which yields a very extenſive proſpect, and was formerly the principal lodge of the Iſle and Foreſt of Purbeck.

Creech St. Michael, *Som.* N. E. of Taunton.

Creed, *Cornw.* S. W. of Grampound.

Creedy, *Devon.* N. of Crediton.

Creilege, *Notting.* near Rufford.

* CREKELADE, *Wilts*, 10 miles from Malmſbury, and 81 from London, is an ancient borough by preſcription, at the influx of the Churn and Rey into the Thames. It contains near 1400 houſes, and is governed by a bailiff. One great advantage to this place is its free ſchool endowed with 40l. a year. Its market is on Sat. Fairs the third Wed. in April and July, the third Tueſday in Auguſt and St. Matthew's-day. This place is ſaid, by ſome writers, upon mere conjecture, to have been formerly called Greek-ſlade, from the Grecians who taught and ſtudied here, and are ſuppoſed to have removed hence to Oxford, and there to have laid the foundation of an univerſity. Here is a fine old Gothic church with a very tall ſpire, kept in repair by a donation left for that purpoſe by one of the Hungerford's, who was lord of the manor. It hath ſent members to parliament from the 20th of Edward II.

Creketway, *Dorſet*. in the pariſh of Broadway, a little N. of Weymouth.

Creſden, *York*. W. Riding, 11 m. from Doncaſter.

Creſſall, *Eſſex*, 3 miles W. of Waldren.

Creſſedge, *Salop*, S. W. of Wrekin-Hill.

Creſſing, *Eſſex*, near Braintree.

Creſſingham, *Lanc.* in Loynſdale, near Hornby-Caſtle.

Creſſingham, *Great* and *Little*, *Norfolk*, 3 miles from Watton.

Creſſingham-Temple, *Eſſex*, near the White and Black Notleys.

Creſslow, *Bucks*, in the Vale of Aylesbury.

Creſſwell, *Staff.* a hamlet in the manor of Sandon.

Creſwell, *Derby.* near Holbeck, on the borders of Nottingham.

Cretingham, *Suff*, S. E. of Debenham.

Cretings, *Suffolk*, S. E. of Stow.

Cretingsbury, *Hunt.* near the Great and Little Stoughton.

Creton, *Linc.* near Bitham and the Red Deer Park.

Creton, *Northamp.* 5 miles from Northampton.

Crew, *Cheſhire*, on the river Walwan, which falls into the Weever.

Crew, *Cheſh.* on the river Dee, to the N. W. of Malpas.

Crewenhale, *Warwickſhire*, near Henley.

Crewkern, ſee *Crookhorn*.

Criccieth, ſee *Krikythe*.

CRICKHOWELL *Brecknockſh.* S. Wales, has a very ſmall market on Thurſdays, though it is a very pretty place. It is ſeated on the river Uſk, over which there is a bridge, and it has one fair, on May 12, for cattle, ſheep, goats, and horſes. It is 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock, and 151 from London. It is governed by a bailiff and 2 burgeſſes. Here formerly was a caſtle, called Aliſby-caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen, and ſhew it to have been a place of conſiderable ſtrength, but by whom it was erected is uncertain.

Cricklade, ſee *Crekelade*.

Crich, *Derby*. between Alfreton and Wirkſworth.

Crichill, *Som*. near 2 miles S. W. of Frome-Selwood.

Crichill-More, and *Crichill-Magna*, *Dorſet*. near Wichampton.

Crichill, *Long*, *Dorſ*. near Morechurch.

Crichill, *Little*, *Dorſet*. near St. Giles's Winborn.

Crick, *Monmouth*. S. W. of Chepſtow.

Crick, *Northamp*. S. E. of Daventry, has a charity ſchool.

Cricket, *Salop*, S. W. of Elleſmere.

Cricket Malherb, *Som*. near Ilmiſter.

Cricket Thomas, *Som*. E. of Chard.

Crickley, *Glouc*. near Glouceſter, where is a hill of a conſiderable height, above the Severn.

CRICKLIETH, *Caern*. 223 miles from London, it is a place of great antiquity, here are the remains of a ſtrong caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by one of the Welch princes, in the reign of King John. The gate and ſome of the walls are ſtill ſtanding, which appears to have been a very ſtrong place. The town is at preſent much decayed. The government is veſted in two bailiffs, who are aſſiſted by ſome of the principal inhabitants. Market is on Wedneſday, and there are three fairs, May 23, July 1, and Oct. 18.

Crickſey, *Eſſ*. on the river Crouch, near Walfleet.

Crigmere, *Cornw*. N. W. of Padſtow.

Crimble-Paſſage, is the paſſage, or ferry, for horſe and man, over the lower part of Hamoaze, between Plymouth-Dock and the Iſland, from Devonſhire, by the ſide of Mount Edgecumbe, into Cornwall, in the road to Milbrook, Croftſhole, Lowe and Fowey, &c. It is very ſafe when the weather is not bad; but is reckoned dangerous when the wind is high.

Crimpleſham, *Norf*. on the E. ſide of Downham.

Cringleford, *Norf*. near Norwich.

Cripton, *Dorſet*. near Came, E. of Monkton.

Criſſleton, *Cheſh*. near Cheſter.

Criſſleton Row, *Cheſh*. ditto.

CRISINGHAM MAGNA, *Norfolk*, 5 miles S. of Swaffham, with one fair, on Auguſt 12.

Crixhall, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Staple, near Wingham.

Crocadon, *Cornw*. N. of Trematon-Caſtle.

Crock, a river in Cheſter, which falls into the Dane at Crockſton.

Crockern-Tor, *Devon*. in the foreſt of Dartmore, where is held a court of ſtannaries. It is a hill ſituated in the middle of the foreſt, and far from any houſe, without ſhelter or any ſeat on it except a bench of moorſtone, which obliges the lord Warden to adjourn to one of the ſtannary towns, to avoid the inclemencies of the weather.

Crockers Moor, *Dorſet*. in the pariſh of Corſcomb.

Crockerton, *Wilts*, near Warmiſter.

Crockham-Bear, *Som*. near Curry-Mallet.

Crockham-Pill, *Som*. on the Avon, below Briſtol.

Crockham-Studley, *Somerſet*. near Stoke-Gomer.

Crockleford, *Eſſex*, near Colcheſter.

Crocklow, *Northumb*. E. of Woller.

Crockſdon-Abbey, *Staff*. 5 miles N. W. of Uttoxeter, near a brook called the Peak.

Crockſted, *Suſſex*, near Waldern.

Crock-way, *Dorſ*. a hamlet in the pariſh of Maiden-Newton

Croft-Caſtle, *Heref*. on the N. W. of Leominſter, a little below the conflux of the Wadels and the Lug. Here is a camp and 2 ditches in it, called the Ambry.

Croft, *Leic*. E. of Hinckley.

Croſton, *Cumb*. S. of Orton, has a bridge over the Wampul.

Croſton, *Lanc*. has a bridge over the Dowles below Biſpham.

Croſton, *Salop*, S. of Didleſbury.

Croſton, *Hampſh*. S. W. of Fareham.

Crofton, *York*. W. Riding, near Wakefield.

Crofton-Hacket, *Worceſt*. a chapelry to Northfield, near King's Norton.

St. Croft, *Suffolk*, S. E. of Flixton.

Croglin, *Cumberl*. E. of Armanthwait.

Croke, *Weſtmer*. W. of Kendal.

Croke, *York*. near Richmond.

Croke Dale, *Cumb*. near Wigton, in the road to Cockermouth.

Croke-Hall, *Durh*. on the Were, near Durham.

Crokenwell, *Devon*. a noted thoroughfare, N. of Teignton.

Crokham, *Hampſh*. N. E. of Odiham.

Cromall-Abbots, *Glou*. near Acton and the river Frome, 7 miles from Berkeley. On Anchorite's-Hill here are the ruins of a cell, ſaid to have been the reſidence of the anchorite who was conſulted by the monks of Bangor, when they went to meet Auſtin the monk, who was ſent to convert the Saxons. Not very long ago a chequered pavement was diſcovered here.

Cromal-Ligons, 14 miles from Briſtol, in the road to Glouceſter.

Cromford, *Derby*. in the pariſh of Wirkſworth, where is a manufactory of cotton, eſtabliſhed by Sir Richard Arkwright, which cannot but give infinite ſatisfaction in its mechanical operations.

Crome-Abbitots, *Crome-Earls*, and *Crome-Hill*, *Worc*. are pariſhes on the E. ſide of the Severn, between Upton and Worceſter. At Cromb-Abbitot (called Comb-Court) the Earl of Coventry has a fine ſeat, with a park and pleaſure grounds, upon a large ſcale of 1200 acres. The church is modern, neat, and well built in 1763. Cromb-Earls is a pariſh 6 miles in circuit, and is ſometimes called Crombs-Simon. Crombs-Hill, or Heleyombe, had nothing worthy notice.

Cromer, *Hertf*. 3 miles W. of Buntingford, in the road from Hertford to Cambridgeſhire.

CROMER, *Norf*. on the N. E. coaſt, 23 miles from Norwich, 127 miles from London, has a harbour, and was formerly much larger than it is now, having 2 pariſh churches, one of which, with many of the houſes, was ſwallowed up by an inundation of the ſea. It is chiefly inhabited and frequented by fiſhermen, eſpecially for lobſters, which are caught here in great quantities, and carried to Norwich, and ſome to London; for it is a rocky coaſt, and the ſeamen call Cromer-Bay the Devil's Throat. Its market is on Saturday, fair Whit. Monday.

Cromhall, *Glouceſt*. 7 miles from Berkeley, 6 from Wotton-under-Edge, and 23 from Glouceſter.

Cromiſh-Giffard, *Oxford*. on the Thames, over-againſt Wallingford.

Cromiſh-Batterley, *Oxford*. N. E. of Cromiſh-Gifford.

Crongſton, *Derby*. S. W. of Bakewell, near the river Dove.

Cronk-Hill, *Salop*, N. E. of Church-Stretton.

Cronkley, *Northumb*. on the borders of Durham, near Ebcheſter.

Crookham-Hill, *York*. W. Riding, near Doncaſter.

Crookſton, *Lower and Higher*, *Dorſ*. hamlets 1 mile S. of Maiden-Norton.

Croome, *York*. E. Riding, between Kilham and N. Malton.

CROOKHORN, or CREWKERN, *Som*. It is ſeated on the branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorſetſhire, and the market is good for corn, ſheep, and proviſions. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, 39 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for horſes, bullocks, linen-drapery, cheeſe, and toys. Here is a large charity ſchool.

Cropbill, or, as it is called in the maps, *Cropwell-Biſhop*; and *Cropwell-Butler*, *Nott*. lies contiguous between Bingham and Stanton, and have their lands intermixed in one field; ſo that they were both probably only one pariſh. The inhabi-

tants reſort to Titheby as their pariſh-church. There's a hill between the 2 Cropwells, called Heu-Hill.

Cropredy, *Oxfordſh.* 3 miles from Banbury.

Cropſton, *Leic.* S. W. of Mount-Sorrel.

Cropthorn, *Worc.* near the river Avon, between Perſhore and Eveſham, in which pariſh are the hamlets of Netherton and Charlton.

Cropton, *York.* N. Riding, near the river Seuen to the N. E. of Kirkby-Moreſide.

Croſby, *Great and Little*, *Lanc.* near Liverpool. The former has a free-ſchool, and in the latter have been dug up ſeveral Saxon coins. In the neighbourhood are frequent horſe-races.

Croſby, *Cumb.* S. W. of Bampton.

Croſby, *Cumb.* on the Ocean between Workington and Solway-Frith.

Croſby, *Linc.* S. W. of Burton upon Trent.

Croſby-Garret, *Weſtmor.* W. of Kirkby-Steven.

Croſby-Ravenſworth, *Weſtm.* S. E. of Shap.

CROSCOMB, *Som.* near Wells and Shepton-Mallet; from which laſt a river runs through it, that drives ſeveral mills. King Edward I. granted it a market, and a fair at Lady-day; and his charter was confirmed by Edward III. and Henry IV. The market being diſuſed, another was procured for it on Tueſdays at the croſs. Some cloth is made here, but the chief manufacture is ſtockings.

Croſcrake, *Weſtm.* E. of Can river below Kendal.

Croſenſide, *Northumb.* S. of Otterburn.

Croſhall, *Lanc.* near Ormſkirk.

Croſland, *York.* W. Riding, near Almondbury.

Croſmere, *Salop*, N. W. of Wem.

ST. CROSS, *Hamp.* near Wincheſter, a hoſpital founded by William Rufus, for relieving diſtreſſed travellers with a manchet of bread, and a pot of beer. Cardinal Beaufort, Biſhop of Wincheſter, half brother of King Henry IV. endowed it with lands worth 500l. a year, for the maintenance of a maſter, 2 chaplains, 35 decayed gentlemen, and 3 women; but dying, before the foundation was completed, Henry VI. incorporated them under a rector of their own, by the name of the *New Almſhouſe of Noble Poverty*, and gave them a common ſeal, and power to purchaſe, &c. Since the civil wars, their number is reduced to 14. They wear black gowns, go to prayers twice a day in the church, and have 2 hot meals a day, except in Lent, when they have only bread and butter, or cheeſe, and 12s. in money, to buy what other proviſions they pleaſe; but there have been very few gentlemen admitted ſince the Reſtoration, the generality being broken tradeſmen, put in at the pleaſure of the maſter, who lives very grand, his income being 800l. a year; beſides, that he is generally a prebend of the cathedral. The buildings of this extenſive foundation conſiſt of one large irregular court, and exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The church, which is a curious remain of Saxon architecture, was built in the reign of King Stephen, in the form of a croſs, with a remarkable lofty roof, ſupported by round maſſive pillars, which are embelliſhed with paintings. The building is 150 feet in length and the tranſcrip 120. The windows have ſome fragments of its once elegant painted glaſs, ſet up in 1346. In the church are ſeveral ancient tombs, braſſes, and epitaphs. A great part of the buildings are in tolerable repair, but there are ſeveral parts in a ruined ſtate and not habitable.

Croſs-Brook, *Hertf.* near Waltham-Croſs.

Croſs-Fells, *Cumb.* E of the county, formerly called Devil's Fells, where is a hill 1130 yards above the level of the ſea.

Croſſeley, with its Heath, *Hertf.* in the pariſh of Rickmanſworth, between Caſhiobury and Caſhio-Bridge.

Croſtermond, *Weſtmor.* S. of Penrith, near the Lake Ulles.

Croſthwate, *Weſtmor.* N. W. of Kendal.

Croſtwick, *Norfolk*, 2 miles N. of Sprowſton.

Croſtwick, *Norfolk*, 1 mile and a half E of N. Walſham.

Croſsthwaite, *Cumb.* near Keſwick, ſtands on the Derwent.

Crouch-Bay, *Eſſex*, near Walfleet, has 4 little iſlands in it.

Croughton, *Cheſhire*, on the canal that runs from the Dee to the Merſey.

Croughton, *Northamp.* N. W. of Brackley.

Crowan, *Cornwall*, 3 miles N. of Helſton.

Crowchfield, *Hertf.* N. of Hemel Hempſted.

Crowd-Hill, *Hampſhire*, W. of Biſhops-Waltham.

Crowdon, *Camb.* E. of the Hatleys.

Crowel, *Oxford.* 2 miles N. W. of Stokenchurch.

Crowfield, *Suffolk*, N. W. of Ipſwich.

CROWBOROUGH, *Suſſex*, with one fair, on April 25.

CROWCOMB, *Somerſetſh.* 8 miles N. of Taunton, with two fairs, on the firſt Friday in May, and October 13.

Crowherſt, *Suſſex*, near Battel, in Suſſex, a manor of about 400l. a year.

CROWLE, *Linc.* in the Iſle of Axhold, has a charity ſchool ſix miles from Burton, and the fairs laſt Monday in May, and November 22.

Crowle, *Worc.* 4 miles from that city, to the E. A ſtone coffin, ſome traces of fortifications, &c. have been dug up here.

Crowley, *Bucks*, N. E. ſide of Newport.

Crown-Key, *Kent*, near Sittingbourn.

Crows-Hall, *Suff.* 1 mile S. E. of Debenham.

Crows-Neſt, *Worceſt.* near Worceſter, in the pariſh of St. John's.

Crownthorpe, *Norfolk*, near Wymondham.

Crowton, *Cheſh.* near the Weever, to the W. of Northwich.

Croxton, *Norf.* near Thetford. Its high trees are much taken notice of, for the pleaſant proſpect they yield towards Lynn-Regis.

Croxton-Kyriel, *Leic.* to the N. E. of Saltby, on the borders of Lincolnſhire, had formerly a park and a monaſtery, in which were interred the bowels of King John, a benefactor to it; and has now a charity-ſchool.

Croxby, *Linc.* near Thongcaſter.

Croxdale, *Durham*, on the Were, over againſt Branſpeth.

Croxhall, *Derbyſh.* 7 miles from Litchfield.

Croxſton, *Hampſhire*, W. of Whitchurch.

Croxtath, *Lanc.* N. of Liverpool.

Croxton, *Camb.* 2 miles E. of St. Neots, 13 miles from Cambridge, has a charity-ſchool.

Croxton, *Cheſhire*, N. of Middlewich.

Croxton, *Linc.* N. E. of Glamford-Briggs.

Croxton, *Norfolk*, S. E. of Walſingham.

Croxton-Abby, *Staff.* near Checkley. It was built by Bertram de Virdun, in the reign of Henry II. Great part of its ruins are ſtill to be ſeen, which ſhews it to have been a moſt magnificent ſtructure.

Croxton-South, *Linc.* S. W. of Aſhby-Folvile.

CROYDON, *Surry*, 10 miles and a half from London, on the edge of Banſted-Downs. It is ſaid, here was once a royal palace, which, with the manor, was given to the Archbiſhops of Canterbury, who turned it into a palace for themſelves; but it is much decayed ſince Archbiſhop Whitgift, who built an hoſpital here, endowed with farms for the maintenance of a warden, and 28 men and women, decayed houſe-keepers of Croydon and Lambeth; with a ſchool for 10 boys and 10 girls, and a houſe for the maſter (who muſt be a clergyman) and 20l. a year for his ſalary. The church here is reckoned the fineſt

and largeſt in the county; has ſeveral ſtately monuments. The manor of Croydon belonged ever ſince the conqueſt to the Archbiſhops of Canterbury; and here is a venerable palace, in which the firſt prelate that can be traced as reſident was Archbiſhop Peckham in 1278, and the laſt was Archbiſhop Hutton in 1757. In 1780, an Act of Parliament was obtained, the preamble to which ſtated, that the palace was in ſo low and unwholeſome a ſituation, and in many reſpects ſo incommodious and unfit to be the reſidence of an Archbiſhop of Canterbury, that few of the archbiſhops had of late years been able to reſide there, and the ſame was then unfit to be their habitation. It veſted this palace and its appurtenances in truſtees, that it might be ſold, and empowered them to build a new palace at Park-Hill Farm, pleaſantly ſituated about half a mile from Croydon. The palace, with its appurtenances, was accordingly ſold by auction, Oct. 10, 1780, for 2520l. The market which is on Saturday, is chiefly for oats and oat-meal for London, though there is a good ſale too for wheat and barley; and its fairs are June 24, and September 21, the latter much frequented by the youth of both ſexes from London, for walnuts, &c. Here was formerly a chantry. The adjacent hills are well ſtored with wood, of which great quantities of charcoal are made for London.

Croyland, *Linc.* 11 miles from Peterborough, 36 miles from Boſton, and 88 miles from London, had formerly an abbey, deſtroyed by the Danes, but rebuilt by King Eadred. Though this place is ſo encloſed with bogs, yet it is pretty well inhabited, and conſiſts of 3 ſtreets, that are ſeparated by water courſes, having a communication with one another, by a triangular bridge of curious contrivance, though of little uſe, it being too ſteep for any thing but foot paſſengers to get over it. All carriages and horſes paſs under it; yet is a great curioſity for its antiquity and peculiarity, and deſerves attention. Their greateſt gain is from wild ducks; of which ſometimes they drive 3000 into a net at once by dogs; and they are brought hither, by decoy ducks bred for the purpoſe. As no carts uſed to come here, by reaſon of the impaſſableneſs of the boggy ſoil, it was a common proverb, "that all the carts, which come to "Crowland, were ſhod with ſilver;" but the ſoil is much improved of late by drains and ſluices; and moſt of the ponds are now turned into corn fields, and a turnpike road leads to it. The market here is on Saturdays, and the fair Auguſt 24. A cauſey leads from hence, between the river Welland and the marſhes; on which, about 2 miles from Crowland, ſtood a pyramid, with an inſcription, denoting that it was the utmoſt boundary of the abbey's juriſdiction, which was in a ſort of iſland, 3 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. The roof of the abbey church fell down 70 years ago. It was of Iriſh oak, finely carved and gilt; and pieces of it are to be found in almoſt every houſe. There are yet remaining magnificent ruins of this venerable ſtructure ſufficient to form an idea of its former grandeur. It was made a garriſon in the late civil war. Over the W. gate of the church are the images of divers kings, abbots, &c. and, among the reſt, St. Guthliac (to whom the abbey was dedicated) with a whip and knife, his uſual ſymbols; and he lies buried in a little ſtone cottage, not far from the abbey, called Anchor-Church Houſe, where was a chapel in which he lived a hermit. There being no paſture near them, the people go in little ſkerries to milk the cows.

Crueb-End, Midd. between Highgate and Hornſey.

Cruckbarrow-Hill, Worceſt. a hill of 6 acres, a mile from Worceſter, and near it a manor-houſe moated round.

Cruck-Mele, Salop, S. W. of Shrewſbury.

Cruckton, Salop, S. W. in the road to Weſtbury.

Crudwell, *Wilts*, to the W. of Crekelade, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, by which runs the Foſſeway.

Crumſall, *Lanc.* near Chetham.

Crumwell, *Nott.* by the Trent, N. of Newark.

Crumwell, *York.* W. Riding, E. of Hallifax.

Crumwell, *Devon.* has a ferry near Plymouth.

Crundel, *Kent*, near Wye.

Crundel, *Hampſhire*, E. of Odiam, towards Surry.

Crutum, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Woller.

Cruwys-Morchard, *Devon.* W. of Tiverton.

Cryde, *Devon.* on the channel, between St. Ann's-Chapel and Ilfordcomb.

Cryfield, *Warw.* in the pariſh of Stonely, where, before the Norman invaſion, was a royal palace, and after it a monaſtery.

Cubberley, or *Coberly*, *Glouceſt.* 4 miles from Cheltenham, from whence there is a moſt extenſive view of the country. In this pariſh is the head of the Thames. The church is an ancient ſtructure, and in it are ancient monuments.

Cubbington, *Warw.* a large pariſh near Warwick, belonging formerly to the Knights Templars, then to the Hoſpitallers.

CUBLEY, *Derbyſh.* 6 miles S. of Aſhburn, with one fair, on November 30.

Cubley, *Cornw.* near Tregony.

Cubley, *Derby.* on the borders of Staffordſhire, between Boyliſton and Rawſton.

Cublington, *Bucks*, near Whitchurch, has a charity-ſchool.

Cuckamſley-Hill, *Berks*, S. E. of Wantage.

Cuckerton, *Glou.* not far from Tetbury, towards Cirenceſter.

CUCKFIELD, *Suſſex*, 40 miles from London. Its market, which was at firſt on Mondays is now on Fridays, and its fair, May 25, Whit-Tueſday, September 19, and November 18.

Cucklington, *Som.* to the S. E. of Wincanton.

Cuckmere, a river in Suſſex, which empties itſelf into the Britiſh ſea, at Cuchmere-Haven.

Cuckolds-Haven, *Middleſex*, near Finchley and Coney-Hatch.

Cuckolds-Haven, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Rotherham, has been long famous for a yew tree, about ten feet high, with the branches ſpreading out in ſo regular a manner, that at firſt ſight they appear rather artificial than natural.

Cuckolds-Point, *Surry.* on the Thames ſide, between Rotherhith and Deptford.

Cuckow-Church, *Warw.* in Wedgnock-Park, is now only the ſite of an ancient chapel, which belongs to a village long ſince depopulated, called Rickmerſbury.

Cuckſton, *Kent*, near the Medway, S. W. of Rocheſter.

Cuddenton, *Bucks*, S. of the Winchingtons.

Cudderſton, *York.* N. Riding, on the borders of Durham, near Barnard Caſtle.

Cudddeſdon, *Oxf.* on the W. ſide of Thame, near Wheatley, and 6 miles E. from Oxford. The Biſhop of Oxford having no palace, Biſhop Bancroft built one here in the reign of Charles I. who gave him timber for it out of Shotover-Foreſt. It was finiſhed in 1635, and coſt 3500l. but Col. Legg, in 1644, burnt it down leſt the parliament ſhould garriſon it; but it was again rebuilt on the old foundation. Here is a charity-ſchool for girls.

Cudeley, *Worceſt.* a manor 1 mile E. of Worceſter.

Cudworth, *Som.* near Crewkhorn.

Cugley, *Glouceſt.* in the pariſh of Newent, 5 miles from Dean.

Cuholgate, *Hertf.* N. of Enfield Chace.

Cuckmere, *Suſſex*, at the mouth of the Cuckmer river, near Weſt Dean.

Culbone, *Som.* S. W. of Porlock Bay.

Culbeth, a river in Pembroke

ſhire, which falls into the Cledhewen below Letterſtone.

Culford, *Suff.*. on the N. ſide of St. Edmundſbury.

Culgath, *Cumb.* on the borders of Weſtmoreland, near Newbiggin.

Culkerton, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Rodmarton.

Cullacomb, *Devon.* on the river Tamar, not far from Taviſtock.

Cullam, *Oxford.* near Abington, in the road from London.

St Cullan Parva, called alſo *St. Clon*, *Cornw.* among the hills on the W. ſide of Columb-Magna, has that called the Lady of Nants Well, whither men, women and children uſed to come formerly, to know their fortunes for that year, by giving an offering to her ladyſhip, and throwing a palm croſs into the water on Palm-Sunday.

CULLIFORD, *Devon.* W. of the river Colly, near Axmouth, 2 miles S. of Culliton. Fair March 1.

Culliford, *Dorſetſh.* a hundred of this county near Upway, where is a group of ſeven or eight barrows, the moſt weſterly of which is planted with ſhrubs, where the Courts are held, and is called Culliford Tree.

Cullinworth, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, N. W. of Bradforth.

Culliton-Rawleigh, *Devon.* W. of Sidmouth.

CULLITON, *Dev.* 17 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 159 W. of London; has a market on Saturdays, and fairs May 1, and November 30.

CULLUMPTON, *Devonſh.* has a market on Tueſdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and November 30, for cattle. It is ſeated on a river, not far from the ſea, and is a pretty good town, but the market is inconſiderable. It is 20 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London.

Culme-David, *Dev.* not far from Church-Stempton.

Culmerton, *Salop*, near Ludlow.

CULMSTOCK, *Devon.* 5 miles S. from Wellington, with two fairs, on May 31, and October 1.

Culpho, *Suffolk*, weſt of Woodbridge.

Culworth, *Northamp.* 5 miles from Brackley.

Cumberworth, *York.* W. Riding, 6 miles W. of Barneſley.

Cumcetch, *Cumb.* N. E. of Brampton.

Cumnor, *Berks*, W. of Oxford.

Cumnew, *Cumb.* S. E. of Corby.

* CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 53 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, 225 in circuit, and is bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Iriſh Sea, on the S. by Lancaſhire, and on the E. by Weſtmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains 14,820 houſes, 88,220 inhahitants, 447 villages, 1 city, 14 market-towns, 58 pariſhes, and ſends 6 members to parliament. The air is ſharp and cold, and the land for the moſt part hilly. It yields plenty of fiſh, fleſh, and fowls, with abundance of large ſalmons. The principal mountain is the Skiddow, which is very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the moſt northern part of the country; it is watered by ſeveral rivers, beſides lakes and meers. The mountains feed large flocks of ſheep, whoſe fleſh is particularly ſweet and good, and the valleys produce corn, &c. —This county is generally admired for the pleaſant proſpects it affords; but theſe would be more beautiful could trees be brought to thrive here better than they generally do. The principal commodities produced by this county are coal, lead, copper, lapis calaminaris, black lead, a mineral almoſt peculiar to this county, which contains more than is ſufficient to ſupply all Europe; wild-fowl, ſalmon, pearls, &c. The laſt are found in muſcles at the mouth of a brook, called the Irt, which diſcharges itſelf into the ſea a little to the north of Ravinglaſs. This county abounds with rivers and lakes, called by the inhabitants meers; of the former the Eden takes its riſe from Ulles Water, and after a courſe of about thirty miles to the northward turns to the weſt, and falls into Solway frith.

This river is remarkable for a ſmall delicious fiſh called char. The Derwent runs through the middle of the country, and diſcharges itſelf into the Iriſh ſea. This river abounds with ſalmon.

Cundall, *York.* N. Riding, N. W. of Eaſingwould.

Cundicott, *Glouc.* N. of Stow-in-the-Would.

Cundon, *Durham*, E. of Biſhops-Aukland.

Cune, a river in Warwickſhire, which falls into the Shirborn near Coventry.

Cuneſby, *Linc.* on the Witham, S. E. of Tatterſhal.

Cunningarth, *Northumb.* N. of Bothal-Caſtle.

Cunſall, *Staff.* E. of Bagnal.

Cunſcough, *Lanc.* S. E. of Ormſkirk.

Cunſley, *Durham*, W. of Darlington, near the river Tees.

Cunvil, a river in Merionethſhire, which falls into the Valenryd below Maynturog.

Curbeal, *Cornw.* near Plymouth Dock.

Curbear, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Curborow, *Staff.* N. E. of Litchfield.

Curdley, *Lanc.* near the river Irwel, W. of Warrington.

Curdworth, *Warw.* on the N. ſide of the Tame, almoſt oppoſite to Water-Orton.

Curidge, *Berks*, near Chevely and Fryars Court.

Curriton, *Devon.* S. E. of Lifton.

Curry, *Cornwall*, between Helſton and the Lizard-Point, a chapel to Breag.

CURRY, EAST, *Som.* E. of Taunton, and on the ſame river, 1 mile from Langport; has a fair Monday after Auguſt 1.

Curry, *Weſt*, *Som.* W. of Curry-Revel.

Curry-Mallet, *Som.* on the N. ſide of Abbots-Leigh, is the next pariſh to Hach-Beauchamp.

CURRY-REVEL, *Som.* near the Parret river oppoſite to Langport; has a fair the firſt Monday after Auguſt 1.

Cuſop, or *Kewſop*, *Heref.* on a river that runs into the Wye, near Haye in Brecknockſhire.

Cuſſe-Hall, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Henningham-Sible.

Cuſſington, *Som.* N. E. of Bridgewater.

Cuſtock, *Som.* on the coaſt, near Weſton-upon-Moor.

Cuſwarth, *Corn.* near Columb-Magna.

Cutcomb, *Som.* between Dulverton and Minhead.

Cuthbert, *Corn.* S. W. of Little-Columb.

Cuthbert's Hermitage, *Northumb.* is ſituated on one of the rocky iſles, of which there are a cluſter, called the Farne Iſlands, about a mile from the ſhore, and by ſome called Coquet. Here St. Cuthbert reſided and held a council of monks in 680. The building now remaining was the oratory, to which there were many other erections whoſe foundation may be traced. It is now converted to a dwelling-houſe. The ſtone coffin wherein St. Cuthbert was buried now lies there on the ſurface of the ground.

Cuttayle, *Corn.* on the river Tamar, W. of Taviſtock.

Cutteſdean, or *Cutſdean*, *Worceſt.* ſurrounded by Glouceſterſhire, and about 12 miles from Bredon Church, in which pariſh it is ſituated.

Cutteſden, *Glou.* between Morton-in-Marſh and Winchcomb.

Cuxham, *Oxford.* E. of Dorcheſter.

D A

DACOR-CASTLE, *Cumb.* at the conflux of the Eden and Dacor, on the S. ſide of Penrith.

Daccombe, *Devonſh.* near the Keſwells.

Dadlington, *Leiceſt.* near 3 miles N. W. of Hinckley.

Dagenham, *Eſſex*, is a manor in the liberty of Havering, 9 miles from London. A breach was made here,

in 1734, by the Thames, which laid near 5000 acres of land under water; when Capt. Perry, who had been long employed in the Ruſſian ſervice, undertook the work, and reduced the river to its former channel.

Dagenham-Park, *Eſſ.* near Rumford.

Daglingworth, *Glouceſt.* 3 miles N. W. of Cirenceſter, 6 from Biſley, and 15 from Glouceſter. A teſſelated pavement was diſcovered lately here, and a Roman advanced poſt was in this village, as appears by the ruins of ſome foundations. On a large down in this neighbourhood are found the Dagham-down ſtone, and another curious kind three or four feet ſquare, full of petrified ſhells, and bears a good poliſh.

Dagworth, *Suff.* N. W. of Stow.

Dailesford, *Worceſt.* ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire, N. of Adelſthorp, in Glouceſterſhire. Here was firſt introduced the culture of ſaintfoin in 1650. This pariſh was exempted from the interdiction of the Pope in the reign of King John.

Daile-Town, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, S. E. of Thruſk.

Dala-Caſtle, *Northumb.* between Whitcheſter and the river Troutbeck.

Dalaly-Caſtle, *Salop*, on the N. E. ſide of Wrekin-Hill, near the Watling-Street.

Dalbury, *Derby.* W. of Derby.

Dalby, *Linc.* N. of Spilſby.

Dalby, *York.* N. Riding, S. W. of New-Malton.

Dalby, *Jacomb*, *Leic.* S. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Dalby, *Parva*, *Leic.*. S. E. of the former, near Stoppleford.

Dalby, *on the Woulds*, *Leic.* between Dalby-Wood and the Broughtons.

Dalden, *Durham*, on the coaſt, not far from Eaſington.

Dale, *Derbyſh.* on the E. ſide of Derby, where are the remains of a ſtately monaſtery, founded ſoon after the conqueſt. It is now the property of the Earl of Cheſterfield.

Dale-Main, *Cumb.* near Dacor-Caſtle.

Dale-Garth, *Cumb.* near Eſkdale.

Dalham, *Suff.* near Newmarket. The ſteeple of its church was blown down by the ſtorm of wind at the death of Oliver Cromwel. Here is a charity ſchool.

Dalſton, *Middleſ.* a part of Hackney.

Dalſton, *Cumb.* on the S. ſide of Carliſle, near the river that runs to it.

DALTON, *Lanc.* upon the Dudden-Sands in Loynſdale, 273 miles from London, has a market on Saturday, and fair on June 6, and October 23. It is ſeated on the ſpring head of a river, in a champaign country near the ſea. Its ancient caſtle is made uſe of to keep the records and priſoners for debt for the liberty of Furnes.

Dalingho, *Suffolk*, near Wickham, in the road from Woodbridge.

Dalin-Grig, *Suſſex*, W. of Aſhdown-Foreſt.

Dalington, *Suſſex*, between its foreſt and Battel.

Dalington, *Northamp.* W. of Northampton.

Dallam-Tower, *Weſtm.* near Kendal.

Dallington, *Nott.* in Orſton pariſh, near Normanton.

Dalton, *Lanc.* in that part called Weſt-Darby. In 1774 ſome remarkable old foundations were diſcovered here in clearing a field belonging to Dalton-Hall, of which there is no tradition.

Dalton, *York.* N. Riding, near Barnard-Caſtle.

Dalton, *York.* W. Riding, near Huthersfield.

Dalton, *York.* W. Riding, not far from Doncaſter.

Dalton, *Yorkſh.* N. Riding, near Topcliff

Dalton, *Dorſet.* 8 miles from Pool.

Dalton-North, *York.* E. Riding, N. E. of Pocklington.

Dalton-South, *York.* E. Riding, S. E. of Pocklington.

DALWOOD, *Dorſet.* near Dorcheſter; has a fair on Auguſt 4.

Dalwood, *Dorſetſh.* 3 miles from Stockland, and nearly ſurrounded by

the county of Devon, and is a chapelry to Stockland.

Dalwood, *Devon*. W. of Axmiſter.

Damerham, *Wilts*, on the borders of Dorſetſhire.

Damory-Court, *Dorſ.* near Blandford.

Danby, *York*. N. Riding, N. E. of Midlam.

Denby upon Wiſk, *York*. N. Riding, near Northallerton.

Danbury, *Eſſex*, near Chelmsford, upon a high hill, at the top whereof ſtand its church with a tall ſpire, that is a ſea-mark.

Dancers-Hill, *Middl.* W. of Enfield-Chace.

Danby, *York*. N. Riding, between Cleveland and Blackmore-Foreſt, at the ſource of a river that runs into the Eſk.

Dane, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Weever at Northwich.

Dane-Court, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Chilham.

Dane-End, or *Dane-Street-End*, *Hertf.* on the S. ſide of the Waldens, where the Danes are ſuppoſed to have done or ſuffered ſomething remarkable. Norden ſays, their incurſions were ſtopped here by a ſignal defeat.

Dane-End, *Hertf.* S. W. of Standon.

Dane-Furlong, *Hertf.* near Hexton.

Dane-Inch, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Congleton.

Dane-John, *Kent*, near Canterbury.

Danes-Moor, *Northamp.* 3 miles from Banbury, to the N. E.

Danes-Bank, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, not far from Temple-Brewer.

Daniels, *Hertf.* near Sandon.

Danny, *Suſſ.* S. W. of Dichling.

Danſon, *Kent*, S. E. of Welland.

Dantborp, *Yorkſh.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Dantiſh, *Dorſet*. E. of the Vale of White-Hart

Dantrey, *Hunt*. E. of Whittleſey-Meer.

Dantſey, *Wilts*, near Malmſbury, and on the ſame river. It is remarked, that this pariſh is all one manor, and very rich paſture; ſo that here is made excellent cheeſe, not inferior to that of Chedder, which indeed is its only commodity. It is thought, that when all the lives drop, upon which this manor is leaſed out, it will, at a rack-rent, amount to at leaſt 3000l. a year. Here is a good old manſion-houſe, with gardens like thoſe of Peterborough-Houſe on Parſons-Green, and a fine park, well timbered, though by the lowneſs of its ſituation, the place is often overflowed. Yet here is no good water, either for waſhing or brewing; nor is there any ſpring but a chalybeate one, which turns to no account, becauſe of the bad roads hereabouts. Here is a neat church with one of the beſt built high ſquare towers in the kingdom. An almshouſe and a free-ſchool are erected here.

Darby-Weſt, *Lanc.* N. E. of Liverpool.

Dareley, *Cheſhire*, near Olton and Wetenhall.

Darent, *Kent*, on the Darwent river betw. the Crays and Graveſend.

Dareſhall, *Northum.* near the river Pont, S. W. of Eland-Hall.

Darfield, *York*. W. Riding, between Barneſley and Doncaſter.

Dariſbury, *Cheſh.* near the river Merſey, S. W. of Warrington.

Darent or *Darwent*, a river in Kent, which runs into the Thames near Dartford.

DARKING, *Surry*, 12 miles from Guildford, and 25 from London, on the river Mole, juſt before it runs under-ground. It was deſtroyed by the Danes, but was rebuilt by Canute, or the Normans. It ſtands on a ſoft ſandy rock, in which are dug ſeveral convenient cellars, that are extremely cold even in the midſt of ſummer. The ſtreets are wide and open; and the town, which is paved, is from its natural ſituation remarkably clean. The water-mills are very numerous in the pariſh and neighbourhood, and grind a great deal of corn. According to a cuſtom of this manor, the youngeſt ſon or youngeſt brother of a cuſtomary tenant, is heir of the

cuſtomary eſtates of the tenant dying inteſtate. The great Roman cauſey called Stone-Street paſſes through its church-yard. Some learned phyſicians have ſaid the beſt air in England is upon *Cottman-Dean*, i. e. *The Heath of poor Cottagers*, belonging to this town, on which ſtand their almſhouſes. This place is noted for its meal trade, and its market for poultry, particularly the fatteſt geeſe and the largeſt capons, which are brought hither from Horſham. Wheat is brought hither from the wilds of Suſſex; and, on moſt of the market days, it is furniſhed with all ſorts of ſea-fiſh. Its market is on Tueſday; and fair on May 23, the greateſt in England for lambs.

Darlſton, *Midd.* a village in the parish of Hackney, where are many pretty retreats for the London tradeſmen.

Darlaſton, *Salop*, between Prees and its Heath.

Darlaſton, *Staff.* near Stone, where there are the remains of an ancient caſtle, on a hill, but it is not known by whom it was built: it was here where Wulpere murdered his two ſons.

Darliſton, *Staff.* W. of Trent, near Stone. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Darleton, *Nott.* on the N. E. ſide of Tuxford. Here is, or was lately in uſe, a free chapel.

DARLEY, *Derby.* near Derby, has ſeveral mills. Fairs May 13 and October 27.

Darley, *York.* W. Riding, N. W. of Ripley.

Darley-Abbey, *Derbyſh.* N. of Derby.

Darley-Hall, *Derby.* on the Derwent, S. E. of Bakewell.

DARLINGTON, *Durham*, 238 m. from London, has a ſtone bridge over the Skern, which runs into the Tees. It is a poſt-town and thoroughfare from London to Berwick, and the moſt noted in the N. of England for the linen manufactory, particularly of huckabacks 10 quarters wide, which are made no where elſe in the kingdom and therefore ſent in great quantities to London, Briſtol, &c. &c. Some fine linen is alſo made here, the Skern water being ſo famous for bleaching it, that great quantities, have been ſent hither for that purpoſe from Scotland; and the river is alſo famous for its pikes. This is one of the 4 ward towns of the country. Its church was formerly collegiate, and conſiſted of a dean and 4 prebendaries. Here are ſtill ſome remains of an epiſcopal palace, with a ſpacious market-place, and a handſome church, but the ſtreets not being paved, are very dirty in winter. Its market is on Monday for cattle, corn, &c. Fair on Whitſun-Monday, Eaſter-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whitſun-Monday, and Nov. 22.

Darnall, *Cheſhire*, S. W. of Middlewich, has a charity ſchool.

Darnbroke, *Yorkſh.* W. Riding, between Ankeſwick and Pennygent-hill.

Darnall, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Wye above Rayader Gowy.

Darnford, *Wilts*, N. of Old-Sarum.

Darrington, *York.* W. Riding, near Wentbridge.

Darſham, *Suffolk*, W. of Dunwich, in the road to Framlingham.

DARTFORD, *Kent*, 16 miles from London, 11 from Rocheſter, and 7 from Graveſend, is properly called Darentford, from its ſituation on the Darwent, which runs through it, and falls not far off into the Thames. It was diſgraced by being the firſt town in the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. The firſt paper-mill in England was erected on this river by Sir John Spilman, to whom King Charles I. granted a patent, with 200l. a year to encourage the

manufactoroy. On this river was alſo the firſt mill for ſliting iron bars to make wire. In January 1738, a powder-mill was blown up here (for the 4th time in 8 years) when, though all the ſervants were at their duty, not one was hurt. Here are 2 church-yards, one about the church, the other on the top of the hill towards North-fleet, which is ſo ſteep, that it over-looks the tower of the church. King Edward III. had a general tournament performed here by his nobles. Here are the remains of a fine nunnery, founded about the year 1355, by Edward III. for a prioreſs and nuns of St. Auguſtine. Bridget, fourth daughter of Edward IV. was prioreſs here; and many ladies of noble families have been prioreſſes and religious in this houſe, which was nobly endowed. Both Lambard and Kilburn ſay, that, at the diſſolution, Henry VIII. either built here, or converted the houſe of the monaſtery into a royal manſion, and granted the office of keeper of it to Sir Richard Long, Knt. with the wages of *eight-pence* a day, and half an acre of wood for firing, to be delivered to him there by his wood-reeves, and there only to be uſed. On his death, Edward VI. granted the ſame office to Lord Thomas Seymour, the unfortunate brother of the unfortunate Duke of Somerſet. It was granted, the next year, with certain lands in Surry, to the Lady Ann Cleve, the divorced wife of Henry VIII. reſerving the above wages to Lord Thomas Seymour. At her death, the premiſes were given to the houſe of Friars preachers at Langley, in Hertfordſhire. They afterwards reverted to the crown; but James I. granted them to Robert Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury. He conveyed them to Sir Robert Darcey, Knt. who gave it the name of Dartford Place, which it ſtill retains. What remains of this nunnery is only a fine gateway, and ſome contiguous buildings now uſed as a farm houſe. The gateway is a ſtable for the farmer's houſe. The ſite of the abbey was where the farmer's garden and ſtackyard now are, and it muſt have been a vaſt pile of building. The large gardens and orchard were encompaſſed by a ſtone wall ſtill entire. Henry VI. founded an almſhouſe here for five poor decrepid men. The town is finely watered with two or three very good ſprings, and full of inns and other publick-houſes, by reaſon of its being a great thoroughfare from London to Canterbury and Dover; and it has a harbour for barges. Its market, which is on Saturday, is chiefly for corn; and its fair Aug. 2.

Dart, a river in Devonſhire, riſes at the foot of Dartmore hills, ſituated in a barren part of the country called Dartmoor, not far from Gidleigh; and, after a courſe of about fourteen miles, is joined by two conſiderable ſtreams; whence it continues its courſe, above five miles, to Totneſs, where it is navigable for ſmall veſſels. About three miles below Totneſs, it is joined by the Hareborn; and, ſeven miles farther, falls into the ſea at Dartmouth-haven.

Dartington, *Devon*. near the river Dart, on the N. ſide of Totneſs.

Dartmore, *Devon*. between Taviſtock and Chegford, in the midſt of which is Crokern-Torr, a high hill, on which is held a general ſeſſion of parliament by the jurats, who are choſe from the 4 ſtannary courts of coinage for the Devonſhire tinners.

* DARTMOUTH, *Devonſh.* is a corporation formed out of Cliſton, Dartmouth, and Hardneſs, which were originally 3 diſtinct towns. It is 204 miles from London, and 31 from Exeter. The river Dart, which riſes in Dartmore-Foreſt, runs into its harbour. It was called Cliſton, from the cliffs on which moſt of the houſes were founded; and out of which many of them were dug. It was burnt in the reign of Richard I. by the French, and again in the reign of Henry IV. They attempted it afterwards, but were repulſed; and chiefly by the bravery of the women, who fought ſo like amazons, that, beſide a great ſlaughter which they made,

they took M. Caſtel, the French general, 3 lords, and 23 knights, priſoners, It is governed by a mayor, 12 maſters, or magiſtrates, 12 common-councilmen, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, a town-clerk, and a high ſteward; the 3 laſt choſen by the mayor and magiſtrates, who have a power to make freemen. The mayor, bailiffs, and coroner, are choſe yearly. Here is a court of ſeſſion, and a water-bailiffwick court, holden by a leaſe from the duchy of Cornwal for 3 lives, for which they pay 14l. a year chief rent. The town, which is a mile long, ſtands on the ſide of a craggy hill, with ſtreets very irregular, being ſometimes 2 or 3 one above another; yet the houſes are generally very high. Five hundred ſail of ſhips may ride in its harbour, which is defended by 3 caſtles, beſides forts and block-houſes; and its entrance may, upon occaſion, be ſhut up with a chain. Here is a large quay, and before it a ſpacious ſtreet, where live ſome conſiderable merchants, who trade to Portugal, Italy, Newfoundland, &c. and from the latter to Italy, &c. with fiſh. Here is the greateſt pilchard fiſhery alſo of any place in the W. except Falmouth. The property of the manor is veſted in the corporation. Here are three charity-ſchools beſides a large diſſenting meeting-houſe. The ſhipping and trade of this port and town was the the moſt conſiderable of any in the county, except Exeter, till Plymouth's late increaſe in both. Its market is Friday. The freemen, who vote for its members of parliament, are 78, and the return is made by the mayor. This was firſt made a mayor and borough town by King John, King Edw. III. granted that the burgeſſes ſhould be toll free, throughout England, &c. Richard II. in conſideration of their having aſſiſted him with ammunition and proviſions in his war with France, enacted, that tin ſhould only be exported from hence. King Edward IV. to reward their courage againſt the French, tranſlated the port hither from Powey, and gave them 20l. a year in fee-farm; to which Richard III. and Henry VII. added 20l. a year more. The high rents belonging to this corporation amount to about 69l. a year. It began to ſend members to parliament the 26th of Edward I. but no more till the 14th of Edward III.

Dartow, or *Yarrow*, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Dowlas near Crafton.

Darton, *York*, W. Riding, near Barneſley.

Darvel, *Suſſex*, near Battel, has iron works.

Darum-wood, *Suſſex*, N. W. of Battel.

Darwen-Cote, *Durham*, in the manor of Chopwell, has a great quantity of oak, aſh, birch, and alder-wood, in a moſt commodious ſituation for the ſhip trade and collieries of Newcaſtle, which is but 8 miles off.

Darwardes, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Braintry.

Darwen-Chapel, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Darwen-Chapel, *Lanc.* S. E. of Blackburn.

Darwen-Iſland, *Cumb.* in the river Darwent, near Keſwick.

Darwent, a river which riſes in the Peak of Derbyſhire, and running through that county falls into the Trent near Great Weln. Another Darwent, is in Lancaſhire, and runs into the Ribble below Preſton. There is another river of the ſame name, which riſes in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, and running S. falls into the Ouſe. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Staffordſ, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Darwent-water, a river in Cumberland, which runs from the S. W. to the N. W. and forming ſeveral lakes in its paſſage, falls into the Iriſh ſea below Cockermouth.

Darwent-river, *Kent*, riſes near Weſtram, and after running in the northern direction about 5 miles, is joined near Otford, by another ſtream, riſing at the foot of Idle-hill. Thus augmented, it continues its courſe towards the north, paſſes by Dartford, falling into the Thames, about two miles below the town; after being joined near its mouth by another ſtream, which riſes near Arpington, and paſſes by St. Mary Cray.

Darwent-Fells, *Cumb.* are the mountains between Borodale and Keſwick, where were formerly diſcovered ſome veins of copper, not without a mixture of gold and ſilver; concerning which there was a trial between Queen Elizabeth and Thomas Percy Earl of Northumberland and lord of the manor, who was caſt. Here is alſo a mine of black lead for painters, or wadd for cleaning arms: of which as much may be dug in one year, as will ſerve all Europe ſeven years.

Daſſet-Avon, or *Parva*, *Warw.* to the E. of Edge-Hill, near the Vale of Red-Horſe.

DASSET-BURTON, or MAGNA, *Warw.* on the N. ſide of the former, is a large pariſh, whoſe church ſtands in that part called Burton-Daſſet. Market on Friday; and a fair at St. James-tide.

Daſtel, or *Doſthill*, *Warw.* between Holt and the river Tame.

Datchet, *Bucks*, near Windſor, has a bridge over the Thames, built in the reign of Queen Anne, and is noted for its frequent horſe-races. It is ſituated in a ſmall valley, ſurrounded on every ſide with ſteep hills. The level ground about the houſe was laid out into pleaſant walks and gardens, which were planted with a great variety of exotic trees and plants, and the hills were covered with trees on every ſide, excepting the ſouth aſpect, which was planted with vines; and formerly there has been ſome tolerable good wine made there; though the hill is ſo ſteep, that it is very difficult to walk up it. At preſent the gardens and vineyards are neglected, and many of the exotic trees have been deſtroyed. On the ſummit of the hill, above the vineyard, is a ſummer houſe, from which, in a clear day, the ſea, over the ſouth downs, near Arundel, may be diſcerned. This place now belongs to the Duke of Norfolk.

Datchworth, *Hertfordſh.* between Knebworth and Watton-Woodhall, near the road from Ware to Stevenage.

Datford, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Stow.

Dauderby, *Linc.* S. of Horncaſtle.

Davenham, *Cheſh.* 2 miles S. of Northwich.

Davenport, *Cheſh.* W. of Congleton.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, *Northamp.* 13 miles from Northampton, 20 from Coventry, and 73 from London, on the road to Cheſter, is a great thoroughfare to and from the N.W. country, and therefore has many good inns, which are its chief ſupport. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, ſteward, and 12 freemen. The market is on Wedneſday; fairs Eaſter-Tueſday, June 6, Aug. 3, 27, and Oct. 2. Here was formerly a monaſtery and now a charity-ſchool. The coins of Roman emperors are often dug up here; and on Borough-Hill, half a mile from the town are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a Roman fortification, 3 miles in compaſs, which is the courſe for the horſe-races. The Roman Watling-Street was turned through it, and runs to Dunſmore-heath. After the Romans, the Saxons made uſe of the ſame camp. It is ſaid, that in Daventry-Park ſtood a caſtle of John of Gaunt's. The banks in it reſemble thoſe of ponds and canals, with a watery ſquaſhy ground between them.

DAU GLEDHEU, or TWO SWORDS, *Pembrokeſhire*. This river riſes to the ſouth of Fiſgard, and running ſouth-eaſt, and ſouth, paſſes by Haverford-Weſt, and falls with the river Clethy into Milford-Haven.

ST. DAVID'S, *Pembroke*. 16 miles

from Haverford-West, 24 from Pembroke, and 272 from London. It was formerly an archbiſhop's ſee. In King Arthur's days it was the metropolitan of the Britiſh church, and ſo continued till the reign of King Hen. I. at which time Bernard, who was the 47th archbiſhop of St. David's became ſuffragan to the ſee of Canterbury. As the ſituation of it, however, is ſo very unhealthful, and the ſoil all round about it ſo very barren, it has nothing now to boaſt of but its cathedral, which is 300 feet long, and about 127 high, an ancient and venerable building; and though the eaſt end of it is in ruins, the weſtern part and choir is in good repair. It is at preſent a biſhop's ſee, yet only a ſingle ſtreet of miſerable cottages. The biſhop's palace, an extenſive ruin, whoſe walls are entire, is large and magnificent, with an open Gothic parapet on the top. The area of the great court is 120 feet ſquare; on the E. ſide is the Biſhop's hall, 58 feet in length, and 23 in breadth. The King's hall, on the S. ſide, 88 feet by 30, which is ſaid to have been built expreſsly for the reception of King John on his return from Ireland in 1211. The arch over the doorway of the Biſhop's hall is of the ſingular form of a ſemi-octagon. The cathedral is of Norman architecture, and its roof wainſcoted with Iriſh oak. There are ſeveral ancient monuments in this church and its chapels, among which are thoſe of the father and grandfather of Henry VII. Part of the cathedral is not paved, and the graves are frequently raiſed within it of earth as in common church-yards. Market on Wedneſday. As this place is the moſt weſtern of the main land of Wales, the coaſt of Ireland, though near 40 miles diſtant, may be diſcerned from hence in a clear day.

Davidſtow, *Cornwall*, N. E. of Camelford.

Davyngton, *Kent*, 1 mile from Feverſham. Here is a priory, on a hill about half a mile W. of Feverſham, on the oppoſite ſide of the creek. It was founded by Hen. II. for Black nuns, and dedicated to Mary Magdalen. The church or chapel ſtill ſerves as ſuch for the pariſhoners; it is ſmall, but has the appearance of great antiquity, having the arches of its doors and windows circular; that of the chief entrance is decorated with ornaments in the Saxon ſtile: to it there was a covered way from the monaſtery, ſo that the nuns could repair to it without going out of doors. The front of the houſe is part of the ancient building. It is now converted into a farm houſe. The only remains are a part of the cloiſter, neatly ceiled with wood; and on the ſouth ſide is the great hall or refectory, in which is an organ loft, part of the organ is ſtill ſtanding.

Daulting, *Som.* between Crammer and Shipton-Mallet.

Daulton, *Durham*, S. W. of Hartlepool.

Dawdon, *Durham*, on the coaſt, near Seaton.

Dawley, *Midd.* near Drayton and Hounſlow, in the par. of Harlington.

Dawley, *Great* and *Little*, *Salop*, S. E. of Wrekin-Hill.

Dawling-Field, *Norfolk*, South of Cockthorp.

Dawling-wood, *Norfolk*, N. W. of Caſton.

Dawliſh, *Som.* S. E. of Ilminſter.

Dowliſh, *Devon.* between Torbay and Starcroſs.

Dawlton, *Northumber.* between Hexham and Morpeth.

Dawney-Court, *Berks*, near Eton Wich.

Daw's-Green, *Surry*, near Darking, in the road to Arundel.

Dawton, *York.* N. Riding, S. of the Tees, near Eriholm.

St. Dayz, *Cornw.* on the W. ſide of Truro, had once a chapel ſo much reſorted to by pilgrims, that proviſions were brought hither, and it became a market without a charter.

Dead-Men's-Head, a cape, or point of land, near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Mawes and Fowey.

Dead, a riv. in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Anniſer near Neverne.

DEAL, *Kent*, 7 miles from Sandwich, of which it is a member, and 72 from London; it is called Dola by Julius Cæſar, who is ſuppoſed to have landed here in his ſecond deſcent upon Britain. It has 2 churches, a chapel, and about 1000 houſes, which are moſtly low, and built with bricks; theſe form three long but narrow ſtreets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but has no manufacture carried on. Between this place and Godwin's Sands are the Downs, where the ſhips uſually ride at going out or coming home. It is a handſome large town, where ſhips bound to and from London, and foreign parts, by way of the channel, generally ſtop, if homeward-bound, to diſpatch letters notifying their arrival, and to ſet paſſengers aſhore; if outward-bound, to take in freſh proviſions, and to receive their laſt letters from their owners and friends. It carries on ſome foreign trade, and has throve very much by the great reſort of ſeamen to it from the Downs. Its caſtle is defended on the N. by Sandown-Caſtle, and on the S. by Walmer-Caſtle, all three built by King Henry VIII. The government is veſted in a mayor and common-council, called jurats; they have a weekly market on Thur. and two annual fairs, April 5 and October 10. Here is a charity-ſchool. A ridge of cliffs runs 7 miles along the coaſt from hence to Dover, which abound with ſamphire.

Dean, a river in Nottinghamſhire, and Leiceſterſhire, which runs into the Trent at Newark.

Dean, *Kent*, near Challock.

Dean, *Midd.* in Ryſlip.

Dean, *Cumb.* E. of Workington.

Dean, *Kent*, near Wingham.

Dean, *Lanc.* W. of Bolton.

Dean, *Hamp.* E. of Overton.

Dean, *Hamp.* at the entrance of Portſmouth-Harbour.

Dean's-Court, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Weſtwell.

Dean's-Court, *Kent*, near Applédore.

Dean, *Northamp.* 3 miles from Rockingham, and 18 N. E. of Northampton, ſtands among woods, which are therefore called the Foreſt of Dean.

Dean-Weſt, *Wilts*, on the E. ſide of Saliſbury.

DEAN-GREAT, *Glou.* alias Michael-Dean, the principal town in the foreſt, 12 miles from Glouceſter, 15 from Monmouth, and 120 from London, has a good church and a handſome ſpire, but conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet. Cloth and pins have been its principal manufactory. The market is on Monday, for the conveniency of which a new market-houſe has lately been built. Fairs on Eaſter-Mond. and October 10. The ſoil of the foreſt, which contains about 30,000 acres, is a deep clay, fit for the growth of oak. In its hills, which are full of iron ore, are ſeveral furnaces for making iron, which, by the violence of the fire becomes fluid, and being carried to the forges, is beat out into flats. The workmen are very induſtrious in ſeeking out the beds of the old cinders, which not being fully exhauſted of the metal they are burnt again in the furnaces, and make the beſt iron; and the land owners ſell theſe cinders at a good price.

Dean, *Foreſt of*, *Glou.* comprehends that part of Glouceſterſhire which lies between the Severn and Monmouthſhire, and contains 2 pariſhes and 4 market towns.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the German Sea, at Bawſey-Haven.

Dean-Eaſt, *Hampſhire*, N. W. of Rumſey.

Dean-Eaſt, *Suſſex*, near Horſham

Dean-Eaſt, *Suſſex*, between Seaford and Pevenſey-Haven.

Dean-Farm, *Oxford.* near Euſton

Dean-Hall, *Not.* in Caunton pariſh

Dean-Little, *Glou.* 3 miles S. of Great-Dean, and 12 from Glouceſter, which, like that, abounds with rich iron cinders. It has a noble manufactory. Its church has a double roof ſupported by pillars.

Dean-Nether, *Hunt.* N. of the Coventry road to Cambridge.

Dean-Over, *Hunt.* N. of the Coventry road to Cambridge.

Dean-Park, *Salop*, on the borders of Worceſterſhire, towards Tenbury.

Dean-Prior, *Devonſh.* between Aſhburton and Brent.

Dean-Thorp, *Northampton.* near Kings-Cliff.

Dean-Weſt, *Suſſex*, near Midhurſt.

Dean-Wiſt, *Suſſex*, N.W. of Eaſt-Dean.

Dean's-Court, *Dorſet.* near Winbourn.

Debach, *Suffolk*, between Debenham and Woodbridge.

Debden, *Eſſex*, near Audley-End.

Debdon, *Hampſh.* in the New-Foreſt by Southampton-Bay.

DEBENHAM, *Suff.* 24 miles from St. Edmundſbury, and 86 from London, is a pretty clean town, on a hill near the river Deben, but in ſo dirty a country, that it is little frequented. Its market is on Frid. Fair June 24.

St. Decomb's, *Som.* near Dunſter-Caſtle and Watchet.

DEDDINGTON, *Oxford.* 62 miles from London, and 16 from Oxford, was anciently a corporation town and ſent members to parliament, in the reigns of Edward I. and III. but never ſince; yet it is a pretty large town, governed by a bailiff. It is ſaid here was formerly a caſtle, to which the Earl of Pembroke conducted Piers de Gaveſton, and there abandoned him to the fury of his enemies. Here is a charity ſchool. It has a little market on Saturday. Fairs on Whitſun-Monday, Auguſt 10, and Nov. 22. There is a ſchool here, called Jeſus ſchool. Near this town is a well of medicinal waters, of a ſtrong ſulphureous ſcent, highly impregnated with a vitrioline ſalt. In the digging of it was found the ſtone called pyrites argenteus, and a bed of belemnites, commonly called thunder-bolts; and out of it hath ſince been taken the ſilver marchaſite, of a gliſtering colour.

Dedingham, *Northumb.* N. of Bremiſh river, oppoſite to Weller.

DEDHAM, *Eſſex*, which has a market on Tueſdays, and a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday and Wedneſday for toys, &c. It has one old large church which has a remarkable fine tower-ſteeple, of the Gothick order, and has a great deal of carved work about it, but this is much injured by time; here is alſo a preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and three very good ſchools. The town conſiſts of about 400 lofty houſes, and the ſtreets though not paved, are very clean, occaſioned by their lying pretty high. Is 6 miles of Colcheſter, 5 of Manningtree, and 58 of London.

Dee river has two ſpring-heads in the eaſtern part of Merionethſhire, which being united, is ſuppoſed to run through the lake called Pimble-meer, without mixing its waters with thoſe of the lake; at leaſt the fiſh ſeem not to mingle; for it is ſaid, that though the Dee abounds with ſalmon, none are ever taken in the lake out of the ſtream of the river; nor does the Dee carry off any gwiniads, a fiſh peculiar to the lake, which reſembles the whiting, but taſtes like a trout. This river, after leaving the lake, runs by a north-eaſt courſe into Denbighſhire, when turning N. it waſhes the walls of Cheſter, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the Iriſh ſea. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Deepdale, *Rutlandſhire*, Weſt of Uppingham.

Deepden, *Surry*, between Dorking and Beachworth. A wild ſort of cherries grow hereabouts in great plenty. See *Dibden*.

DEEPING-MARKET, *Line.* among the fens, on the north ſide of Welland river, 6 miles from Stamford, and 90 from London, is an old, ill-

built, dirty, town, with a market on Thurſday, and fairs ſecond Wedneſday after May 11, Wedneſday before Auguſt 1, and October 10. Below it is a plain many miles in compaſs, the deepeſt in all this marſhy county; and it is remarkable that the channel of the river Glen, which runs from the W. lies much higher than this plain.

Deeping-Eaſt, *Linc.* S. E. of Deeping-Market.

Deeping-Weſt, *Linc.* S. W. of Deeping-Market.

Deerham, ſee *Dereham*.

DEERHURST, *Glou.* 3 little miles S. of Tewkeſbury, is a pariſh 8 miles in compaſs, ſubject, by its low ſituation, to frequent inundations from the Severn, which runs 2 miles together on the W. ſide of it. In 1770 the flood roſe to the top of the firſt-floor, and continued ſo for many days. The common, about 4 miles long, has been frequently overflowed. It has a bridge over it (oppoſite to Alderney Iſland) called Gildable-Bridge, from certain tolls and cuſtoms that were anciently paid at it. Here was a palace built, and afterwards converted to a monaſtery in 715, which the Danes deſtroyed, but it was afterwards rebuilt and made an alien priory, and then a denizen priory, under the patronage of the Abbot of Tewkeſbury. Its being rebuilt in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and its conſecration by the then Biſhop of Worceſter, is denoted by a Latin inſcription on a ſtone, which in 1675, was dug up in the orchard. There was a fine ſpire to this church, which, in 1666, was blown down, but rebuilt much leſs, with pinnacles. There is ſome painted glaſs in the windows of the church, in which are ancient monuments.

Defford, *Worc.* near Perſhore. It is a chapelry to Perſhore, 8 miles in circuit; wherein are ſome ſalt ſprings. Near it is Coppins-Court, which formerly had a magnificent edifice, now razed.

DEHEUBED, *Cardigan*, S. Wales, has a fair May 9.

Deinton or *Dointon*, *Glou.* a ſmall pariſh, 8 miles from Briſtol, and 7 from Bath. The river Boyd runs through this pariſh in a very deep channel, between rocks of a prodigious hight, riſing almoſt perpendicular from the bottom, and on each ſide are ancient fortifications, ſuppoſed of the Romans. It is ſituated under Lanſdown.

Delacres, or *Delvecroſs-Abbey*, *Staffordſhire*, on the N. E. ſide of Leek.

Delaley, *Northumberland*, in Tindale.

Delaley-Caſtle, *Salop*, near Wrekin-Hill.

Delamere-Foreſt, *Cheſh.* to the N. E. of Cheſter, towards the river Weever, is a delightful and comfortable place to the neighbouring townſhips, having paſture in its valleys, wood on its hills, fern on its plains, fiſh and fowl in the meers, beſides turf for fewel, &c.

Delbridge, *Devon.* S. E. of Chimleigh.

Delſham, *Suſſex*, N. W. of Horſham.

Delves, *Staff.* near Uttoxeter.

Delas, or *Dulas*, a river in Brecknockſhire, which runs into the Irwon, or Yron below Longamarch.

Dembleby, *Linc.* N. W. of Folkingham.

Demiſton-Caſtle, *Berks*, N. W. of Newberry.

DENBERRY, *Devon.* S. W. of Newton-Buſhel, with one fair on September 8.

Denby, *Derby.* S. W. of Codnor-Caſtle.

Denby-Grange, *York.* W. Riding, in Kirkheaton, pariſh.

Denby, *York.* W. Riding, on the Dune, S. W. of Doncaſter.

* DENBIGHSHIRE is bounded on the eaſt by Flintſhire and Shropſhire; on the S. by Merionethſhire; on the W. by Caernarvonſhire, and on the N. by the Iriſh ſea, and part of Flintſhire. It extends 31 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. This county is divided into twelve hundreds, which contain 4 market towns, 57 pariſhes,

about 6400 houſes, and 38,400 inhabitants. It is partly in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph; but the greateſt part of the vale of Clwyd is in the dioceſe of Bangor. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the borough of Denbigh. The air of this county is very wholeſome, but ſharp, it being continually agitated by the winds which blow over the ſnowy tops of the mountains. The ſoil is various; for the famous vale of Clwyd is a fruitful, pleaſant, and delightful ſpot, ſaid to be equalled by few places in Europe, and takes up ſo great a part of the county, that it extends near ſeventeen miles from north to ſouth, and from eaſt to weſt about five. The eaſt ſide of the county is not very fertile, and the weſt is in a manner entirely barren. The river Conway is the boundary between Denbighſhire and Caernarvonſhire. Among the hills there are ſtones called Druid-ſtones, and ſmall pillars, with inſcriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

* DENBIGH, the county town, is ſeated on the ſide of a rocky hill on a branch of the river Clwyd, 27 miles to the weſt of Cheſter, and 209 to the north-weſt of London. It was formerly walled all round, and ſecured by a caſtle, now in ruins. It ſtands on the ſummit of a rock, ſloping on all but one ſide, which is a precipice. It was built in the reign of Edw. I. Charles I. reſided in it ſome time. The grand entrance was through a large gate, with a pointed arch, flanked by two octagonal towers. The breaches about this building ſhow the manner of its conſtruction, which was by two walls occupying the extremities of the intended thickneſs, built in the ordinary manner, with a vacuity between them, into which was poured a mixture of mortar and rough ſtones of all ſizes, which, on its drying, formed a maſs as hard as ſtone itſelf, which was looked upon as almoſt impregnable, by virtue of its advantageous ſituation. The town, in its preſent ſtate, is moderately large, well-built, and populous; principally inhabited by tanners and glovers, who carry on here a very conſiderable trade. It ſends one member to parliament, and is governed by 2 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, and 25 capital burgeſſes, with other inferior officers. Its weekly markets are Wedneſdays, and fairs on the 3d of May, the 15th of July, and the 24th of September.

Denbighs, *Surry*, 1 mile from Darking, was remarkable for its gardens, laid out in a very ſingular ſtyle, by the late Jonathan Tyers, Eſq.

Denchworth, *North* and *South*, *Berks*, between Abingdon and the Vale of White-Horſe.

Deneven-Caſtle, *Caermarthen*. near Llandilovawr.

Denford, *Northamp*. near Thrapſton in the road to Higham-Ferrers.

Dengy, *Eſſex*, between St. Oſith Iſland and the ſea, is the chief town of the hundred of its own name, one of the 3 hundreds which include the marſhy part of the county. The graſs of this hundred, which lies between Crouch and Blackwater Bays, is excellent for cattle, with which it is well ſtocked, but the air is not the healthieſt. The only trade here almoſt is in cheeſe; and the ewes are milked by men, as they are elſewhere by women. Here are made thoſe cheeſes of a coarſe quality, which are bought up for huſbandmen and labourers, both here and in foreign parts.

Dengy-Marſh, *Kent*, between Lyd and Dengyneſs, abounding with holms.

Dengyneſs, *Kent*, the point between the harbours of Romney and Rye, at an equal diſtance between the Foreland on the N. E. and Beachy-Head on the S. W.

Denham, *Bucks*, on the river Colne, near Uxbridge.

Denham, *Suffolk*, between Newmarket and St. Edmundſbury.

Denham-Hall, *Suffolk*, near Eye.

Denhill, *Kent*, between Barham-Down and Wingham.

Denholm, *Lanc.* S. W. of Manchester.

Denholm-Park, *York*. W. Riding, N. of Halifax.

Denington, *Suffolk*,, 3 miles and a half from Framlingham.

Denock, or *Davock*, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the lake below Dalegarth.

Denmead, *Hampſh*. S. E. of Buſh-Waltham.

Denmer-Bridge, *Cornwall*, N.W. of Bodmin, on the river that runs to Padſtow.

St. Dennis, *Cornw*. among hills, 5 miles N. W. of Loſtwithiel.

Denny-Abbey, *Camb*. N. E. of Cottenham.

Denny-Lodge, *Hampſh*. in the New-Foreſt.

Denny-Iſland, *Monm*. in the Severn, oppoſite to Gold-cliff.

Denſhanger, *Northamp*. next to Paſſenham.

Dent, a river in Weſtmoreland, which runs into the Lune below Killington.

Denſton, *Staff*. near Crockſdon.

Denſton, *Suffolk*, between Barnardiſton and Debden.

Dent, *York*. N. Riding, in Craven, of which two inhabitants were witneſſes in a trial at York aſſizes, in 1664, the father near 140, and the ſon 100 years old. It ſtands on the river Dent, N. of that called the County-Stone.

Dentdelion, *Kent*, in the Iſle of Thanet.

Dent-Hill, *Cumb*. W. of Copeland-Foreſt.

Denton, *Durham*, N. W. of Darlington.

Denton, *Hunt*. S. of Stilton.

Denton, *Kent*, N. E. of Elham.

Denton, *Kent*, S. E. of Graveſend.

Denton, *Lanc*. 3 miles from Stockport.

Denton, *Linc*. S. of Grantham, has a charity-ſchool.

Denton, *Norfolk*, between Harleſton and Bungay; has a charity-ſchool.

Denton, *Northamp*. between Oulney and Northampton.

Denton, *Oxford*. in the pariſh of Cuddeſdon.

Denton, *Suſſex*, near Newhaven.

Denton, *Northumb*. near Newcaſtle.

Denton, *Cumb*. N. E. of Brampton.

Denton-Hall, *York*. W. Riding, on the N. W. ſide of Otley.

Denver, *Norfolk*, near Downham.

Denwike, *Northumb*. on the other ſide of the river, oppoſite to Alnwick.

Depden, *Suff*. to the S. W. of St. Edmundſbury.

Depedale, *Weſtmor*. between Broadwater and Paterdale.

Depedale, *York*. W. Riding, N. of the Wharf river and borders of the N. Riding.

Depeham, *Norf*. on the S. W. ſide of Windham. This place was, not long ago, noted for a vaſt great linden-tree, and for a petrifying ſpring at the foot of it.

DEPTFORD, *Kent*, 4 m. and a half from London, has a bridge over the river Ravenſbourn, near its influx into the Thames, where it once had a deep ford, from whence the name. It is divided into Upper and Lower-Deptford, both together containing above 2000 houſes, two churches, ſeveral meeting-houſes, and has two charity-ſchools. It is moſt remarkable for its noble dock, where the royal navy was formerly built and repaired, till it was found more convenient to build the larger ſhips at Woolwich, and other places where there is a greater depth of water; but, notwithſtanding this, the yard is enlarged to more than double its former dimenſions, and a vaſt number of hands are conſtantly employed. It has a wet dock of two acres for ſhips, and another of an acre and a half, with vaſt quantities of timber and other ſtores, and extenſive buildings, as ſtorehouſes, and offices, for the uſe of the place, beſides dwelling houſes for thoſe officers who are obliged to live upon the ſpot, in order to ſuperintend the works. Here the royal yachts are generally kept; and near the dock is the ſeat of Sir John Evelyn, called Says-Court, where

Peter the Great, Czar of Muſcovy, reſided for ſome time, and in this yard completed his knowledge in the practical part of naval architecture. The little ſhip in which Sir Francis Drake ſailed round the world, was, by Q. Elizabeth's order, laid up in a dock here, for a monument. Here is a place incorporated by K. Hen. VIII. in form of a college, for the uſe of the ſeamen, commonly called Trinity-Houſe of Deptford-Stroud; and a foundation belonging to it, built at different times, of which the old part contains 21 houſes, and the new 38, for decayed pilots or maſters of ſhips, or their widows; the men being allowed 20s. the women 16s. *per* month. The Red-Houſe on the N. W. ſide of it, was a large collection of warehouſes and ſtorehouſes, but they were all conſumed by a dreadful fire in June 1748-9; as was a ſtorehouſe, Sept. 2, 1758. It was deſtroyed again by fire, Feb. 26, 1761; as was the King's Mill, December, 1775. This town, which was formerly called Weſt-Greenwich, will, probably, be ſoon called Eaſt-Rotherhithe; for though the ſpace between both uſed to be reckoned 2 miles, and over marſhes, never likely to be inhabited, yet now, what with buildings and docks, &c. on the Thames ſide between both places, they are in a manner joined.

Deptford, *Wilts*, near Warminſter.

Derberk, a river in Nottinghamſhire, which runs into the Trent againſt Keecon.

* DERBYSHIRE is bounded on the N. by Yorkſhire; on the E. by Nottinghamſhire; on the S. by Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire; and on the W. by Staffordſhire and Cheſhire. It extends near 56 miles in length; in the northern parts it is about 34 broad; and it is computed to be near 176 in circumference. This county is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are contained 10 market-towns, 53 vicarages, 106 pariſhes, near 500 villages, 21,150 houſes, and 126,900 inhabitants. It is ſeated in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and ſends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the town of Derby. The air, eſpecially on the eaſt ſide, is wholeſome and agreeable; but in the mountains of the Peak it is ſharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and ſtony; but the ſouthern and eaſtern have rich lands, that are pleaſant and fertile, producing moſt kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the N. W. part, called the Peak, is not deſtitute of riches; for the bleak mountains produce great quantities of the beſt lead, marble, alabaſter, mill-ſtones, iron, coal, a coarſe ſort of cryſtal, and in the intermediate valleys is great plenty of fine graſs. The principal rivers are the Derwent, the Dove, the Erwaſh, and the Trent. The two firſt riſe in the Peak; the Derwent running from N. W. to S. E. through the middle of the county, and at length becoming a conſiderable river, diſcharges itſelf into the Trent, about 8 miles below Derby. The Dove parts this county from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent, about 5 miles to the N. of Burton upon Trent. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Staffordſ, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

* DERBY, *Derbyſh.* 127 miles from London, and 36 from Coventry, has the river Derwent on the E. ſide, which is here broad, and very beautiful; and on the S. that called Mertin-Brook, which has 9 bridges over it, before it falls into the Derwent, over which it has a ſtone bridge. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor it was a royal borough, exempt from paying toll in London, or any other place, except Wincheſter and ſome few towns more. The Danes had their head quarters here, but were put to the ſword by Ethelfleda, at the head of the Mercians. It had

walls formerly, and, in the S. E. corner of it there was a caſtle, of which there are no traces now, but Cow-Caſtle-Hill; and a ſtreet leading to St. Peter's, is in old deeds called Caſtle-Gate. It is a neat town, divided into five pariſhes. All Saints church, which was once collegiate, is remarkable for its beautiful gothic tower and elegant ornaments. It appears, by an inſcription in it, to have been rebuilt about the reign of Queen Mary, and one-half of the expence paid by the bachelors and maidens of the town. In the reign of King Hen. III. it was a royal free-chapel, over which the biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry was forbid to exerciſe any juriſdiction. It was pulled down ſome years ago, to be rebuilt. There is an hoſpital near the church, for 8 poor men and 4 women. By a charter of King James I. it was governed by two bailiffs; but in the next reign it had a charter for a mayor, high-ſteward, 9 aldermen, a recorder, a town-clerk, 14 brethren, and 14 common-councilmen. It has ſent burgeſſes to parliament from the 23d of Edward I. By a grant of King Hen. III. no Jew was to live in the town. K. Hen. VIII. granted to the Duke and Counteſs of Burton upon Trent the fee-farm rent of this town and manor which did belong to the duchy of Lancaſter. Beſides the collegiate church, it had formerly 3 monaſteries, and ſeveral others were in the neighbourhood. Many gentlemen, who have eſtates in the Peak, reſide here; and on the Row-ditches near this place are frequent horſe-races. In an iſland of the Derwent facing the town is a large building, ſeveral ſtories high, where one water-wheel gives motion to about 97,746 movements, for the making organzine or thrown ſilk. This mill, which is the only one in the three kingdoms, is near a quarter of a mile long, erected in 1734, for the ſilk manufacture, by Sir Thomas Lombe, who brought the plan of it out of Italy, at the hazard of his life. The model of it (for which and for his expence and danger in introducing it, Sir Thomas was allowed 14,000l. by parliament) is kept in the Tower of London, in order to ſecure and perpetuate the art of making the ſame for the future. It gives employment to between 3 and 400 hands, chiefly women and girls. Beſides this there are 7 or 8 other ſmaller machines of the ſame kind, ſome of which are moved by water, and others by animals. A great part of the ſilk is ſent from home to ſupply the manufactories at Nottingham. The porcelaine manufactory here employs near 100 men and boys, and the perfection that it has arrived to is by no means contemptible. There is a pottery of Queen's Earthen Ware here; but the chief manufactory is fine worſted, cotton, and ſilk hoſe, in which a conſiderable number of hands are employed. The market here is on Friday. Fairs on the 25th of February, Eaſter-week, May-day, Whit-Monday, July 25, Midſummer-day, St. James's-day and Michaelmas-day. The voters here for burgeſſes were near 900, 50 years ago; and the mayor is the returning officer. Beſides the quarterly ſeſſions, and 2 court-leets in the year, a court of record is held here every Tueſday fortnight. The Derwent has lately been made navigable to the Trent; (which cannot be extended higher than this place on account of the wiers) over which river a bridge is ſoon intended to be built, and have two others over a ſmall rivulet. The old bridge over the Derwent is extremely narrow and inconvenient, and too much decayed to remain long in its preſent ſtate. This place was the extent of the progreſs of the Scotch Highland rebels, which was ſo alarming in 1745.

Dereford-Foreſt, Hereford. near Wigmore.

DEREHAM-EAST, or MARKET-DEERHAM, *Norf.* 11 miles from Norwich, and 101 from London, is a neat large town, with abundance of hamlets belonging to it, which was formerly almoſt burnt down to the

ground. Its market is on Friday; and fairs Feb. 3, and Sept. 28. Here was formerly a nunnery.

Dereham-Weſt, *Norf.* on the E. ſide of Downham, had an abbey. In December 1698, there was a diſputation in this church between the Norfolk clergy and the quakers.

Dereham, *Cumb.* on the river Elne, not far from its mouth.

Derham, *Durham*, or *Dyrham*, *Glouceſt.* on the eaſt ſide of Pucklechurch, is full of ſprings that ſupply the river Boyd, and famous for the remains of large ramparts and trenches in the field of battle, where Ceaulin, one of the W. Saxon kings, obtained a great victory over the Britons.

Dermiſden, *Suff.* S. E. of Needham.

Dernthop, *Notting.* a hamlet of Collingham.

Dernwall, ſee *Durnwall.*

Derrington, *Stafford.* W. of Staffford.

Derrington, *Norfolk*, near Caſtle-Acre.

Derwent, *Derby.* in the High Peak.

Derwent, ſee *Darwent.*

Derwent-water, *Cumb.* a lake in Cumberland of great extent, with moſt fertile iſlands and moſt beautiful views. Pocklington iſland is the largeſt, being 251 yards long, and 169 broad, on which is no building.

Derry, *Dary*, or *Defry*, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Avon near Kenſmir-Abbey.

Derwer, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne againſt Elſwick.

Deſborough, *Northamp.* between Kettering and Harborough.

Desford, *Leic.* N. W. of Leiceſter-foreſt.

Deſunny, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Iriſh ſea near Sarrabugh-Point.

Detchin, *Northumb.* S. W. of Holy-Iſland.

Detchick or *Deddick-Hall*, *Derby.* N. E. of Wickſworth.

Detling, *Kent*, near Maidſtone, in the road to Milton.

Dettor, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Tyvy at Llandiſſil.

Develiſh, or *Dieuliſh*, *Dorſet.* on a river of its name near Sturminſter. It is a ſmall pariſh, 2 miles N. W. of Milborn St. Andrew, and a liberty in Blandford diviſion. Milborn fair is held here on Nov. 30. In 1740 ſome trees were blown down in this chapelry, when a Roman pavement was diſcovered, 65 paces, by 15 paces broad, and ſome other Roman antiquities were found. The church is at the S. end of the pariſh, and is an ancient facrick.

Deverel-Brixton, *Wilts*, in the pariſh of Ogborn.

Deverel-Hill, N. of the former.

Deverel-Kingſton, N. E. of Beacon-Hill.

Deverel-Longbridge, N. E. of Deverel-Hill, has a charity ſchool.

Deverel-Monkſton, S. of Deverel-Brixton. They all lie in the S. and S. E. of Longleat, and have their name from their ſituation on a rill called Dever, that runs under ground like the Mole in Surry.

Devereux, *Heref.* 7 miles S. of Hereford.

Devil's-Arſe, *Derby.* a cave under the Peak, near Caſtleton.

Devil's-Coits, *Wilts*, three huge ſtones in a field by Weſt-Kennet.

Devil's-Coit, *Oxford.* one ſtone near Stanton-Harcourt.

Devil's-Dyke, *Suff.* near Newmarket-Heath.

Devington-Little, or *Devington-Court*, *Kent*, near Feverſham.

* DEVIZES, *Wilts*, 24 miles from Saliſbury and 89 from London. It is ſuppoſed, from coins, pots, urns, and other antiquities dug up hereabouts, to have been once inhabited by the Romans; and a number of little braſs ſtatues of the heathen deities were found under a Roman brick here, in 1714, which were carried about the kingdom for a ſhew. Here was once a noble caſtle, ſaid to have been one of the ſtrongeſt in England; and the grant of it was accepted by ſome of the prime nobility as an honour. It is a pretty populous town, on high

ground, fenced from the eaſt winds by hills, that are 2 miles off; and has 2 churches beſides a chapel, and a diſſenters meeting-houſe. The corporation, by charter of King Charles I. conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, 11 maſters, and 36 common-council. Its chief manufacture, beſides malt, is the woollen, eſpecially druggets. The inhabitants value themſelves for being tenants to the king, and for one of the beſt markets in England; which being on Thurſday, is much frequented for corn, wool, horſes, and all ſorts of cattle; but here is great ſcarcity of water. The buildings are old, and for moſt part of timber; yet the model of them being good, they look tolerable; and here is a very good charity ſchool. The fairs are February 13, Holy Thurſday, June 13, July 5, and October 20, which holds 6 days, and is called the Devizes-Green, becauſe it is kept in a pretty plain, ſo called, in the ſuburbs juſt without the town, where is another handſome church and ſteeple. A rivulet riſes near the caſtle which runs into the Avon, near Bromham.

* DEVONSHIRE, or the county of Devon, is bounded on the S. by the Engliſh channel; on the N. by the Briſtol channel; on the W. by Cornwall, and on the E. by the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet. It is about 70 miles in length from N. to S. 65 in breadth from E. to W. and 280 in circumference, it contains about 2520 ſquare miles, 1,612,800 acres; in which are 33 hundreds, 12 boroughs that ſend members to parliament, 38 market-towns, 394 pariſhes, 1733 villages, and near 57,000 houſes. The air of this county is ſharp upon the hills, and mild in the vallies, but in general healthy and pleaſant. The ſoil is very various. About Taviſtock, Briddeſtow, Oakhampton, Holſworthy, Biddeford, Great Torrington, Chulmleigh, Chagford, Moreton Hampſted, and all round the borders of Dartmore, as well as that large foreſt itſelf, it is very moory and fenny and naturally barren, in ſome places producing only a dwarf kind of furze of little or no value. In other places, nothing grows but ruſhes, or a coarſe ſour kind of paſturage, which the cattle will not eat, and therefore dies up and withers into a ſedge. The earth here is generally of a ſtiff clay, through which the water cannot find a paſſage: this renders the ground very unhealthy to cattle, eſpecially ſheep, which, in theſe parts, are of a ſmall kind, and very ſubject to the rot, eſpecially in wet ſeaſons, by which great numbers are deſtroyed. The principal, indeed the only profitable return the huſbandman can make from theſe lands, is by breeding black cattle, for which they are very well adapted; and here many of thoſe fine oxen brought up to Smithfield by the drovers of Somerſetſhire, are bred, and afterwards fattened in the fine paſtures between Bridgewater and Wells. The northern parts of the county are of a very different nature from the former: they conſiſt, in general, of a dry, healthy ſoil, eſpecially about Ilfordcomb, Southmoulton, and all about the borders of the foreſt of Exmore. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The ſea-coaſts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other ſalt-water fiſh. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful. when manured. Beſides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are the Ex, the Touridge, the Tamer, and the Taw.

Devonby, *Cumberland*, S. of Pap-Caſtle.

Dewchurch, *Great* and *Little*, *Hereford*. S. W. of Aconbury.

Dewes, *Eſſex*, near Chigwell.

Dewlas, *Heref.* between the Golden Vale and Monmouthſhire.

Dewloe, *Cornw.* near Eaſt and Weſt-Loe.

DEWSBURY, *York*. W. Riding, ſtands at the foot of a hill, to the W. of Wakefield. It has been conſinerable from the earlieſt date of Chriſtianity, among the Engliſh of this province; for Paulinus, who was the firſt archbiſhop of York, about

the year 626, is ſaid to have preached and celebrated Maſs here. It is 8 m. S. W. of Leeds, with 2 fairs, on Wedneſday before May 22, and on Wedneſday before October 10.

Dewſton, *Monm.* between Llanvair and Caldicott.

Dewſwell, *Herefordſh.* S. of Hereford.

Dexboro, *Devon.* N. of Houlſworthy.

Dibden, *Surry*, near Dorking, a ſeat of the Duke of Norfolk, remarkable for having been the reſidence of the old Earl of Arundel (the collector of antique ſtatues, &c.) in the troubleſome and dangerous times of Charles I. The old building was taken down ſome time ago, and the preſent one began but a few years ſince. In improving the pleaſure grounds ſome of the flues of the old elaboratory were dug up. The houſe ſtands on a riſing ground, commanding an extenſive proſpect.

Dichborn, *Northumb.* W. of the Carltons.

Dichbridge, *Wilts*, near the Foſs, between Chippenham and Bath.

Dichend, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Woller.

Diche-Marſh, *York.* W. Riding, between the rivers Don and Aire.

Dich-Hampton, *Wilts*, between Wilton and Burcomb.

Dichiat, *Som.* W. of Bruton.

Dichley, *Oxf.* 4 miles N. W. of Woodſtock.

Dichling, *Suſſex*, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes.

Dickleborough, *Norf.* near Diſs.

Dickleſton, *Glou.* a ſmall hamlet in the pariſh of Alderton.

Didbrook, *Glouceſt.* 3 miles from Winchcombe, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the hills which divide the vale from the coteſwold country. Its church has ſome painted glaſs, and an embattled tower.

Diddeſbury, *Lanc.* in the pariſh of Mancheſter.

Diddington, *Hunt.* near Bugden.

Diddington, *Warw.* a hamlet of Hampton in Arden.

Didithorp, *Linc.* in the pariſh of Awthorp, on the N. ſide of Butterwick, has 2 famous ſluices of ſtone into the Trent, at the head of 2 fine drains, or canals, cut by the drains of the Level of Hatfield-Chace.

Didleſbury, *Salop*, S. of Munſlow.

Didleſton-Chap, *Salop*, between Elleſmere and Denbighſhire.

Didley, *Heref.* on the other ſide of the river againſt Dewchurch.

Didling, *Suſſex*, S. of Midhurſt.

Didlington, *Dorſet.* a tything to Chalbury. Here was a chapel, now a farm-houſe, part of the old walls yet remaining, as was the font very lately; and the foundations of extenſive and numerous buildings are at a little diſtance.

Didlington, *Norfolk*, S. of Swaffham.

Didlington, *Norfolk*, near Walcot, in the road to N. Walſham.

Didmerton, *Glou.* 6 miles from Tetbury, in a hilly country, where the turnpike road from Oxford to Bath paſſes through. The church is built in the form of an L. It is ſmall with a wooden turret.

Dieuliſh, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Stour near Stourminſter.

Digby, *Linc.* W. of Witham-Ferry; has a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Diggeſworth, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Bothal.

Dighton, *York.* E. Riding, between the Darwent and Ouſe, and N. of Skipwith.

Dighton, *York.* N. Riding, N. of Northallerton.

Dighton, *South* and *North*, *York.* W. Riding, both N. of Wetherby.

Digſwell, *Hertf.* near Welling, 4 miles from Hatfield, in the road to Stevenage, ſtands on the S. ſide of the river Mimer.

Digſwell, *Hertf.* in the pariſh of Aſhwell, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire.

Dike, *Linc.* near Bourn, in the road to Fokingham.

Dikenſton, *Glou.* N. W. of Winchcomb.

Dilham, *Norfolk*, near Wurſted.

Dilhorn, *Staff.* W. of Chedle.

Dillington, *Som.* near Ilminſter.

Dillington, *Norfolk*, 1 mile from Dereham-market.

Dilſton, *Northumb.* on the S. ſide of the Tyne, where a little brook runs into it two miles from Hexham, is in old records called Devilſton.

Dilſton, *Cumb.* the bottom of the Croſs-Fells.

DILTON-MARSH, *Wilts*, 3 miles N. of Warminſter, with fairs on Eaſter-Monday and Sept. 13.

Dilwin-Great, *Heref.* near Pembridge, in the road from Hereford.

Dilwin-Little, *Heref.* E. of the former.

Dilworth, *Lanc.* in the pariſh of Ribcheſter.

Dimington, *York.* W. Riding, between Rotheram and Nottinghamſhire.

Dimmilton, *York.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Dimmock, *Glou.* 11 miles from Mitchel-Dean, 13 from Tewkeſbury, and 17 from Glouceſter, the inhabitants cultivate orcharding, and make a rich kind of cyder and perry. The church is built in form of a croſs, and has a low tower at the weſt end, and a ſmall wooden ſpire.

Dimſdale, *Staff.* near Newcaſtle under Line.

DINASMONDY, *Merionethſhire*, North Wales; with a good market on Fridays; fairs on June 2, September 10, October 1, and November 19. It is 18 miles from Bala, 8 from Dolgelle, and 196 from London.

Dinchurch, *Kent*, in Romney-Marſh, joining to the ſea, 3 miles and a half N. E. of Romney. In a place called New-Hall, built above 100 years ago, are kept the records of Romney-Marſh; and a court, called the Lathe, is held by the lords of the Marſh and the members of the corporation, who are appointed, by a ſtatute 33 of Edward III. to meet here, or at ſome other place, a fortnight after Michaelmas, to regulate all differences, to make new laws for the better management of the Marſh lands and walls, and to take care that the old ones be ſtrictly obſerved.

Dinder, *Heref.* 1 mile from the city of Hereford, where is a hill on which the Romans had a camp under the general Oſtorius; from whence the vulgar call it Oyſter-Hill.

Dinder, *Som.* near Wells.

Dingeſtow, *Monm.* S. W. of Monmouth.

Dingley, *Northamp.* 2 miles from Market-Harborough.

Dinham, *Monm.* S. W. of Chepſtow.

Dinſdale, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Durham*, on each ſide of the Tees, S. W. of Yarum.

Dinſdale, *Upper*, *York.* N. Riding, not far from Northallerton.

Dintbill, *Salop*, S. W. of Shrewſbury.

Dinting, *Derbyſh.* in the High-Peak.

Dinton, *Wilts*, W. of Wilton.

St. Diones, *Hampſhire*, between Redbridge and Biſhops-Waltham.

Dipford, *Devon.* N. E. of Bampton.

Dipford, *Devon.* S. of Brent.

Dipnall, *Hampſhire*, on the borders of Surry towards Farnham.

Dirtpeth, *Durham*, at the bottom of Langden-Foreſt.

Dirtley, *York.* N. Riding, not far from Whitby.

Diſforth, *York.* N. Riding, N. E. of Rippon.

Diſhley-Thorp, *Leic.* near Loughborough.

Diſley, *Cheſhire*, 5 miles from Stockport, in the Derby road.

DISSE, *Norfolk*, 13 miles from Norwich and 92 from London, ſtands in the moſt ſouthern confines of the county. The market, which is well ſtored with yarn and linen cloth, beſides other goods, is on Friday, and the fair on November 9. It is a neat flouriſhing town, with one large church, a preſbyterian and a quaker's meeting. In September 1773, as ſome workmen were ſinking a vault in the church, they diſcovered a ſtone coffin in which were the bones of a

perſon quite entire; near the head was a pewter chalice; it is ſuppoſed to have been a prieſt, he probably had been buried 4 or 500 years, about ſix feet S. of this coffin, they found two large urns or pots, of red earth, one holding 15 pints, the other 14, nothing in them but black fœtid earth. It has about 600 good houſes, the ſtreets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. At the W. end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but it is ſo muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other uſe of it but in catching of eels. In the town is carried on manufactories of hempen cloth, hoſe, and the making of ſtays. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Diſſington, North and *South, Northumb.* near Ponteland.

Diſtington, Cumb. is on the S. ſide of Workington.

Ditchford, Worceſt. a hamlet to Blockley near Campden, a Roman road paſſes through it.

Ditteſham, Devon. N. of Dartmouth.

Ditton, Lanc. between Liverpool and Warrington, is a manor of 430 acres.

Ditton, Kent, E. of Malling.

Ditton and its Park, *Bucks,* 2 miles from Windſor. In Ditton-Park, in this pariſh, is an ancient manſion, erected by Sir Ralph Winwood, ſecretary of ſtate to King James I. It afterwards fell to the noble family of Montagu; and came by marriage to Earl Beaulieu, who has made great improvements about it. The ſeat is erected in the form of a caſtle, in the midſt of a park well planted with timber, and is encompaſſed by a large moat. The apartments are ſpacious, and finely painted; and in the picture-gallery is a collection of paintings, many of them by the greateſt maſters.

Ditton, Wilts, W. of Wilton, by Grovely-wood.

Ditton-Thames, Surry, almoſt oppoſite to Hampton-Court.

Ditton-Long, Surry, S. E. of Thames-Ditton, 2 miles from Kingſton.

Ditton-Fen, Camb. on the Cam, 3 miles N. of Cambridge.

Ditton-Wood, Camb. 13 miles from Cambridge, S. E. of Newmarket-heath.

Diver, a river in Wilts, which runs into the Nadir at Biſhopſtraw.

Dixton, Monm. on the Wye, N. E. of Monmouth.

Ditto, Glou. in Alderton pariſh, near Tewkſbury, where formerly was a caſtle; ſome of the entrenchments are now remaining.

Dobbam, York. N. Riding, at the mouth of the Tees.

Docker, Lanc. in Loynſdale.

Docking, Norfolk, N. E. of Sharnburn.

Docklow, Heref. between Bromyard and Leominſter.

DODBROOK, *Devon.* 219 miles from London, on the road to Salcomb. Here is a cuſtom of paying the parſon tythe of white ale; alſo a charity-ſchool. The market is on Wedneſday, and fair on Wedneſday before Palm-Sunday.

Dodcot, Cheſhire, not far from Namptwich.

Dodderſhall, Bucks, in Quainton pariſh.

Doddeſcomb-Leigh, Devon. S. W. of Exeter.

Doddinghurſt, Eſſex, between Burntwood and Billericay.

Doddington, Camb. in the iſle of Ely, 21 miles from Cambridge.

Doddington, Cheſhire, 3 miles from Namptwich.

Doddington, Glouceſt. near Pucklechurch, 10 miles from Bath, 13 from Briſtol, ſituated on the verge of a vale. In this pariſh is the head of the Frome river. Here have been Roman urns and coins dug up. The church is ſmall, with a low tower.

Doddington, Kent, between Lenham and Feverſham.

Doddington, Linc. S. W. of Lincoln.

Doddington, Salop, in N. Bradford Hundred.

Doddington, Salop, near Longnor, S. of Shrewſbury.

Doddington, *Som.* between Bridgewater and Quantock.

Dodenhale, *Warw.* near Poleſworth.

Doderhill, *Worc.* N. of Droitwich.

Dodford, *Northumb.* ſtands on a branch of the Avon, where is a ford a little to the S. E. of Daventry.

Dodford, *Worceſt.* 2 miles from Broomſgrove. Here was a priory, now a farm-houſe.

Dodingham, *Worc.* near Knightwick.

Dodington, *Northamp.* near Wellingborow.

Dodington, *Northumb.* in Glendale-Ward.

Dodleſton, *Cheſhire*, S. W. of Cheſter.

Dodſley, *Staff.* on the Blithe, W. of Uttoxeter.

Dodwel, *Warw.* in Draiton pariſh.

Dodworth, *York.* W. Riding, a little S. W. of Barneſley.

Dogdyke-Ferry, *Linc.* over the Witham, near Tatterſhal.

Doggs-Iſle, *Midd.* over-againſt Greenwich.

Doggſhead, *Hertf.* W. of the Pelhams.

St. Dogmael's, 6 miles N. E. of Newport, a village on a promontory, which forms the moſt northern part of Pembrokeſhire, and is waſhed on one ſide by St. George's Channel, and on the other by the mouth of the Teivy.

Dogmersfield, *Hampſh.* by Odiham.

Doier, a river in Hereford ſhire, which runs into the Munnow below Elſton-bridge.

Dokynton, *Cheſhire*, N. W. of Malpas.

Dolbarden, *Caernarvon.* is ſituated under Snowdon-Hill, where there are the ruins of a caſtle, which from its appearance at preſent muſt have been a place of great ſtrength; and probably built during the wars between the Welch princes.

Doleberry-Caſtle, *Som.* between Axbridge and Wrinton.

Dolforwyn-Caſtle, *Montgom.* is ſituated on a high ridge of a very ſteep hill, and almoſt ſurrounded by a wood valley, at the bottom runs a ſmall brook, which falls into the Severn about a mile diſtant. It was built about 1240, and is now in a ruinous ſtate.

DOLGELHE, or DOLGETH, *Merionethſh. N. Wales*, diſtant from Montgomery 35 miles, and from London 205, is ſituated on the river Avon, in a valley. As it is ſurrounded with mountains, they are commonly called its walls: it has a ſteeple that grows in it, and its bell hangs in a yew-tree. It is principally known for its Welch flannels. Its weekly markets, which are but ſmall, are kept on Thurſdays; fairs May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16. About five miles from hence is the cataract of Dol y Myllyn, which falls 35 feet into a large baſon, and from thence 20 feet more, with an awful noiſe.

DOLTON, *Devon.* 6 miles S. E. of Torrington, with two fairs, on Wedneſday before March 25, and November 20.

Dolwyddelen, *Caernarvon.* near Bangor, where are the remains of a ſtrong caſtle, built by the Britons, to defend themſelves againſt the Saxons. It has been a place of great ſtrength, and from the remains of the walls, muſt have covered a large ſpot of ground. Two ſtrong ſquare towers are ſtill ſtanding; and near where the great gate ſtood, are ſome parts of a Roman highway that led to this place, through the county of Merioneth.

St. Dominic, *Cornwall*, 4 miles N of Saltaſh.

Dome-Moſs, *Iſle of Wight*, in East-Medina.

Don, a river in Yorkſhire, riſes near Barnſley, paſſes by Sheffield, Rotheram, Doncaſter and Thorn, and falls into the Ayre, near Snaith.

St. Donat's Caſtle, ſtands at a place called Naſh Point, near Llantriſſent, *Caermarthen*, and is a work

d great antiquity, as appears from many Roman antiquities having been found near it. It is ſituated on an eminence, with extenſive gardens on the north, and a fine park on the weſt. Many modern improvements have been made to the building, and is now the country reſidence of a gentleman's family.

Doncaster, *York.* W. Riding, 37 miles from York, and 160 from London, has a ruinous caſtle, and 2 bridges over the Don, from whence the name. About the year 760 it was burnt down by lightning, but is now a noble, ſpacious, populous town. It is very ancient, and formerly ſent repreſentatives to one of our conventions. It is a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 24 common council. King James II. gave them a charter, which was brought to the town-hall in great pomp, with a train of 300 horſemen. It granted fairs on April 5, and Auguſt 5; market on Monday, &c. As it ſtands in the road from London to York, here are ſeveral very good inns. Its manufactures are knit waiſtcoats and petticoats, gloves and ſtockings. There is a large cauſey beyond the bridges, becauſe the river is apt to overflow its banks. Here are the remains of a great Roman highway; and the old horſe-courſe in the neighbourhood is noted for horſe-races. Here is an hoſpital richly endowed. There is a pleaſant road from hence to Bautre, which never wants repair; and a remarkable old column, called a Croſs, at the end of the town, with a Norman inſcription on it.

Donet, Upper and *Lower, Wilts,* S. of Wardour-caſtle.

Doniert of Abdick, Som. to the W. of Ilminſter.

Donkeſwick, York. W. Riding, not far from Doncaſter.

Donnington, Som. near Crewkern, S. of Ilminſter.

Donnington, Glou. a hamlet in the pariſh of Slow.

Donnington, Northumb. a member of the manor of Eland.

Donnington, Linc. ſee *Dunnington.*

Donnington, Berks, ſee *Dunnington.*

Donyford, Som. near Quantock.

Donyland, Eſſex, near Colcheſter.

Donzate, or *Donyat, Som.* near S. Petherton.

* Dorchester, *Dorſet.* the ſhire town, 6 miles from the ſea, 132 miles from London, and 77 from Oxford, was the moſt conſiderable ſtation of the Romans in theſe parts. It had two mints in the time of the Saxons, and a caſtle which was demoliſhed by the Danes; but after the Norman conqueſt a new one was erected, of which the greateſt of the barons uſed to be governors. It is bounded on the N. ſide by the Frome river, beyond which are fine meadows, and warm ſandy lands; and on the S. W. are pleaſant chalky downs. It extends 5 furlongs from E. to W. and within the walls cover about 8 acres; it is ſituated on a riſing ground that declines gently to the north, ſouth, and eaſt. The country about it level and fruitful. It is ſurrounded by pleaſant walks, planted with rows of limes and ſycamores, as are the avenues of the town on the S. W. and part of the N. and E. In 1763 it had 1808 inhabitants. Its form is an irregular ſquare, and conſiſts of 3 principal ſtreets broad and well paved, which meet in the center of the town. It has 3 churches, the largeſt and beſt St. Peter's, with a neat meeting-houſe built in 1720. The town-hall ſtands over the ſhambles; and the market-houſe, ſituated at the N. end of the corn-market near the center of the town, is in the form of an octagon, ſupported by ſtone pillars, on which formerly was a room made uſe of by the corporation. At the lower end of the ſouth ſtreet is the free-ſchool, firſt erected 1569, but conſiderably enlarged in 1618. It has another ſchool called Trinity-School. Near the priory is an almshouſe for 9 poor women; and another for 6 couple of poor men and their

wives in Church-lane in All-Saints parish. Adjoining to the free-school is a third almshouse for 10 poor men, with a neat piazza, and in it a chapel. It had an hospital built 1616, converted to a workhouse in 1744. And at the N. end of the town-hall is the town-gaol, called the Blind-house. The county gaol stands in the East street, and has a chapel. There are few towns in England better paved and built; and the view of it is every way delightful. Here was a dreadful fire, August 6, 1613, which consumed 2 of the churches, since rebuilt, and about 300 houses, to the damage of 200,000l. yet not a soul perished in it. The inns are large, the markets and fairs well frequented; and the toll of both is vested in the corporation, who hold the manor of the borough at a fee-farm rent from the crown. King James I. empowered them to choose a recorder; and by a charter of King Charles I. they have a mayor, 2 bailiffs, 6 aldermen, and 6 capital burgesses; besides whom, there is a governor yearly, chose by 24 common council, whose office is chiefly to look after the trade of the town. The Roman Ikening-street, which enters this place, by the N. of Winterburn, at West-gate, is plainly traced here; and the foundations of the Roman wall, till 1764, appeared nearly round the town, and, though on the E. side a street is built on it, and the ditch filled up, yet it is still called the Walls. Beyond this were two ramparts of earth 1700 paces in length, which are visible now on the W. S. and E. part of the town. The level of the old town on the S. &c. was lower than the present; for the coins, mosaic work, &c. dug up here generally lie deep. The Romans had an amphitheatre near it, which is now called Mawmbury, and the terrace upon it is a noted place of rendezvous, there being a fine prospect of the town and country. It was one of the winter stations of the Roman legions; and many Roman coins have been dug up here, particularly King Dor's money, called Dorm-money. It had a priory on the N. side of the town on the banks of the river, a little E. of the castle, some remains of which are converted into a dwelling-house, and on the banks of the river remain two of its old gateways. Its old castle, which is said to have been built by the Romans, was destroyed and the materials used to erect the priory; its area contains about 6 acres, and was oval, and its mount is yet remaining. In the neighbourhood of the town are several stone bridges. Among the antiquities dug up here, was a large mosaic pavement, three or four feet under the surface of the ground in a garden, and a brass image of a Roman deity. In the town still remain many large ancient houses, &c. The assizes and quarter-sessions, and the elections of the knights of the shire are held there. This town is noted for excellent beer and cakes, and it used to send great quantities of malt to Bristol. It has almost lost the manufacture of broad-cloth, for which it was once so famous, and its serge trade is not very considerable; but great profit is made here by their sheep, of which it is said that no less than 600,000 are fed within 6 miles round the town. Their downs abound with thyme and other aromatic herbage, so nourishing, that their ewes generally bring 2 lambs; for which reason, they are bought up by all the farmers of the E. part of England, who carry them to Bedfordshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire, and to Kent and Surry; and even Banstead-Downs, so famous for good mutton, are supplied from hence. This town has sent members to parliament ever since the original demand of burgesses, in the reign of Edward I. The market is on Saturday, and inferior ones on Wednesday and Friday. Fairs Feb. 2, Trinity-Monday, July 5, and August 5. A little W. of the town is a Roman encampment, said to have been first constructed by Vespasian against the Britons; and afterwards possessed by the Danes in 1002, when Sweno destroyed Dorchester; it is

called Poundbury. It ſtands on the banks of a river, which are very ſteep, the form nearly ſquare, the rampart high, but the ditch inconſiderable, except at the angle near the river. The length is 378 paces, the breadth 147. Near it the Ikening-Way was lately diſcovered, with foundations of ſome buildings, pieces of thick glaſs, fragments of Roman bricks, pottery, &c. For the amphitheatre, ſee *Mawnbury*.

Dorchester, *Oxf.* 6 miles from Abingdon, and 10 from Oxford, has a bridge over the Thame, and, by the ſtars, coins and medals often dug up in and near it, it was an ancient city of the Britons, and alſo a Roman ſtation. It was the ſee of a biſhop near 500 years, till 1086, in the reign of William the Conqueror, it was tranſlated to Lincoln; and it had once 5 ſtately churches, though now but one. In the north window of which are 12 figures painted on glaſs, with very old characters. In the ſouth window a repreſentation of St. Berinus baptizing King Kenewalch. The ſtone work of both windows is very old. The founder's monument is on the ſouth ſide of the altar. There are alſo 24 figures in ſtone. In the choir are ſeveral monuments of its former abbots, an Earl of Cornwall, a Knight Templar, &c. Its firſt biſhop and laſt abbot are among them. The font is of lead, with 11 very ancient figures on it. One of the windows of the church is built ſo as to repreſent by its interior ſtone work the form of a tree, and the painted glaſs contiguous ſhews genealogically the ſeed of Jeſſe. It is a ſmall village, ſince the loſs of the ſee, and turning the high-road to London another way. Here was formerly an abbey, of which there are ſome ruins exiſting, and a place where it is ſuppoſed the palace of its biſhop ſtood, called the Biſhop's Court. On the S. W. ſide of the Thame there are 2 banks, with a trench between them, called Dike-hills. Here the Thame falls into the Iſis about three quarters of a mile below the bridge, after which they become the Thames river, whoſe name is known to every quarter of the globe. Fair on Eaſter-Tueſday.

Dordon, Warw. originally a member of Poleſworth.

Dore, Derby. a chapel in the pariſh of Dronfield.

Dorlſton, Middleſ. a hamlet to Hackney, near which it ſtands, and where are many gentlemen's houſes.

Dorman's-Well, Midd. W. of Hanwell.

Dormeſton, Worceſt. S. W. of Inkbarrow.

Dormington, Heref. on Frome river, near Lugwardine.

Dorn, Worceſt. in the pariſh of Blockley, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, from which the Roman Foſs-way runs through it; and the people have a tradition, that it was once a city; at leaſt here are plain tokens of its antiquity, and of its having been a Roman colony, abundance of coins, both Roman and Britiſh, having been found here by the huſbandmen.

Dorney, Bucks, on the Thames, W. of Eaton.

Dornford, Hunt. near Cheſterton, was once a city.

* Dorsetshire, or the county of Dorſet, is bounded on the N. by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire; on the W. by Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire; on the E. by Hampſhire; and on the S. by the Engliſh Channel. It is about 58 miles in length, from E. to W. on the ſea-coaſt, but not above 40 in the inland parts; about 36 in breadth, 200 in circumference; and contains 1250 ſquare miles. In this county are 60 hundreds, 14 market-towns, 250 pariſhes, 6 caſtles, about 800,000 acres, 25,200 houſes, and 132,000 inhabitants. This county lies in the dioceſe of Briſtol, and contains 68 vicarages. It ſends 20 members to parliament, of which 8 are knights of the ſhire, and two for each of the following towns, Dorcheſter, Pool, Lime, Bridport, Shaftesbury, Wareham, Corfe-Caſtle, Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis; for though theſe two laſt are united, each

fends two.—The air of this county, which has been often ſtiled the garden of England, is, in general, exceeding healthy. On the hills it is ſomewhat ſharp, but mild and pleaſant in the valleys, and near the coaſt. The ſoil is rich and fertile: the northern part, divided from the ſouthern by an almoſt continued ridge of lofty hills, was formerly covered with woods, but now affords excellent paſture for black cattle, being watered by many ſtreams which flow through beautiful meadows. The ſouthern parts, which conſiſt chiefly of fine downs, feed an incredible number of ſheep, remarkable both for the ſweetneſs of their fleſh and the fineneſs of their wool. The vallies are remarkable fruitful in corn, flax, and hemp, the laſt of which is allowed to be the beſt of any produced in the Britiſh dominions. There are ſtill extenſive woods of very fine timber, which flouriſh here, eſpecially in the northern parts of the county, extremely well; and ſome very conſiderable plantations have been lately made here.

Dorſington Little, *Glou.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Welford.

Dorſington, *Warw.* belonging to the pariſh of Welford in Glouceſterſhire.

Dorſington, *Glou.* 7 miles N. of Eveſham, 4 from Stratford, whoſe church was built 1756, having, with part of the village, been burnt down.

Dorston-Castle, *Heref.* between Clifford-Caſtle and the Golden Vale, 10 miles from Hereford. Fairs, April 27, May 18, September 27, and November 18.

Doſmery-Pool, *Cornw.* 5 miles N. of Leſkard, is on the top of a hill, about 1 mile in circuit, and, though fed by no viſible means, decreaſes with drought, or increaſes with rain very little, is no where above a fathom and half deep, and breeds no fiſh but eels.

Dothill, *Salop*, in S. Bradford hundred.

Dotton, *Bucks*, near Aſhenden, and borders of Oxfordſhire.

Dove, a river which divides Derbyſhire from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

Doveburn, *Linc.* on Boſton-Dike, W. of Spalding.

* Dover, *Kent*, 15 miles from Canterbury, and 72 from London, 285 from the Land's-End, Cornwall, and 30 from Calais in France, is one of the Cinque-Ports, whoſe ſituation is perfectly romantic, in a valley under a ſemi-circle of hills, and is the only one about the coaſt where water is admitted inwards of the cliffs, which are here very high, and abound with ſamphire. It had once 7 churches, now but 2, and had ſeveral religious-houſes. It was alſo walled, and had 10 gates; and the paſſage from hence to France being nearer than from any port in England, there was a law formerly, that none ſhould go to it from hence. Our packet-boats go twice a week from hence to France and Flanders. It is a populous place, and noted for its tide-harbour. It was incorporated in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, by the ſtile of mayor and commonalty, and the townſmen were called burgeſſes, from whom the mayor choſe aſſiſtants for his year, who being ſworn to faithful ſervice, were called *jurats*; which name and office are now common to all the Cinque Ports. The courts of chancery, admiralty, &c. relating to them all, are kept in St. James's church, and here are a cuſtom-houſe and victualling-office. One of the ſtreets is called Snare-Gate, from the dreadful rocks of chalk that hang over it. On a neighbouring ſteep rock, or chalky hill, ſtands the caſtle, which is its chief glory, and was ſo fortified in the Saxons time, that it was reckoned the lock and key of England; but it is too high to hurt any ſhip at ſea, and could not ſtand a formal ſiege on the land ſide half a day, though the area of its fortification is 30 acres. It is ſaid to have been begun by Julius Cæſar, and finiſhed by Claudius. The well here, which is 60 fathom deep, is ſaid to be the work of Julius. It is round, and lined to the bottom with free-

ſtone, and the water is drawn out of it by a wheel, in which men work. In queen Anne's wars there were no leſs than 1500 priſoners in this caſtle at one time. Here is a braſs gun of 22 feet, the longeſt in the world, and of the moſt curious workmanſhip, which was preſented by the States of Utrecht to queen Elizabeth, and is called her pocket-piſtol; it requires 15 pounds of powder, and will carry a ball, they ſay, 7 miles. At the W. end of an old church here, ſaid to have been built by Lucius the firſt Chriſtian king in Britain, there is a Roman Pharos, or watch-tower; and upon another rock over-againſt the caſtle, are the remains of another watch-tower, called Bredenſtone, and by the vulgar the Devil's Drop, from the ſtrength of the mortar. Here the conſtable of the caſtle is ſworn. Great part of a rock called Shakeſpeare's cliff fell down March 2, 1771, and part of the wall of the caſtle gave way. Soon after the conqueſt, great part of this town was deſtroyed by fire, as it was alſo in the reign of Edward I. by the French, who landed in the night. Though the harbour, which before was choaked up, was made navigable in the reign of queen Elizabeth, for a ſhip of ſome hundred tons, and though the parliament in king William's reign gave 10,000l. to improve it, yet it is only fit for ſmall ſhips, and that at high-water. The ſhips which carry freight from Virginia and New-York to Holland, generally unlade their goods here, to enter them with the cuſtom-houſe officers, and pay the duties; after which they reload them, draw back the duty by debenture, and then proceed to Holland. Dover, when in the height of its proſperity, had 21 wards, of which each furniſhed a ſhip a year, and maintained it 40 days at its own expence, in conſideration whereof each ward had a licenſed packet-boat. According to the Tower records, the fare was thus ſettled, in the reign of Richard II. viz. for a ſingle perſon in ſummer 6d. in winter, 1s.; for a horſe in ſummer 1s 6d. in winter 2s. The market here is on Wedneſday and Saturday. Fair November 22. The Roman Watling-ſtreet, coming ſtraight from Canterbury, over Barham-Down, enters this place at Biggin-gate. There are ſome remains of the town walls, and alſo of a priory here, which is now a farm-houſe; and that which was the Knights Templars houſe over-againſt it, is made a ſtore-houſe. The piers which form the haven are coſtly great works, and above is a fort with 4 baſtions. The broad beach, which lies at the mouth of it, and was the harbour in Cæſar's time, is very delightful, as the ſight of the bottom from the adjacent cliffs is dreadful.

Dovercourt, *Eſſex*, the mother church of Harwich.

Doverdale, *Worc.* N. W. of Droitwich, on the Dover river.

Doveridge, *Derby*, on the Dove-river, 2 miles from Uxtoxeter.

Dovers, *Surry*, S. E. of Ryegate.

Dovole, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne by Dilſton.

Dovy. or *Tavy*, a river in Merionethſhire, Montgomeryſhire, and Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Iriſh ſea at Aberdawy. It divides N. from South Wales, and its banks are beautifully variegated with corn fields, rich woods, and fruitful paſtures.

Douglas, *Iſle of Man*, on the E. ſide, is the moſt populous, and has the largeſt and beſt harbour in the iſland. It is defended by a fort which makes it impregnable by ſea. The French and other foreigners come hither with bay ſalt, and buy wool, leather, and ſalt beef; ſo that the town has a great market, and is the richeſt in the iſland, nearly at the ſame diſtance from the Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh ſhores.

Doulton, *Devon*. between the Tow-ridge and King's-Aſhe.

Dounley, *Suſſex*, N. of Chicheſter, in Singleton pariſh.

Douthwaite, *Cumb*, between Keſwick and the Ulleſwater.

Dow, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Hodgebrook near Edſton.

Doward-Hill, *Heref.* in the S. borders of it, in the pariſh of Whitchurch, where in digging for iron ore and lime-ſtone, broad arrow heads and gigantic bones have been found; and by the ditches there, it is ſuppoſed to have been once a fortification.

Dowbridge, *Northamp.* where the Avon and Watling-ſtreet enter Warwickſhire.

Dowdſwell, *Glouc.* at the ſource of the Chilt, 9 miles N. E. of Glouceſter.

Dowdſwell Upper, *Glouc.* on the edge of the Cotſwold-hills, 12 miles from Glouceſter, in a fine part of the Coteſwold country. The turnpike road from Glouceſter to Oxford leads through this pariſh. In digging drains for Sandiwell houſe ſeveral lead coffins were found. The bodies lay north and ſouth, but it has never been diſcovered whoſe they were. Several ancient camps remain ſtill in the neighbourhood, one of them on Dowdeſwell hill called the caſtles. The church is in the form of a croſs, and its ſpire built 1577, within are ſome ancient grave ſtones.

Dowerfield, *Dorſet.* ſituated between E. Baglake and Long Bridge.

Dowes-Amney, *Glouc.* 2 miles from Cricklade, 6 from Cirenceſter, and 22 from Glouceſter. Part of the Manor-houſe ſtands in Wiltſhire, and a line in the kitchen divides the counties. The church is a handſome building in the form of a croſs, with a neat ſpire, and ſeveral ancient monuments.

Dowesby, *Linc.* N. E. of Fokingham, had a chantry.

Dowesdale, *Linc.* on the river Nyne, between Croyland and Wiſbich.

Dowglas, *Lanc.* on a river of the ſame name, N. W. of Wigan.

Dowglas, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Ribble at Heſket.

Dowles, *Salop*, on the Severn, N. W. of Bewdley.

Downe, *Kent*, between Weſterham and Bromley.

Downe, *Eſſex*, between Harlow and Hatfield-Broad-oke.

Downe-End, *Som.* N. E. of Bridge-water.

Down-End. *Glou.* a hamlet to Forthampton pariſh.

Down-End, *Glou.* a hamlet to Mangotsfield pariſh, here is one of the fineſt rocks of ſtone in the county. It riſes in very large ſuperficial dimenſions, and ſo evenly bedded, as to be fit for pavements, without the leaſt labour to ſmooth the ſurface.

Down St. Mary, *Devonſh.* near Exeter.

Downe-Small, *Kent*, N. of Sandown-Caſtle.

DOWNHAM, *Norfolk*, 11 miles S. of King-Lynn, and 86 miles from London; has its name from its hilly ſituation, though the common name is Downham-Market, from its being a market, which is on Saturday, and of ſo ancient a date, that it was confirmed by Edward the Confeſſor. It is ſeated low on the river Ouſe, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and ſent to Cambridge up the Ouſe, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and is generally known by the name of Cambridge butter. The fair is November 2.

Downham, *Camb.* near Ely, 19 miles from Cambridge.

Downham, *Eſſex*, N. E. of Billericay.

Downham, *Lanc.* S. of Giſborn.

Downham, *Suffolk*, on the Little Ouſe, N. E. of Brandon.

Downham, *York*, N. Riding, S. E. of Richmond.

Downham, *Northumb.* S. of Work-Caſtle.

Downſay, *Salop*, between Purſlow and Biſhop's-Caſtle.

Downe-Huſband, *Hampſhire*, 2 miles from Andover.

Down-Hatherley, *Glou.* 6 miles from Tewkeſbury, 6 from Cheltenham, and 4 from Glouceſter, a ſmall pariſh in a vale.

Downland, *Devon*. between Hatherley and King's-Aſhe.

Downs, a road on the coaſt of Kent, through which ſhips generally paſs, in going out and returning home; and here alſo ſquadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous. It is 6 miles long between the North and South Foreland.

Downs-Hay, *Dorſet*. in the iſle of Purbeck, on the N. ſide of a hill, a mile N. E. of Worth, and the ſame diſtance E. of Afflington.

* Downton, alias Doncketon, *Wilts*, 6 miles S. of Saliſbury, and 84 miles from London, is an ancient borough by preſcription. The market is on Friday, and the fairs April 20, and October 2.

Downton, *Heref*. W. of Ringwood-Chace.

Downton, *Salop*. E. of Shrewſbury.

Downton, *Suſſex*, between Wollavington and Barlavington.

Dowre, *Heref*. on rhe river Droyer, between the Golden-Vale and Monmouthſhire, had formerly an abbey, and has now a charity ſchool.

Doweriſh, *Devon*. N. of Crediton.

Doxford, *Northumb*. near Dunſtaburgh Caſtle.

Doynton, *Glou*. W, of Marſhfield.

Dracott, *Staffordſh*. between Cheadle and Uttoxeter. In its churchyard is one of the pyramidal ſtones, which the Danes uſed to ſet up over the graves of great men.

Dracot, *Oxford*. between Tame and Oxford.

Dragon-Hill, *Berks*, near Aſhbury Park.

Drakelow, *Derby*. on the Trent near Burton.

Drakenedge, *Warw*. an hamlet originally in Nether-Whitacre.

Draton, *Salop*, E. of Priors-Leigh.

Draton, *Salop*, N. of Acton-Burtel.

Draughton, *Northamp*. W. of Kettering.

Draughton, *York*, W. Riding, in the parith of Skipton upon Craven.

Drawdikes, *Cumberland*, on the Picts-Wall, between Stanwicke and Rawcliff.

Drax, *York*, W. Riding, by the Ouſe, a little to the S. E. of Barneſley, where was anciently a caſtle and a monaſtery.

Drax, *York*. W. Riding, S. of the Ouſe, near Snaith.

Draycot, *Wilts*, between Pewſey and Martenſall-Hill.

Draycot, *Wilts*, N. of Chippenham.

Draycot, *Wilts*, W. of Aldburn-Chace.

Draycot, *Worceſt*. a hamlet to Blockley near Campden.

Drayton, *Salop*, 17 miles from Shrewſbury, 153 from London, has a market on Wedneſday, and fairs on the Wedneſday before Palm-Sunday, September 19, and October 22. It is ſeated on the river Tern, which here ſeparates this county from Staffordſhire.

Drayton, *Leic*. S. E. of Hallaton.

Drayton, *Berks*, near Abington, in the road from Newbury, where a fire 1780, April 16, burnt down 30 houſes, with barns, ſtables, outhouſes, &c.

Drayton, *Warw*. W. of Stratford upon Avon.

Drayton, *Norfolk*. N. W. of Norwich.

Drayton, *Northamptonſh*. N. W. of Thrapſton.

Drayton, *Oxford*. N. W. of Banbury.

Drayton, *Oxford*. near the Tame, N. of Dorcheſter.

Drayton, *Middl*. between Caſtlebear and Hanwell.

Drayton, *Hampſhire*, near Portſmouth.

Drayton, *Staffordſhire*, near Penkridge.

Drayton-Baſſet, *Staff*. near Tamworth.

Drayton-Beauchamp, *Bucks*, near Tring.

Drayton-Dry, *Camb*. 5 miles from Cambridge.

Drayton-Eaſt, *Middl*. near Hanwell.

Drayton-Eaſt, *Notting.* between Tuxford and Triſwell.

Drayton-Fenny, *Leic.* near the Auker, S. W. of Boſworth.

Drayton-Fenny, *Camb.* 10 miles from Cambridge, S. E. of St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire.

Drayton-Parſlow, *Bucks*, between Winſlow and Woburn.

Drayton-Weſt, *Midd.* near Cowley.

Drayton-Weſt, *Notting.* on the river Idle, N. W. of Tuxford.

Drenford, *Hamp.* near Biſhop's-Waltham.

Dribeck, *Weſtmor.* S. of Appleby.

Driby, *Linc.* near Waynfleet.

Driffew, *Cornwall*, S. W. of Penzance.

Driffield, *Glou.* 4 miles S. E. of Cirenceſter, whoſe church was rebuilt by Lord Coleraine very lately.

DRIFFIELD, GREAT and LITTLE, *York.* E. Riding, 6 miles from Kilham, in the road from Beverley. The river Hull riſes between them, which paſſes to the Humber. Fairs Eaſter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 26, and September 19. In 1784, the ſociety of Antiquarians, having had undoubted information, that the remains of King Alfred the Great, who died in the year 901, were depoſited in this pariſh church, deputed two of that learned body (accompanied by ſome other gentlemen) to take up and examine the ſame: Accordingly, on Tueſday the 20th of September 1784, the above gentlemen, with proper aſſiſtants, entered the church for that purpoſe, to be directed to the identical ſpot by a ſecret hiſtory; after digging ſome time, they found a ſtone coffin, and, on opening the ſame, diſcovered the entire ſkeleton of that great and pious Prince, together with moſt part of his ſteel armour, the remainder of which had probably been corroded by ruſt, and length of time. After ſatisfying their curioſity, the coffin was cloſed as well as the grave, that every thing might remain in the ſame ſtate as when found. In the hiſtory above alluded to, it appears, that King Alfred being wounded in the bat of Stamford Briggs, returned Driffield, where he languiſhed of h wounds twenty days, and then e pired, and was interred in the pari church thereof; during his ſickn he chartered four fairs, which a now annually held.

Drigg, *Cumberland*, on the ſ ſide, N. W. of Ravenglaſs.

Drighlington, *York.* W. Riding, miles from Leeds. It has a charit ſchool.

Dringhouſe, *York*, W. Riding, York ſuburbs.

Dringo, *York*, E. Riding, ne Ouram in Holderneſs.

Dringſton, *Suffolk*, near Wulpet.

Drimpton, *Dorſet.* in the pariſh Broad Windſor.

Dripool, *York*, E. Riding, at t fall of the Hull into the Humber.

Drivers Hill, *Middl.* N. of He don, near Mill-Hill.

Drivers, *Weſtmor.* S. W. of A pleby.

* DROITWICH, *Worc.* 119 me ſured miles from London, and 5 mil from the Severn, ſtands on the nav gable river Salwarp, and is noted ſ its ſprings of ſalt. It is a corpora bailiwick, with about 400 houſe It has a chapel built in 1763 in th room of one on the bridge pull down. Alſo the churches of St. A drew's, St. Mary Witton's, no united with St. Andrews. St. Peter' St. Nicholas, in ruins. St. A guſtin's alſo in ruins. It has bee much inriched by its ſalt-work which was made here even before th Conqueſt, and the taxes annually pai for it from hence to the crown. Th quantity made in 1772 amounted 604,579 buſhels at the rate of 3s. 6 a buſhel. In 1773 to 721,694, 2s. 11 If the proprietors pay the duty on i delivery from the pits he has a d duction of 3d per buſhel; and if h ſends it coaſtways 3d a buſhel mor if beyond ſea the whole duty d ducted. The proprietors of its ſalt pits are a corporation, and none el can be a burgeſs here, to have a vo in the election of the 2 membe

which it ſends to parliament. It was known to the Romans, and under the Saxons gave name to the whole country. It was populous in the time of the conqueror. In 1290, St. Andrew's church, and the greateſt part of the town was burnt. It had great privileges from king John, ſome of which it ſtill retains, and was much favoured by Henry III. and other princes. In the reigns of Edward I. and II. this borough returned members to parliament 8 times, but diſcontinued it afterwards, till the 1ſt of queen Mary, when it had further privileges, beſides the renewal of the former; and James I. granted it a new charter. It is governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes. The bailiff is a juſtice of the quorum, and a juſtice of the peace next year. Its recorder is alſo a juſtice. The Exchequer Houſe was built 1580, whoſe windows have ſome painted glaſs. The market houſe was built 1628. A canal from hence to the Severn was began in 1768, and opened in 1771, at the expence of 25,000l. which produces about 1600l. per ann. to the proprietors. The market is on Friday, fairs on Good Friday, St. Simon and Jude, and St. Thomas's days. Here is an hoſpital founded in 1688.

Dromonby, *York*, N. Riding S. of Yokeſley.

DRONFIELD, *Derby*, ſtands 4 miles W. of Bolſover, and 153 meaſured miles N. W. from London, among the mountains at the edge of the Peak, in ſo wholeſome an air, that the natives commonly live to a very great age, and it is therefore reſorted to, that it abounds with pantry and fine buildings. Beſides a charity ſchool, here is a free grammar ſchool, founded in 1567. Markets on Thurſday, and 4 yearly fairs, viz. January 10, April 14, July 15. and September 1.

Druxford, *Hampſhire*, near Bishops Waltham.

Droylſden, *Lanc.* in the pariſh of Manchester.

Drumburgh-Caſtle, *Cumb.* 6 miles from Carliſle, ſtands on the Picts-wall, near the river Ellen, and in the pariſh of Boulneſs, where was formerly a Roman ſtation.

Drungwick, *Suſſex*. 5 miles S. W. of Horſham.

Druriche, *Northumb.* by the ſea ſide, E. of Witherington-caſtle.

Druryd, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Cunwell below Feſtimog.

DRUSLLWYN, *Carmarthenſhire*, has two fairs, July 1, and October 5.

Druxton, *Heref.* between Morehampton and Aconbury.

Dubmill, *Cumb.* between Newton in Ardale and the ſea.

Duckenfield, *Cheſhire*, near Aſhton under Line.

Ducklington, *Oxf.* S. E. of Witney.

Duckmanton, *Derby*, E. of Cheſterfield.

Duckpool, *Cornwall*, on the Iriſh ſea, N. W. Angle of the county.

Ducoats, *Midd.* W. of Tottenham High-Croſs.

Dudbridge, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Stanley-King's.

Dudcott, *Berks*, N. W. of Wallingford.

DUDDEN, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Iriſh ſea below Daulton.

Dudden, *Cheſhire*, S. E. of Tarven.

Dudden Sands, *Lanc.* in the Bay at the N. W. ſide of the county.

Duddleſwell, *Suſſex*, between Cuckfield and Aſhdown-Foreſt.

DUDLEY, *Worc.* ſurrounded by Staffordſhire, 120 miles from London, has a charity ſchool; a market on Saturday; fairs May 8, Auguſt 5, October 2. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other iron wares, and there are two churches, placed at each end of the longeſt ſtreet. It has 3 charity ſchools, one of them for 50 boys, another for 50 girls, and the other a free grammar ſchool. Here are 2000 families reſident, and 2 churches, united in one. At a little diſtance from the town are the ruins of Dud-

ley Priory. It is a place of good reſort, being in the road from Birmingham to Bridgnorth, 10 miles from the former, and 16 from the latter, and from hence to Bromſgrove, which is about 18 miles, is a turnpike road, near which, at Netherton, in this pariſh of Dudley, is a ten-yard coal-mine, of at leaſt ten acres.

Dudley-Caſtle, *Staff.* juſt by the town above-mentioned, and 4 miles from Wolverhampton. Its old caſtle was demoliſhed by Henry II. The new caſtle is a ſpacious good building, with great trenches about it, hewn out of the rock, and ſtands on a high hill, having an extenſive proſpect into five ſhires, and a great part of Wales. One part of it is in ruins, but the other part was not very long ago repaired. In the hall is a table, all of one plank, above 17 yards long, part of an oak from the New Park at Dudley, which meaſured 7 yards 9 inches more, that were cut off to fit it to the hall, and contained 100 ton at leaſt of neat timber.

Dudman-Point, *Cornwall*, in the channel, between Porthilly and Portluny.

Dudmaſton, *Salop*, E. of the Severn, S. of Bridgenorth.

Dunſton, *Warw.* near Birmingham, in the road from Staffordſhire, is an ancient village that takes its name from Dodo, or Dud, its original lord.

Dudſwell, *Hertf.* E. of Tring.

Duffield, or *Dunfield*, *Derbyſh.* on the Darwent, N. of Derby.

DUFFRIN, *Glamorganſhire*, South Wales; has a fair on Auguſt 10.

Duffrite, *Salop*, near Maſhbrook, the Lower.

Dufton, *Weſtmor.* N. of Appleby, has lead ore.

Dufton, or *Doughton*, *Glou.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Tetbury.

Dugdale, *Warw.* not far from Nuneaton, ſtands high, and is ſuppoſed to have had anciently ſome caſtle or notable fort, there having been foundations of buildings dug up in it, and a piece of Roman copper coin with the head of the emperor Trajan.

Duggleby, *York*, E. Riding, S. E. of New Malton.

Dukepull, *Northumb.* E. of Alow, to the S. W. of Hexham.

Dukes, *Eſſ.* N. E. of Great Braxted.

Dulas, *Iſle of Angleſey*, North Wales, is a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and upon all the coaſt they make fern aſhes, which are ſold to ſoap-boilers, glaſs-houſes, melting-houſes, and refiners. Near it there is a red okery earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore lately diſcovered.

Dulas, a river in Angleſey, which runs into the Iriſh ſea oppoſite Mica Iſland; another river of that name in Montgomery, which runs into the Severn below Llanidlos; and in the ſame county is another of that name which runs into the Severn at Newtone; and a third in that county of the ſame name, that runs into the Towy below Macherllet. There is a river of the ſame name in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Ithon near Llanbadern.

Dulaſhe, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Towy, at Druſon Caſtle.

Dullingham, *Camb.* 13 miles from Cambridge, S. E. of Newmarket-Heath.

Duleſhe, a river in Glamorganſhire, which runs into the Neath at Llanylied.

Dulo, *Cornwall*, N. of Eaſtlow.

DULVERTON, *Som.* on the borders of Devonſhire, ſtands, with a bridge, on the Dunſbrook, near its fall into the Ex, 169 miles from London, 24 from Barnſtaple, and 27 from Bridgewater, is a place of good accommodation, and has a market on Saturday, and fairs on July 10, and November 8. There are ſome lead mines near this town, but the ore is hard and barren, and the lead that comes from it harder than that of the Mendip-Hills.

Duluarne, *Stafford*, N. W. of Chedle.

Dulwich, *Surry*, on the borders of

Kent, 5 miles from London, is noted for the medicinal waters in its neighbourhood, called Sydenham-Wells, much reſorted to in the ſpring ſeaſon. The fine walk oppoſite to this houſe, through the woods, affords from its top a very noble proſpect; but this is much exceeded by that from a hill behind the houſe, where, from under a tree, diſtinguiſhed by the name of The Oak of Honour, you have a view, as in a fine piece of painting, of the houſes, as well as churches and other public edifices, from Putney down to Chelſea, with all the adjacent villages, together with Weſtminſter, London, Deptford, and Greenwich, and over the great metropolis, as far as Highgate and Hampſtead. But Dulwich is moſt famous for its college. The College of God's Gift, founded in 1619 by William Allen; who, being a principal actor in many of Shakeſpeare's plays, and perſonating the devil in one of them, was ſo affrighted, that he vowed to erect this hoſpital, which he founded for a maſter and warden (who were to be always an Allen) 4 fellows (of whom 3 were to be divines, and the 4th an organiſt) 6 poor men, as many poor women, and 12 poor boys, therein to be educated by one of the fellows as ſchoolmaſter, and by another as uſher. In his original endowment he excluded all future benefactions to it, and conſtituted for viſitors the churchwardens of St. Giles's Cripplegate, St. Saviour's Southwark, and St. Botolph's Biſhopſgate; who, upon occaſion, were to appeal to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, before whom all members at their admiſſion were to be ſworn. A chapel belongs to it, in which the founder himſelf, who was ſeveral years maſter of his college, lies buried. The original edifice, which was begun about the year 1614, after a plan of Inigo Jones, is in the old taſte, and contains the chapel, maſter's apartments, &c. in the front, and the lodgings of the other inhabitants, &c. in the wings, whereof that on the eaſt ſide was handſomely new built, in 1739, at the expence of the college. The maſter's rooms are richly adorned with very noble old furniture, which he is obliged to purchaſe, on his entrance into that ſtation; and for his uſe there is a library to which every maſter generally adds a number of books. The college is alſo accommodated with a very pleaſant garden.

Dumbleton, *Glou.* near Bekeford and the Vale of Eveſham, is a pariſh, with a brook running through it, called Iſborn. Here is a charity-ſchool, and a mineral ſpring.

Dummer, *Glou.* between Overton and Allerton, has a charity ſchool.

Dun, a river that riſes in the hills near the S. W. end of Yorkſhire, and running to the ſouthward till it has reached Sheffield, turns to the N. E. and having received the Aire, falls into the Ouſe.

Dunacombe, *Cornwall*, N. E. of Duckpool.

Dunald-Mill-Hole, *Lanc.* 5 miles from Lancaſter, is a very great natural curioſity, being a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near the entrance. It continues its courſe about two miles under ground, and then appears at Carnford, a ſmall village in the road to Kendal. The entrance is a rugged paſſage from the mill, that deſcends about ten yards perpendicular, through chinks in the rocks and clumps of trees. Some of the vaults are ſo high that they reſemble the roof of a church, and in other parts ſo low, that you muſt creep on your hands and feet to paſs by. The water dropping upon the rocks has an awful pleaſing ſound.

Dunbalrajs-Stones, *Cumb.* N. W. of Ambleſide.

Dunbury-Hill, *Hampſhire*, near Grately, had a camp on it.

Dunch diock, *Devon.* near Doddeſcomb-Leigh.

Dunchurch, *Warw.* 3 miles from Hillmorton.

Dunclent, *Worceſt.* ſituated partly in the pariſh of Stone and the other part in Kidderminſter, whoſe lands

have been conſiderably improved by letting water run over the grounds.

Dundel, *Herif.* near Tring.

Dundene, *Som.* not far from Sedgemoor.

DUNDRY, *Som.* between Pensford and Keynſham, 5 miles S. W. of Briſtol, with one fair on September 12.

Dunee, *Northumb.* near Berwick.

Dunfield, *Derby.* on the Darwent, N. of Derby.

Dunford, *Upper* and *Lower*, *York.* W. Riding, S. E. of Boroughbridge, and on the ſame river.

Dungeneſs, a cape or point of land on the coaſt of Kent, 6 miles S. of Rumney.

Dungledy, or *Dowgledy*, a river in Pembrokeſhire, that runs into the Clethy near Riſe-Caſtle-Point.

Dungum, a river in Montgomery, which runs into the Severn above Llanidlos.

Dunham, *Notting.* on the Trent, near Normanton.

Dunham, *Great* and *Little*, *Norf.* N. E. of Swaffham.

Dunham on the Hill, *Cheſh.* W. of Delamere Foreſt.

Dunham-Maſſey, *Cheſhire*, on the river Merſey, in Bowden pariſh, 3 miles from Warrington.

Dunhead, *Wilts*, near Shafton, in the road from Saliſbury.

DUNHOLM, *Notting.* 6 miles from Tuxford; fair Auguſt 12.

Dunholm, *Linc.* in the road from Lincoln to Market-Raiſin.

Duniet, *Som.* S. W. of Nony-Caſtle.

Dunington, or *Donington*, *Berks*, N. of Spinham-Land, is watered by the little trout-ſtream, called the Lambourn, which runs into the Kennet, near Thatcham. A caſtle on the brow of its hill, was the ſeat of the celebrated poet Chaucer; who, as tradition ſays, uſed to compoſe his poems under an oak, called Chaucer's oak.

Dunington, *Northum.* E. of Eland-Hall.

Dunkerton, *Som.* near Bath.

Dunkeſwell, *Devon.* S. of Columſtock.

Dunkſield, *Northumb.* S. of Hexham.

Dunkinhaigh, *Lancaſh.* N. E. of Blackburn.

Dunkirk, *Herif.* W. of St. Albans.

Dunklyn, *Wore.* E. of Kidderminſter.

Dunleſhire, *Northumberland*, near Selkirk.

Dunmailraiſe-Stones, *Cumb.* near Keſwick.

Dunmow-Little, *Eſſex*, E. of Great Dunmow.

DUNMOW, *Eſſex*, on the Chelmer, 36 miles from London, gives name to its hundred, of which the high-ſheriff of the county is at liberty to appoint the bailiff. It is very ancient, and ſuppoſed to be the old Cæſaromagus; and in ſome places, in the direct road from hence to Colcheſter, are the remains of an old Roman way. It is governed by 12 headboroughs; out of whom the bailiff is choſen yearly. Here was formerly a priory, founded in 1104, by Lady Juga, who built a church alſo; the monaſtery is now entirely razed; it was pleaſantly ſituated on a riſing ground. The foundations of the old building are viſible on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the church. The collegiate church was a large ſtately fabric, the roof ſuſtained with rows of columns whoſe capitals are ornamented with oak leaves, elegantly carved; ſome of them remain. The part which now makes the pariſh-church, was the eaſt end of the choir, with the north aiſle. Under an arch in the ſouth wall, is an ancient cheſt-like tomb, ſuppoſed to contain the body of the foundreſs Lady Juga. Near the ſame ſpot is a monument of Walter Fitz-Walter, the firſt of that name, who died in 1198. And it is recorded, that in the reign of Henry III. the Lord Fitzwalter inſtituted a cuſtom, which ſtill goes along with the manor, viz. That whatever married man did not repent of his mar-

rage, or quarrel with his wife, in a year and a day after it, ſhould go to this priory, and have a gammon or flitch of bacon; provided that he ſwore to the truth of it, kneeling upon two hard pointed ſtones in the priory church-yard, which are now removed and loſt. And the records here mention ſeveral perſons, who have claimed it, ſome very lately, and received it. Here is a good corn market on Saturday, and fairs May 6, and November 8. The church is near a mile from the town. Here is a manufacture of baize.

Dunningley, *York*. W. Riding, N. W. of Wakefield.

DUNNINGTON, *Linc.* 99 miles from London, and 27 from Lincoln, has a market on Saturday, noted for a large ſale of hemp, and hemp-ſeed; a fair May 15; and a port for barges, by which goods are carried to and from Boſton, and the waſhes. It is a dirty ill-built place. A firm rampart of earth of a conſiderable breadth has lately been made from theace, through the Fens to Sempringham, and rendered the road paſſable in winter, which formerly was attended with great difficulty. In the lower part of the ſteeple of the church is a remarkably antique inſcription.

Dunnington, *Caſtle* and *Park*, *Leic.* by the Trent, and in the moſt northern borders of the county (being but 7 miles from Derby) ſo called from a caſtle built here.

Dunnington, *Heref.* S. of Ledbury.

Dunnington, *Salop*, W. of Wrekin-Hill.

Dunnington, *Salop*, E. of Broſely.

Dunnington, *York*. N. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Dunnington, *Suſſex*, 4 miles from Chicheſter.

Dunnington upon Bane, *Linc.* between Wragby and Louth.

Dunningworth, *Suffolk*, S. W. of Saxmundham.

Dunny, *Glouc.* in Minſterworth pariſh.

Dunraven-Houſe, *Glamorg.* ſtands about 9 miles S. E. of Cowbridge, on a high rocky headland, running a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, and forming a point called by the natives The Witches Point. Many parts of it have the appearance of antiquity, reſembling more a religious appearance than a caſtle. It had formerly a chapel, now converted to lodging-rooms, and the ancient burial-place, which was a vault, is now walled up. Its elevation commands an extenſive proſpect. Under it are two curious caverns or grottos formed by the tide.

Dunſborn-Abbots, *Glou.* N. of Cirenceſter.

Dunſborn-Rouſe, *Glou.* S. of Cirenceſter.

Dunſbrook, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Ex below Elverton.

Dunſby, *Linc.* S. E. of Folkingham.

Dunſby-Hall, *Linc.* 3 miles N. W. of Sleaford. Here are chalybeate ſprings.

Dunſden, *Oxfordſh.* a hamlet of Binfield.

Dunsfold, *Surry*, E. of Haſlemere.

Dunsford, *Devon.* between Biſhops-Cheriton and Doddeſcomb-Leigh.

Dunsford, *Upper* and *Lower*, *York*. W. Riding, S. E. of Boroughbridge.

Dunſmore, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Churnet at Leek.

Dunſland, *Devon.* W. of Black-Torrington.

Dunſley, *York*. N. Riding, near Whitby.

Dunſley, *Hertfordſh.* near Berkhamſted.

Dunſley-Nether, *Durh.* W. of the Tees, S. E. of Darlington.

Dunſley-Over, *York*. N. Riding, E. of the Tees over-againſt it.

Dunſmore-Heath, *Warw.* in the road from Daventry to Coventry.

DUNSTABLE, *Bedf.* 34 meaſured miles from London, ſtands on a chalky hill at the entrance of the Chiltern, where the old Roman Watling-ſtreet, is croſſed by the Ickneld-Street; and Roman coins have been ſome-

times picked up near it, which the country-folks called Madning Money. Not far from it alſo, on the very deſcent of the Chiltern-Hills, is an area of 9 acres, with a deep ditch and rampart round it, which is called Maiden-Bower. This town having been ruined by the Danes, was rebuilt by Henry I. who made it a royal borough, but it never ſent members to parliament, though once ſummoned in the reign of Edward II. In 1224 a council was held here by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. King Edward I. erected a croſs here, with the arms of England, &c. in memory of his Queen Eleanor. Here ſeveral of the Lollards were martyred, in the reigns of Henry V. and VII. The church is part of a priory, built by Henry I. and oppoſite to it is a farm-houſe, called Kingſbury, once a royal palace. An epitaph in its church mentions a woman here, who had 9 children born at 3 ſeveral births, and 6 more at 3 others. Here is a charity-ſchool. The larks taken hereabouts are ſaid to be the largeſt and beſt in the kingdom. The road here, being broad, well-beaten, and plain, and it being alſo the centre of many roads to London, has given riſe to the proverb, "As plain as Dunſtable road." Here are 4 ſtreets, anſwering to the 4 cardinal points; and for want of ſprings here, they have each a public pond, which, though only ſupplied by rain-water, are never dry. It is a populous town, and has ſeveral good inns; ſome of which are like palaces, it being a great thoroughfare to the counties in the north and north-weſt, and conſequently to Scotland and Ireland. Its market is on Wedneſday, fairs Aſh-Wedneſday, May 22, Auguſt 12, and November 12. This place ſeems, in former times, to have been famous for brewing; and, at this time, the women hereabouts carry on a great manufacture of hats, and other conveniencies and utenſils made of ſtraw; in which, it is ſaid, they excel all the world. This part of the county was formerly very woody, and, together with the faſtneſſes in the Chiltern-Hills, was a harbour for great gangs of highwaymen; to curb whom, King Henry I. built Kingſbury abovementioned, after the town had been ruined by the Danes, and then repeopled the place, by promiſing great privileges to ſuch of his ſubjects, as were willing to come and ſettle here.

Dunſtable, Staff. W. of Burton on Trent.

Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle, Northumb. on the ſea-ſide, between the Coquet and Fern-Iſlands, or between Aylmouth and Bamburgh-Caſtle. It was built by Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, brother to Edward I. and was one of the moſt magnificent ſtructures in the north of England; It was beſieged in the reign of Edward IV. and all the garriſon made priſoners, except the governor, who made his eſcape. Only two of the towers and part of the chapel are ſtanding now. It ſtands on the edge of an eminence of ſeveral acres, ſloping gently to the ſea in the form of a creſcent. This place is noted for a ſort of ſtones, like thoſe of St. Vincent's rock, near Briſtol. The ſoil here is ſo fruitful, that 240 buſhels of corn, beſides ſeveral cart loads of hay, were produced within the circumference of the caſtle.

DUNSTER, *Som.* 2 miles from Minhead, 20 miles from Taunton, 164 miles from London, has a caſtle, now the reſidence of the Luttrells. The town ſtands on a low ground, every where ſhut in with hills, except towards the Severn ſea. The caſtle conſiſts of 2 wings, and 3 towers; and has a fine proſpect of a vale bounded by the Severn. Here are about 400 houſes, and its only manufacture is kerſeys. The church, which is large, has a handſome tower built in the reign of Henry VII. It is called a borough in old writings, and once ſent members to parliament. The market is on Friday, fair on Whit-Monday.

Dunſton, Staff. on the north ſide of Penkridge, is noted for an echo in a field weſt of its chapel,

which diſtinctly ſpeaks 7 or 8 ſyllables.

Dunſton, *Derby*, N. W. of Cheſterfield.

Dunſton, *Linc.* S. E. of Lincoln.

Dunſton, *Norf.* S. of Norwich.

Dunſton, *Northumb.* on the Tine, in Embleton pariſh.

Dunſton, *Northumb.* near Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle.

Dunſton, *Staff.* between Checkley and Ellaſton.

Dunſton, *Weſtm.* N. of Appleby.

Dunterley, *Northumb.* S. of the Tine, near Lee-Hall.

Dunterton, *Devon.* between Milton-Abbey and Launceſton.

Dunteſbourn-Abbats, *Glouceſt.* 12 miles from Glouceſter.

Dunteſburn-Rous, *Glou.* near the former, in this pariſh is Pinbury-Houſe and Park, in the midſt of which is a camp, and near it ſome old foundations are yet to be ſeen.

Dunteſbourn-Lyre, *Glou.* a hamlet in Dunteſbourn-Abbats.

Duntiſhe, *Dorſet*, one mile N. from Buckland-Abbas. Here is a large common, formerly a park belonging to the Abbot of Glaſtonbury, in the center of which is a ſeat of the Foys. Here was formerly a chapel, now no more. On a hill near it is a fortification of a circular form, of a ſingle rampart and ditch whoſe area is above 10 acres.

Dunton, *Bedf.* S. E. of Biggleſwade.

Dunton, *Bucks*, S. E. of Winſlow.

Dunton, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Horndon.

Dunton, *Warw.* N. of Coleſhill.

Dunton, *Norf.* N. W. of Fakenham.

Dunton-Baſſet, *Leic.* near Lutterworth, has a mineral water.

Dunum, *Northumb.* a lordſhip belonging to the barony of Wark.

Dunville, *Glouceſt.* a hamlet in Kempoford pariſh.

* DUNWICH, *Suffolk*, on the coaſt, 99 miles from London, is of the moſt early note of any town in the county. In 630 it was an epiſcopal ſee, afterwards divided into 2 ſeas, viz. one here, the other at North-Elmham; but William the Conqueror transferred them firſt to Thetford, then to Norwich. From the coins that are ſometimes found here, particularly an urn full of the quantity of a quart meaſure, which were dug out of the cliff near this place in 1786, with fragments of other urns, it is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation; but though Sir Henry Spelman mentions a report, that here were once 52 churches and monaſteries, yet the ſea has ſwallowed up all the churches except All-Saints. In the 16th century it was however a populous place, and had a mint. The free burgeſſes gave King John 300 marks of ſilver for his charter, beſides 10 falcons, and 5 gerfalcons; and they alſo gave him 200 marks and 500 eels for the grant of wrecks. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has ſent burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince the firſt ſettlement of that conſtitution. But though it is a poor place, with only a parcel of ſorry cottages, yet it has a charity ſchool, and is chargeable with 80l. a year fee-farm rent to the crown; which is twice as much as any other coaſt town pays, either in this county or Norfolk. The market here is on Saturday. Sprats are cured here in the ſame manner as herrings at Yarmouth. Fair July 25.

Durance, *Midd.* between Enfield and Waltham-Chace.

Durdans, *Surry*, 1 mile from Epſom, formerly a royal palace, in which the father of his preſent Majeſty ſometime reſided; it was ſince burnt down but has been rebuilt.

Durdham-Downs, *Glouc.* adjoining Clifton and Briſtol hot-wells, remarkable for the ſalubrity of their air, and beautiful rides with extenſive proſpect, ſaid to have a great ſhare in the recovery of the Valetudinarians that viſit the Wells.

Durford-Abbey, *Kent*, W. of Midhurſt on the borders of Hampſhire.

Durford, *Suſſex*, W. of Midhurſt.

* DURHAM, *Durham*, a pleaſant, healthy, large city. It is 256 miles from London, and 56 from York, ſtands on a hill almoſt ſurrounded with

the river Were, and is about 70 years older than the conqueſt, an epiſcopal ſee being erected here in 995. It is ſaid to have been firſt incorporated by Richard I. and was anciently governed by bailiffs appointed by the biſhops, afterwards by an alderman and 12 burgeſſes; but Queen Elizabeth gave it a mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen; and by a charter granted in 1684, it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, recorder, town-clerk, &c. who can hold courts-leet and baron within the city, under the ſtile of the biſhop, who is a temporal prince, being alſo Earl of Sadberg in this county, which he holds by barony, and is ſheriff-paramount, and appoints his deputy, who makes up his audit to the biſhop, without accounting, as other ſheriffs, to the exchequer. The magiſtrates keep a pye-powder court alſo at the fairs (which are March 3, Whitſun-Tueſday, and September 25) and pay about 20l. a year toll to the biſhop or his leſſee. This is reputed one of the beſt biſhopricks in England, and the livings in the biſhop's gift the richeſt, there being 13 from 300 to 800l. a year each. King Henry VIII. eſtabliſhed the preſent endowment for a deanery here, with 12 prebendaries, 12 minor-canons, &c. The cathedral, which is a magnificent pile, was, before the reformation, called St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, the body of which laſt was tranſlated hither, and gave riſe to the foundation of its cathedral; but in King Henry VIII's ſtatutes, it is ſtiled *Eccleſia Cathedralis Chriſti & Beatæ Mariæ*. The decorations of it, for the adminiſtration of the divine offices, are ſaid to be richer than thoſe of any other cathedral in England. It was remarked not very long ago, that the rich old veſtments which the clergy here wore before the reformation, are ſtill worn by the reverend reſidents on Sundays and holidays; and that though many dignified and learned Proteſtant clergy live here, there are great numbers of Roman Catholicks in and about the city. Beſides the cathedral, here are 6 pariſh churches, 3 in the city, and 3 in the ſuburbs. On the S. ſide of the cathedral is the college, with the prebendaries houſes; and on the N. ſide is the college-ſchool. Here was a caſtle on the N. E. ſide of the river Were (afterwards the biſhop's palace) built by William the Conqueror, between 2 ſtone bridges over the Were, in the heart of the city, the outer gate of which is now the county gaol. Here is a very handſome ſtone bridge neatly built, by the prebendaries of the cathedral for their private uſe; it conſiſts of three fine arches and excellent battlements, well deſigned and highly finiſhed. In St. Mary's chapel in the cathedral, is the tomb of the Venerable Bede, whoſe virtues are repreſented in a parchment ſcroll over it; and in this church are kept ſome old records of Scotland, whoſe kings have been great benefactors to it, the cathedral having been rebuilt by David King of Scots. Here is the ſhire-hall, where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held for the county, and near it a good library, built by Biſhop Coſin, and the exchequer, built by Biſhop Nevil, in which are the offices belonging to the county palatine court. Here is an hoſpital alſo built and endowed by Biſhop Coſin, and at each end a ſchool founded by Biſhop Langley, but new-built by Biſhop Coſin. The city, which is fortified with walls, though upon uneven ground, is about 1 mile long; and as much in breadth, and has 3 manors, viz. the biſhop's manor, the dean and chapter's manor, and another called Gilligate. As the country about Rome is called St. Peter's Patrimony, ſo is this St. Cuthbert's, to whom the church was originally dedicated, when founded by the monks of Holy Iſland. The remains of the Roman way, called Ikenild-ſtreet, are ſtill viſible near this city. The market here is on Saturday. The firſt time that this city or county ſent members to parliament was in 1673; thoſe for the city are choſe by the corporation, citizens, and free-

men, who, at a poll in 1710, were above 1000.

* DURHAM, the biſhopric of, received its name from its chief town, called by the Saxons Deorhom, or Dunholm, to expreſs its ſituation on a hill ſurrounded by a river. On the converſion of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, of which this was a part, this county was beſtowed on St. Cuthbert, Biſhop of Lindisfarn, and his ſucceſſors for ever. This grant was ratified both by the Danes and Normans, with the addition of ſeveral privileges, particularly that of being a county palatine, enjoying the ſame prerogatives within, as the king did without its bounds, with reſpect to forfeitures, &c. Thus it was a kind of royalty ſubordinate to the crown. It is bounded on the north by the river Tyne, which parts it from Northumberland; on the E. by the German ocean; on the S. by the Tees, which divides it from Yorkſhire; and on the W. by Weſtmoreland and Cumberland. It extends 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, 160 in circuit. It is in the dioceſe of its own name, and contains 1 city and 7 market towns, 59 vicarages, 113 pariſhes, near 230 villages, about 15,980 houſes, and 96,900 inhabitants; but ſends only 4 members to parliament, namely, 2 for the county and 2 for the city of Durham. The air of this county is wholeſome, and though very ſharp in the weſtern parts, is milder towards the ſea, whoſe warm vapours mitigate the ſeverity of the winter ſeaſons. The ſoil is very different, the weſtern ſide being mountainous and barren, while the eaſtern and ſouthern parts nearly reſemble the S. of England, and conſiſt of beautiful meadows, rich paſtures, woods, and corn fields. The inhabitants have their induſtry rewarded by the immenſe quantities of coals, lead, and iron, found in the bowels of the earth.

Durham, or *Dyrham*, *Glou.* 5 miles from Chipping Sudbury. Has ſome fine ſprings of water, and is ſaid to have had a memorable battle between the Britons and Saxons in 577. Upon Henton-hill is a large camp incloſing 20 acres of ground. The church is not large but neat, and has ſome ancient monuments. It has a charity-ſchool.

Durhams, *Midd.* 2 miles N. of Chipping-Barnet.

Durlay, *Som.* S. W. of Bridgewater.

Durley, *Hampſh.* S. W. of Biſhop's-Waltham.

Durlſtand-Bay, *Dorſet*, on the S. E. extreme end of the Iſle of Purbeck.

Durnford, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Langton Maltravers, near the church, in the Iſle of Purbeck.

Durnford, *Wilts*, S. of Ameſbury.

Durnhall, *Cheſt.* near Middlewich.

Durpit-Chapel, *Durham*, between Newbiggin and Teeſdale-Foreſt.

Durrington, *Wilts*, 2 miles from Ameſbury.

Durrington, *Linc.* near Bloxham.

Durroſponte, *Hunt.* on the Ouſe river, is Godmanchester.

DURSLEY, *Glouc.* 107 meaſured miles from London, 4 from Wooton-under-edge. Had anciently a caſtle, which, though quite gone, the memory of it is kept up in that called Caſtlefield. It is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and 4 conſtables; and its chief manufacture is woolen cloth. The town conſiſts of 2 narrow ſtreets forming ſomething like the letter T, with a hamlet without the borough, containing more houſes than either of them. The buſineſs of making cards for the clothiers has been long ſettled here. Here is a handſome market-houſe, built in 1738, of freeſtone. On the S. ſide of the churchyard riſes perpendicularly a copious ſpring, which drives a fulling-mill within a hundred yards of it. The church is large with 2 ailes and a tower. It has 2 charity-ſchools. The market is on Thurſday; fairs May 6, and December 4. There is a rock of ſtone here, without any chop or ſlit, which, though ſoft in hewing, called Towle-ſtone, is ex-

ceeding durable, of which the church and Berkely caſtle are built, both which buildings have no viſible decay in the ſtone.

Durſton, *Som.* N. E. of Taunton.

Durtreburn, *Northumb.* N. of Otterburn.

Durweſton, *Dorſet.* a village of great antiquity on the banks of the Stour, 3 miles N. of Blandford, near it are Hamildon and Had-hills, whereon are the remains of ſome Britiſh fortifications. Its church ſerves Knighton, the pariſh being united to it.

Duſton, *Northamp.* W. of Northampton.

Duſton, *Weſtmor.* N. E. of Appleby.

Dutton, *Cheſhire*, on the Weever, N. W. of Northwich. 'Tis remarkable of the ancient family of the Cheſhire Duttons, that no fidler, or other muſician, is ſuffered to play in this county, without the licence of the lord of Dutton, who keeps a court for the ſame, on Midſummer-day, at Cheſter; and, in the reign of Henry VII. a quo warranto was brought againſt Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, Eſq; to ſhew why he claimed all the fidlers, &c. of Cheſhire, to attend him at the time and place aforeſaid, and then and there to give him 4 bottles of wine and a lance; and alſo every muſician to pay him 4d. halfpenny, and every whore following her calling to pay him 4d. to which he pleaded preſcription; and thoſe minſtrels licenſed by the heirs of Dutton, are exempted out of the ſtatute of Rogues, 39th Elizabeth. This has been the cuſtom of the family above 500 years, ever ſince Ralph Dutton, joining his rabble of fiddlers, pipers, and other minſtrels, with Roger de Lacy, his father-in-law, who was conſtable of Cheſter, frighted the Welſhmen from beſieging Ranulph II. Earl of Cheſter, in the caſtle of Ruthland, where he would probably have been taken priſoner.

Dutton-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Dunmow.

Dutton Duxbury, *Lanc.* near Chorley.

Dunford, *Camb.* 8 miles from Cambridge.

Dwabadern, ſee Dolbarden.

Dyke, *Suſſex*, W. of Haylſham.

Dymmock, *Glouceſterſhire*, N. W. of Newent, on the borders of Herefordſhire, 17 miles from Glouceſter. Here are ſome fine orchards, of which the inhabitants make cyder and perry. From the Ryelands in this pariſh, King Edward ſent the ſheep to Spain, which now produce their fine wool. Here is a large mound of earth, whereon formerly ſtood a caſtle; and foundation of ancient buildings are frequently dug up at a diſtance from the church, with paved cauſeways, &c. The church is built in the form of a croſs. Here is a charity ſchool.

Dynchill, *Heref.* N. of Hereford.

Dynebop-chapel, *Salop*, S. E. of Acton-Scot.

Dyne's Hall, *Eſſex*, near the Walthams Great and Little.

Dynton, *Bucks*, 3 miles from Thame and Ayleſbury.

Dyſeworth, *Leic.* S. E. of Dunnington.

Dyffi, ſee Dovy.

Dytton-Priors, *Salop*, N. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Dyzard, *Cornwall*, N. E. of Botreaux-Caſtle.

E

EAGLE, *Linc.* S. W. of Lincoln.

Eaglewood, *Cumb.* between Penrith and Carliſle.

Eaglewood, *Surry*, a pond of 25 acres, in the pariſh of Newdigate.

Ealand, *Linc.* in the iſle of Axholm.

Ealing, *Middleſex.* See *Eling.*

Eardington, *Salop*, S. of Bridgenorth.

Eardiſland, *Heref.* 3 miles from Leominſter.

Eardiſley, *Heref.* near Hunlington-Caſtle.

Eareby, *Linc.* between Thongcaſter and Grimſby.

Eraeſby-Place, *Linc.* near Spilſby. Here is a charity-ſchool.

EARITH, *Hunting*. 3 furlongs in length, and furniſhed with pretty good inns. It has no market, but fairs on May 4, July 25, and November 1.

EARLS-COLNE, *Eſſex*, 2 miles S. E. of Halſtead, with one fair on March 25.

Earl's-Court, *Middle*. between Kenſington and Chelſea.

Earl's-Dyke, *York*, E. Riding, the N. boundary of Holderneſs.

Earleſhaw, *Notting*. in Caunton pariſh.

Earls-Hide, *Staff*. 2 miles from Stone.

EARLS-SOHAM, *Suff*. near Framlingham, with one fair on Auguſt 4.

Early, *Berks*, near Reading and Sunning.

Earlſton, *Hampſh*. N. W. of King's-Clere.

Earlſtonham, *Suff*. N. of Needham.

Earſham, *Norfolk*, near Bungay.

Earſewell, *Suff*. N. E. of Mildenhall.

Earth, *Cornwall*, W. of Trematon-Caſtle.

Eartham, *Cornwall*. N. E. of Market-Jew.

Earton, *Lanc*. near Liverpool.

Eaſbach, *Heref*. near Biſhops and Caſtle-Frome.

Eaſby, *York*. N. Riding, near Richmond.

Eaſby, *York*, N. Riding, E. of Stokeſley.

Eaſington, *Buckſ*, in Chilton pariſh, 2 miles from Thame.

Eaſington, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Eaſington, *York*, N. Riding, on the ſea ſide, N. W. of Whitby.

Eaſt Creech, *Dorſet*, in the iſle of Purbeck, about a mile N. W. from Knolle, in which pariſh it is ſituated. Near it is Creech Barrow.

Eaſt Morden, *Dorſet*, near Charborough, a large pariſh, a mile and half S. W. from Higher Litchet, and a mile E. from Weſt Morden.

Eaſt Orchard, *Dorſet*, 2 miles from Margaret Marſh.

Eaſtington or *Eaſington*, *Glou*. 6 miles from Stroud, 6 from Durſley, and 10 from *Glou*. where is a ſpring of a cathartic quality. Here the navigable canal from Stroud is intended to fall into the Severn, which here is a mile over, and at Framload in this pariſh is a paſſage to the foreſt of Dean. It has ſome ſhare in the clothing buſineſs.

EASINGWOLD, *York*. N. Riding, has two fairs, on July 5, and September 25. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London.

EASTBORN, *Suſſex*, near Beachy-Head, it has one fair on October 10 for cattle and pedlars, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-ears. It is 15 miles from Lewis, and 62 from London. Near it a few years ago a Roman bath and a beautiful teſſelated pavement was diſcovered with evident marks that whatever buildings that had been over it, had been deſtroyed by fire.

Eaſt Almer, *Dorſet*, on the river Winterborne, near Sturmiſtor.

EAST-BRENT, *Som*. 4 miles N. of Huntſpil, with one fair on Aug. 26.

Eaſtbridge, *Suffolk*, on the coaſt, near Siſewel.

Eaſt-Bridge, *Kent*, on the N. ſide of Rumney Marſh.

Eaſtbury, *Dorſet*, 4 miles from Blandford, where was an elegant manſion of Lord Melcombe's pulled down in 1783.

Eaſtbury, *Eſſex*, near Barking. A tradition prevails in this neighbourhood, that the diſcovery of the gunpowder plot was owing to a miſtake in delivering a letter, deſigned for Lord Monteagle, to a perſon of the name of Montague, who is ſaid to have been, at that time, an inhabitant of this houſe. It may be ſufficient to refute this tradition, to obſerve, that the letter was not miſdelivered, but was received by Lord Monteagle, and by him communicated to the Earl of Saliſbury.

Eaſtchurch, *Kent*, in the iſle of Sheppey.

Eaſtcot, *Cornwall*, near the ſource of the Tamar.

EAST-DEAN, *Suſſex*, 5 miles N. of Chicheſter, with one fair, on October 28.

Eaſt-Down, *Devon*. S. of Comb-Martin.

Eaſt-End, *Middl.* between Finchley and Whetſton.

Eaſterford, *Eſſex*, S. of Coggeſhal.

Eaſter-Gate, *Suſſex*, S. W. of Arundel.

Eaſter-Good and *High*, *Eſſex*, both between Hatfield, Broadoak, and Chelmsford.

Eaſterleake, *Nott.* N. of Stamford.

EASTERMEAR, *Hampſh.* S. W. of Petersfield, with a fair on September 19.

Eaſt-Field, *Northamp.* near the Cam-Water, N. E. of Peterborough.

Eaſt-Great, *Camb.* near Wimpley and Hatley St. George.

Eaſtington, *Glou.* in Northleach pariſh.

Eaſtham, *Cheſhire*, near the middle ſand of the Merſey.

Eaſtbom, *Som.* near Hinton-St. George.

Eaſtham, *Worc.* near Tenbury, whoſe church bears evident marks of its being of Saxon conſtruction, and its front of great antiquity.

Eaſt Holme, *Dorſet.* on a riſing ground on the S. ſide of the river Frome, 2 miles W. of Wareham. Here was an antient priory, of which there are no remains. About a mile E. of it is a little hill called Holme Mount, on which is an imperfect fortification.

Eaſthop, *Linc.* in the Fenns, between Spalding and Boſton.

Eaſthop, *Salop*, between Laton and Wenlock.

Eaſthorp, *Eſſex*, near Colcheſter.

Eaſthorp, *York.* E. Riding, between Burnholm and Hunſley.

Eaſthorp, *Notting.* in Southwell pariſh.

Eaſtborp, *Wilts*, near Highworth.

Eaſtlingon, *Dorſet.* in the iſle of Purbeck, a mile E. of Worth, in which pariſh it is ſituated.

EAST-ISLEY, *Berks*, 60 miles from London, and 17 from Oxford; is ſeated between two hills, among fruitful corn fields, and fine downs for feeding ſheep; has a market on Wedneſday, and a fair on Auguſt 6.

Eaſt-Land, *York.* W. Riding, between Huthersfield and Halifax.

Eaſt-leach Martin, *Glou.* 8 miles from Northleach, 3 from Leachlade, and 27 from Glouceſter.

Eaſtleach-Turville, *Glou.* it is ſituated on the river Loch, which divides it from Eaſtleach-martin.

Eaſtlenton, *Glou.* S. E. of Northleech.

Eaſtling, *Kent*, W. of Badleſmere.

Eaſtmanſtreet, *Wilts*, near Calne.

EASTMEAN, *Hampſh.* 3 miles from Petersfield, and has a fair on September 19.

Eaſt-Neſs, *Suffolk*, N. E. of South-wold-Bay.

Eaſt-Neſs, *York*, N. Riding, near Rydal.

Eaſt-Newton, *York.* E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Eaſton, *Suffolk*, 6 miles from Wood-bridge.

Eaſton, *Glou.* not far from Briſtol.

Eaſton, *Hunt.* S. of Spaldwick.

Eaſton, *Leic.* in the S. E. angle of the county.

Eaſton, *Linc.* between Stamford and Grantham.

Eaſton, *Norfolk*, S. W. of Hingham.

Eaſton, *Norfolk*, N. W. of Norwich.

Eaſton, *Devon.* in the pariſh of Morchard.

Eaſton, *Som.* not far from Wells.

Eaſton, *Som.* on the Avon between Bath and Keynſham.

Eaſton, *Hampſhire*, near Winchester.

Eaſton, *Hamp.* N. W. of Whitchurch.

Eaſton, *Suff.* N. W. of Wickham.

Eaſton, *Suſſex*, near Selſey-Iſland.

Eaſton Iſle of Wight, in East-Medina.

Eaſton, *Wilts*, 2 miles from Chippenham.

Eaſton, *York.* E. Riding, N. of Fordlingham.

Eaſton-Bravant, *Suffolk*, on the N. ſide of Southwold.

Eaſton-Ferme, *Hampſhire*, near Portſmouth.

Eaſtern-Goſheck, *Suffolk*, N. E. of Needham.

Eaſton-Gray, *Wilts*, on the Lower Avon, near Sopworth and Tetbury, is a manner valued at near 400l. a year.

Eaſton-Great, *Leic.* in Bringhurſt pariſh, has a charity ſchool.

Eaſton-Great, *Eſſex*, on the E. ſide of the Chelmer, 6 miles from Dunmow.

Eaſton-Little, *Eſſex*, on the W. ſide of rhe Chelmer, over-againſt the other. In old records this place is called Eſtaynes *ad Turrim*, or by the Tower.

Eaſton-Mawduit, *Northamp.* 4 miles from Wellingborough.

Eaſtonneſs, the moſt eaſterly point or cape on the coaſt of Suffolk, and the N. point of Southwold-Bay.

Eaſton-Piers, *Wilts*, not far from Kington-St.-Michael.

Eaſteſte, *Linc.* S. W. of Burton-upon-Trent.

Eaſtour, *Dorſet*, on the Stour, 2 miles S. of Gillingham. In the chapel yard is a prodigious large yew tree, under which 1500 men can ſtand. Its circuit 24 feet. Here alſo is a very large locuſt tree, out of the body of which grows a large elder tree 24 inches in circuit and 24 feet high. The locuſt tree is 58 feet high and 10 feet 6 inches in circuit. Oppoſite Eaſtour is Weſtſtour, where is another remarkably large yew tree, whoſe body is 21 feet in circuit.

Eaſtraw, *York*, N. Riding in the pariſh of Whitby.

Eaſtrington, *York*, E. Riding, near Howden.

EASTRY, *Kent*, S. W. of Sandwich, fair on October 2.

Eaſtwall, *Salop*, E. of Church-Stretton.

Eaſtway, *Cornwall*, W. of Stratton.

Eaſtwell, *Leic.* S. W. of Belvoir-caſtle.

Eaſtwell, *Kent*, on the S. W. ſide of Wye, near Aſhford.

Eaſtwick, *Hereford*, on the river Stour, 1 mile from Boldeſton, in the road from thence to London.

Eaſtwinch, *Norfolk*, 4 miles from Lynn Regis.

Eaſt Woodgate, *Dorſet*. 2 miles from Pentridge, on the borders of Wiltſhire, on the great Weſtern road.

Eaſt-Wolban, or *Worlham*, *Hamp.* S. E. of Alton.

Eaſtwood, *Eſſex*, near Prittlewell.

Eaſt-Yate, *Durham*, in Weredale, near Stanhope-Park.

Eatington, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Warw.* in the road from Banbury to Stratford upon Avon. The latter, notwithſtanding its name, lies on a hill. The church of the Upper, which is on the N. ſide of it, is but a chapel of eaſe to the other.

Eaton, *Cheſhire*, 3 miles from Cheſter.

Eaton, *Heref.* near Leominſter, and on the ſame river.

Eaton, *Salop*, N. E. of Biſhop's Caſtle.

Eaton, *Leic.* N. of Waltham-on-the-Would

Eaton, *Northamp.* between Wellingborough and Northampton.

Eaton, *Salop*, N. W. of Bolas.

Eaton, *Som.* between Kingſwood and the Briſtol channel.

Eaton, *Bucks*, near Whaddon-Chace, is in Bleachley park.

Eaton, *Nott.* on the river Idle, from whence 'tis alſo called Idleton, is on the S. ſide of E. Redford.

Eaton, *Salop*, near Pitchford, and 3 miles from Ercall.

Eaton-Boat, *Cheſhire*, on the Dee, 5 miles from Cheſter.

Eaton-Bray, *Bedf.* W. of Dunſtable.

Eaton-Biſhops, or *Eaton-Wall*, *Heref.* near the Wye, 2 miles S. W. of Hereford.

Eaton-Church, *Staff.* on the Penk, S. W. of Penkridge.

Eaton-Church, *York*, E. Riding, on the Derwent, W. of Penkridge.

Eaton-Cold, *Derby*, near the Dove, to the N. W. of Wirkſworth.

EATON-COLLEGE, *Bucks*, 22 miles from London, ſeparated from Windſor by an old bridge over the

Thames, was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provoſt and 7 fellows, one of whom is vice-provoſt, and for the inſtruction of 70 king's ſcholars, (as thoſe are called who are on the foundation) who, when fit, are elected, on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt, to King's college, Cambridge, where they are provided for by ſcholarſhips and fellowſhips; but they are not removed till vacancies fall in the college, and then they are called according to ſeniority. The ſchool is divided into upper and lower, and each into three claſſes. There is a maſter to each ſchool, and 4 aſſiſtants to each maſter, there being ſeldom leſs than 300 ſcholars here, beſides thoſe on the foundation, who board at the maſters houſes, or elſewhere within the college bounds. In the great court is a fine ſtatue, put up to the honour of the founder, by a late provoſt, Dr. Godolphin, dean of St. Paul's. The revenue of this college is about 5000l. a year. Here is a noble library, enriched by the late lord chief Juſtice Reeves, who chiefly reſided at this place, with the fine collection of books left him by Richard Topham, Eſq; keeper of the records in the Tower; and with another collection before that, left by Dr. Waddington, biſhop of Cheſter, valued at 2000l. and it has a fair on Aſh Wedneſday.

Eaton Conſtantine, *Salop*, S. W. of Wrekin-Hill.

Eaton-Dovedale, *Derby*, E. of the Dove. N. of Uttoxeter.

Eaton-Ford, or *Socon*, *Bedf.* near the Ouſe, a little to the S. W. of St. Neots, had once a caſtle.

Eaton-Gildables, *Bucks*, near Eaton-College.

Eaton-Long, *Derby*. a chapel in Swaley pariſh.

Eaton-Maſcot, *Salop*, near Condover.

Eaton-Water, *Staff.* between Brewood and Penkridge.

Eaton-Wood, *Staff.* W. of Eaton-Church.

Eawden, *Northumb.* between Alnham and Branton.

Eawood, *Suſſex*, N. of Hayliſham.

Ebberton, or *Ebbrington*, *Glou.* 2 miles from Campden, 33 from Glouceſter. It lies on an eaſy aſcent north-weſtward from Blockley. The manor houſe is agreeably ſituated on an eminence cloſe by the church. It is a large handſome building.

Ebbord, *Devon.* in the pariſh of Woodbury.

Ebcheſter, *Durham*, on the Darwent, near Darwentcote, where not many years ago were diſcovered the traces of a Roman ſtation, with large ſuburbs and ancient monuments.

Ebdown, *Wilts*, in Weſt-Kington pariſh, it had a camp.

Ebeny. *Kent*, in the iſle of Oxney.

Eberſton, *York*. N. Riding, between Pickering and Scarborough.

Eberton. See *Ibberton*.

Ebſoborn-Wake, *Wilts*, S. E. of Wardour-Caſtle.

Ebral, *Salop*, 2 miles from Oſweſtry, in Whittington pariſh.

Ebsfleet, *Kent*, in the iſle of Thanet.

Edwith, a river in Monmouthſhire, which runs into the Uſke at Newport-Haven,

Ebworth, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Painſwick.

Eccheles, *Cheſhire*, on the Merſey, W. of Cheadle.

Eccleſbourn, a river in Derbyſhire, which runs into the Darwent, at Duntfield.

ECCLESHALL, *Staff.* 6 miles from Stafford, 142 meaſured miles from London, ſtands near the river Sow, and is a pretty place, noted for pedlars wares, and a good charity ſchool. It has a market on Friday, and fairs on Midlent Thurſday, Holy Thurſday, Aug. 5, and the 1ſt Thurſday in November, The biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry has a caſtle here, where he reſides.

Eccleſton, *Cheſh.* on the river Dee, S. of Cheſter.

ECCLESTON, *Lanc.* on the Darwent, whoſe market is diſcontinued, as well as the fairs. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 205 N. N. W. of London. By the late inland navigation, it has communicaton with the

rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent. Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extend above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Staffordſ, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Eccleſton, *Staff.* N. E. of Leek.

Eccleſton Great and *Little*, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs.

Eccleſwall, *Heref.* 1 mile from Roſs.

Eckles, *Lanc.* W. of Mancheſter.

Eckles, *Norfolk*, on the coaſt, N. E. of Hickling.

Eckles, *Norfolk*, N. of Harling.

Eckington, *Worceſt.* a pariſh on the Avon, between Tewkeſbury and Perſhore, about 8 miles in circuit.

Eckleſsfield, *York*, near Sheffield, near this place are the remains of a Roman fortification with a deep trench called the Devil's Ditch.

Elton and its Mill, *Northamp.* between Northampton and Wellingborough.

Edal, *Derby.* in the High-Peak and pariſh of Caſtleton.

Edburton, *Bucks*, in the Chiltern Hills.

Edburton, *Suſſex*, between Steyning and Lewes.

Eddertakers, *Durham*, near Little-Eden and Caſtle-Eden.

Edderſton, *Northumb.* on the Warne, N. E. of Hebborn.

Eddeſley, *Salop*, near Whitchurch.

Eddington, *Wilts*, near Weſtbury.

Eddington, *Berks*, near Hungerford.

Eddlethorp, *York*, E. Riding, S. of New-Malton.

Eddyſton, *Devon.* a dangerous rock off Plymouth, which is covered at high water, but bare at ebb, where the ingenious Mr. Winſtanly built a light houſe 1696, which, after ſtanding many violent ſtorms, was blown down by that dreadful one on the 27th of November, 1703, when Mr. Winſtanley, and all that were with him in it, periſhed; but another was built in its ſtead, by the corporation of Trinity-houſe, by duties on all veſſels, which was burnt down in 1755, rebuilt in 1759, again burnt 1770, and rebuilt 1774. It is 14 miles S. of Plymouth.

Ede, *Devon.* 2 miles S. W. of Exeter.

Edeford, *Devon.* N. W. of Teingmouth.

Eden and *Edenbridge*, *Kent*, W. of Penſhurſt, on the borders of Surry.

Eden-Caſtle, *Durham*, near the Coaſt, N. W. of Hartlepool.

Edenhall, or *Ednall*, *Cumb.* on the Eden, N. E. of Penrith.

Edenham, *Linc.* near Grimſthorp, has a charity ſchool.

Eden-Little, *Durham.* N. of Eden-Caſtle, and nearer the ſea.

Edenſor, *Derby.* in the High-Peak.

Edenſtow, *Notting.* in the foreſt of Sherwood.

Eden, a river which riſes in Weſtmoreland, on the confines of Yorkſhire, and running N. of Appleby and Carliſle, falls into the Solway-frith, 7 miles W. of that city.

Edgcomb-Mount, *Devon.* though on the Corniſh ſide of the Tamar; ſtands near Saltaſh; has a ſeat in the midſt of a park, and a charming view of the winding harbour and ſea below it, including the town and citadel of Plymouth, as well as of great part of the adjacent country.

Edgcott, *Bucks*, S. W of Eaſt and Middle-Claydon.

Edge, *Cheſhire*, N. of Malpas.

Edge, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Panſwick.

Edge, *Salop*, between Aſhton-Piggot and Shrewſbury.

Edge, *Salop*, between Aſhbaſton and Wem.

Edgebaſton, *Warw.* on the Rhea, near Birmingham.

Edgecott, *Northamp.* near Banbury and the valley of Daneſmoor, which laſt is noted in hiſtory for two great battles on it, one between the Danes and Saxons, and the other between the Lancaſtrians and the adherents of Edward IV. There are three little hills about it, forming a kind of triangle where the battle was fought.

Edgefield, *Norf.* on the S. ſide of Holt.

Edgehill, *Warw.* 14 miles from Warwick, and 12 from Banbury, near Kineton, which was the field of the ſignal battle, in 1642, between the armies of king Charles I. and the Parliament. It lies at the W. end of the Vale of Red-Horſe, and gives a moſt extenſive proſpect. 'Tis ſteep to the N. and has a ſtrong large intrenchment on the top. The battle was fought on the deſcent of the hill, between Radway and Kineton.

Edgeton, *Rutl.* S. E. of Okeham.

EDGWARE, *Middl.* 8 miles from London, in the road to St. Alban's, Watford, and Harrow on the Hill, being on the very edge of the ſhire. The church is in the E. part, and the W. part belongs to Little Stanmore, or Whitchurch. The market is on Thurſday. The old Roman way, called Watling-Street, paſſeth by here from London. Fair on May 4.

Edgeworth, *Glou.* 6 miles from Cirenceſter, 3 from Biſley, and 12 from Glouceſter, is a pariſh to the N. E. of Stroud, 6 miles in compaſs, containing a part of Pinbury-Park, and a brook runs through it into Stroud river. It is 21 miles from London.

Edgmond, *Salop*, 2 miles from Newport.

Edgton, *Salop*, on the river Onny, to the S. E. of Biſhop's Caſtle.

Edial, *Staff.* W. of Litchfield.

Edicliff, *Salop*, S. E. of Shadwell.

Edingley, *Notting.* near Southwell.

Edingthorp, *Norfolk*, between North Walſham and the ſea.

Edington, *Som.* in the Moors, a chapel of Eaſe to Morlinch.

Edington, *Northumb.* S. W. of Morpeth.

Ediſbury-Hall, *Cheſhire*, in Delamere-Foreſt.

Edith-Chapel, *Cornwall*, E. of Padſtow-Haven.

EDIWESTON, *Nott.* to the S. E. of Okeham, 6 miles from Mansfield. Fair Oct. 28.

Edlaſton, *Derby*, near the Dove, S. of Aſhborn.

Edlinghall, or *Eddingall*, *Staffordſhire*, ſtands on the N. E. ſide of Litchfield. There is a raiſed way here, pointing towards Lullington, which is thought to be one of the Roman *viæ vincinales*, or by-roads; for ſuch they had, beſides their great roads, between the towns, and here is one of thoſe barrows that was uſually raiſed over the bodies of eminent captains.

Edlingham-Caſtle, *Northumb.* near Alnwick.

Edlington, *Linc.* N. W. of Horn-Caſtle.

Edlington, *York*, W. Riding, near Tickhill.

Ediſborough, *Bucks*, near Ivingo.

Edmarſh Chapel, *Lanc.* near Lowland Foreſt.

Edmeſton, *Devon.* on the river Arne, near Modbury.

Edmondbiers, *Durham*, near Northumberland, in the road from Walſingham.

Edmond's-Bury, *St.* ſee *Bury St. Edmond's.*

St. Edmond's Chapel and *Cape*, *Norfolk*, in the N. W. angle of the county. The coaſt here is ſecured againſt the incurſions of the ſea, by ſand heaps, commonly called Meales.

Edmonſham, *Dorſet.* near Cranborne. In this pariſh is a ſpring reputed mineral, found good in obſtructions of the bowels. It taſtes inky.

Edmonſton, *Wilts*, 5 miles from Sarum.

Edmondthorp, *Leic.* near Poſtwitham.

Edmonton, *Middl.* in the Ware road, 7 miles from London.

Edmonton-ſtreet, *Midd.* between Tottenham-High-Croſs and Ponders-End.

Ednell, *Cumb.* on the Eden, N. E. of Penrith.

Ednop, *Salop*, W. of Biſhop's Caſtle.

Edſon, or *Edſton*, *Warw.* on the S. E. ſide of Henley.

Edſton, *York*, N. Riding. N. E. of Helmſley.

Edwin-Lock, *Worceſt.* this pariſh is ſurrounded by Herefordſhire, and is N. of Bromyard.

Edſworth, *Hampſh.* towards Chicheſter.

Edwalton, *Notting.* near Plumtree, in the road to Nottingham.

Edward's-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Great Baddow.

Edwardſton, *Suff.* on the N. ſide of Nayland.

Edway, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Wye at Aberedway.

Edworth, *Bedf.* S. E. of Biggleſwade.

Edynſar, *Derbyſhire*, in the High-Peak.

EFFINGHAM, *Surry*, between W. Horſley and the Cookhams, in the road from Leatherhead to Guilford, There is a tradition, that it was once a large place, and had 16 churches, though now a ſmall village. There are ſtill proofs of its being once much larger than it is at preſent; for in the fields and woods, wells and cavities like cellars have been frequently found and in the church and chancel are ſeveral old ſtalls and remarkable monuments, ſome of which are very ancient. Here is a fair on St. Lawrence's day.

Efford, *Cornwall*, near Bude or Beads-Haven.

Efford, or *Ebbingford*, *Devon*, N. E. of Plymouth, where is a paſſage over the Plym.

Egarton, *Kent*, chapel of eaſe to Charing.

Egborough, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Snath.

Egbuckland, *Devon.* between Plympton and Cornwall.

Egbury, *Devon.* near Hartland-Point.

Egbury, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Whitchurch.

EGDEAN, *Suſſex*, has a fair September 4.

Egerley, or *Edgley*, *Salop*, S. E. of Maſbrook.

Egerton, *Cheſh.* near Malpas.

Egerton, *Kent*, in Godmerſham pariſh, on the other ſide of the Stour.

Egg, *Devon.* on a hill of that form in Branſcomb pariſh.

Eggcliff, or *Egleſcliff*, *Durham*, on the Tees, oppoſite to Yarum in Yorkſhire.

Eggerdon, *North*, *Dorſet*, a hamlet on the ſide of Eggerdon-hill, whoſe chapel is now ruinated.

Eggerdon, *South*, *Dorſet*, N. E. of Aſkerſwell, near Eggerdon-hill.

Eggerdon-Hill, *Dorſet*, is 1350 feet high, gives name to the hundred, and has a very extenſive proſpect, on the top of which is a large and ſtrong fortification of a Roman conſtruction, having a double rampart and ditch. Its diameter from S. E. to N. W. entrance is 1386 feet, and from the ſame points on the oppoſite ſide 749. In the middle is a tumulus. The area within the ramparts contain 6 acres, but including them near 20. Its ſhape oval.

Egginton, *Bedf.* a chapel of eaſe to Leighton-Buzzard.

Egginton, *Derby*, near the conflux of the Dove and Trent.

Eggleſford-Park, *Devon.* near Torrington.

Eggleſton, *North* and *South*, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Weſt Timeham.

Eggleton, *Durham*, on the Tees, oppoſite to Rumbaldkirk.

Eggoats, *Worceſt.* in the pariſh of Inkborough.

EGHAM, *Surry*, on the Thames, oppoſite to Staines, 3 miles from Windſor, and 18 from London. It is divided into 4 tythings, and being a thoroughfare from London to the W. has ſome very good inns. Here is a noble charity-ſchool, beſides almſhouſes, particularly one for 5 old women who have each an orchard. In the W. part of the pariſh is Camomile-hill, remarkable for camomile growing upon it without cultivation. Fair September 19.

Egham-Foſters, *Surry*, 1 mile S. of Egham.

Egisford, *Devon.* near Chumleigh. It ſtands on the Taw, and has a ford over it, a little above its junction with the Dart; it is ſaid, that eagles

uſed to breed heretofore in the neighbouring woods.

Egleſfield, *Cumb.* S. of Cockermouth.

Egleſthorn, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Egleſton, *Dorſet*, near the coaſt, between Weymouth and Pool.

Egleſton, *Lanc.* N. E. of Weſt-Darby.

Egleſton, or *Eggleton*, *York*, N. Riding, on the Tees, near Barnard-Caſtle.

Eglethorp, *Linc.* near Grimſthorp.

Egleton, *Rutl.* in the pariſh of Oakham.

Eglingham, *Northumb.* between Alnewick and Woller.

Eglorouſe, *Cornwall*, S. W. of St. Germain's, near Port-Wrincle.

Egloſhale, *Cornwall*, on a navigable river 2 miles from Padſtow.

Egloſkerry, or *Egleſk*, *Cornwall*, near Launceſton.

EGLWISGACH, *Denbigh*, with 4 fairs, on February 14, May 11, Auguſt 24, and November 24.

EGLWISWREW, *Pembrokeſh.* with 2 fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and on the firſt Monday after November 22.

Egmanton, *Nott.* on the S. ſide of Tuxford.

Egmer, *Norf.* N. W. of Walſingham.

EGREMONT, *Cumb.* 297 miles from London, ſtands on the banks of a little river that falls into the ſea, near the promontory of St. Bees. It had a caſtle on a hill, a ſtrong lofty tower is ſtill ſtanding, and ſome other parts of the walls, which appears to have been a noble ſtructure. It was a borough town, and ſent members to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. but never after. Market on Saturday, and a fair September 19.

Egton, *Lanc.* in Loynſdale.

EGTON, *York*, N. Riding, near Giſborough, with 4 fairs, on Tueſday before February 15, Tueſday before May 11, September 4, and Tueſday before November 22.

Eham, *Derby*, on the N. Peak.

Eic, a river in Leiceſterſhire, which runs into the Wreakin near Brenin-bridge.

Eiketelby Leic. near Melton-Mowbrey.

Eiken, *Suff.* W. of Aldborough.

Eimot, ſee *Eymolt*.

Ekington, *Derby*, N. E. of Dronfield near Crawloc.

Ekington, *Worc.* near Perſhore.

Eland, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Clarwen, on the borders of Cardigan.

Eland-Hall, *York*, W. Riding, 2 miles from Hallifax, has a bridge over the Calder.

Eland-Hall, *Northumb.* near Pont-Eland.

Elandas, *Lanc.* S. E. of Arnefide-Tower,

Elaſton, or *Glaſton*, *Staff.* on the Dove, near Cheadle.

Elberton, *Glou.* 11 miles from Briſtol, and 28 from Glouceſter. It is ſituated on the lower part of the vale, on the E. of the Severn, where it is two miles over.

Elburg, *Glou.* a hamlet in Brockworth.

Elden, *Norfolk*, near Thetford, which had 50 dwellings deſtroyed by a fire, June 4, 1752.

Elden-Hole, *Derby*, one of the wonders of the Peak. Endeavours have been made to find the bottom but in vain.

Eldernal, *Camb.* near the Iſle of Thorney.

Eldes, *Northumb.* between Kirkhaugh and Fetherſton-Haugh.

Eldon, *Durham*, S. E. of Biſhops-Aukland.

Eldresfield, *Worc.* between Ridmerley and Tewkeſbury, and is a pariſh of 10 miles in circuit, and the church a neat building.

Elemere, *York*, N. Riding, near the Swale, almoſt oppoſite to Cundall.

Elenal, *Staff.* near Eccleſhal.

Elford, *Oxford*, N. E. of Brampton.

Elford, *Northumb.* S. of Bamburgh-Caſtle.

Elford, *Hampſh.* not far from Lymington.

Elford, *Staff.* on the Tame, N. of Tamworth, 1 mile from Comerford, and 3 miles from Litchfield. Here is a tumulus to be ſeen, which is ſuppoſed to have been Roman.

ELHAM, *Kent*, on the leſſer Stour, between Wye and Hythe, 67 miles from London, 11 from Canterbury, and 7 from Dover. The market is on Monday; fairs the Monday before Eaſter, Eaſter-Monday, and October 10.

Elhill, *Lanc.* between Garſtang and Lancaſter.

Eling, *Hampſh.* at the bottom of Southampton-Bay.

Eling, *Great* and *Little*, *Midd.* between Brentford and the road to Oxford. Great Eling, which lies to the E. of the other, has a pretty church, which is the mother church of that of Old Brentford, with 8 muſical bells, a workhouſe, and a charity-ſchool.

Elingdon, or *Wroughton*, *Wilts*, S. E. of Wootton-Baſſet.

Elinworth-Chapel, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Halifax.

Elis, *Northumb.* N. W. of Dala-Caſtle.

Eliſhaw, *Northumb.* near Skirnwood.

Elkeſley, or *Elſley*, *Nottting.* S. E of Worksop.

Elkington, *North* and *South*, *Linc.* near Louth.

Elkſtone, *Glou.* 8 miles from Cirenceſter, 7 from Cheltenham, and 10 E. from Glouceſter. Here is a quarry of excellent ſtone to endure weather. The church is a neat ſmall building.

Ellenborough, *Cumb.* near Workington, where was formerly a Roman ſtation, great numbers of Roman antiquities have been dug up here.

Ellenhall, *Staff.* near Eccleſhall.

Ellerbeck, *York*, N. Riding, near Northallerton.

Ellerborn, *York*, N. Riding, N. E. of Pickering.

Ellerbye, *York*, N. Riding, near Moulgrave-Caſtle.

Ellerker, *York*, E. Riding, between North-Cave, and the Humber.

Ellerton, *Salop*, between Edgbaſton and Eaton.

Ellerton, *York*, E. Riding, near Derwent, 4 miles from Pocklington.

Ellerton, *York*, N. Riding, N. of the Swale, near Kiplin near Catterick-Bridge.

Elleſborough Bucks, near Monk's and Prince's-Riſborough.

ELLESDON, *Northumb.* 300 miles from London, 28 miles from Newcaſtle. Fair, Auguſt 26. An imperfect altar was dug up here ſome time ago, with the bones of beaſts, burnt aſhes, and broken urns.

ELLESMERE, *Salop*, 172 miles from London, and 16 miles from Shrewſbury, has its name from a great lake or mere, noted for good fiſh. The Market is on Tueſday; and fairs, the 3d Thurſday in April, Whit-Tueſday, Auguſt 25, and November 14.

Ellinburgh, *Lanc.* between Leigh and Bury.

Ellingham, *Hampſhire*, N. of Ringwood, had a priory.

Ellingham, *Northumb.* S. W. of Sunderland.

Ellingham, *Norf.* W. of Beckles in Suffolk.

Ellingham, *Norf.* S. W. of Attleburgh.

Ellingham, *Norf.* S. W. of Hingham.

Elling ſtring-Moor, *York*, N. Riding, has a warren, is in the manor of Maſham.

Ellington, *York*, N. Riding, to the N. W. of Maſham, on the ſame river.

Ellington, *Hunt.* near Silthorp.

Ellington, *Norf.* S. W. of Buckenham.

Elliſley, or *Elſley*, *Camb.* near St. Neot's, in the road from Cambridge, from whence it is diſtant 11 miles.

Elloughton, *York*, E. Riding, near Ferriby.

Ellow, *Suffolk*, S. of Beckles.

Elmbridge, *Worc.* a chapelry, S. W. of Bromſgrove, has a charity-ſchool.

Elme, *Camb.* 34 miles from Cambridge, is S. E. of Wiſbeach, and has a charity-ſchool.

Elme, *Som.* near Whatley, N. W. of Frome.

Elmedon, *Durham*, near Butterwick.

Elmedon, *Eſſex*, W. of Walden.

Elmedon, *Warw.* between Solihull and Coleſhill.

Elmeley, *Kent*, in the Iſle of Shippey.

Elmeley, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Huthersfield.

Elmen-Vawer, *Monm.* near Uſk.

Elmerſham, *Bedf.* near the Ouſe, oppoſite to Sharnbrock.

Elmerton, *Norf.* S. W. of Cromer.

Elmeſhall, *North* and *South*, *York*, W. Riding, N. E. of Barneſley.

Elmſet, *Suff.* N. of Hadley.

Elmeſtead, *Kent*, near Canterbury.

Elmeſtead, *Kent*, W. of Elham.

Elmeſthorp, *Leic.* N. E. of Hinckley.

Elmeſton, *Glouc.* between Cheltenham and Tewkeſbury.

Elmeſton, *Kent*, S. W. of Thanet iſle.

Elmeſwell, *Suffolk*, N. E. of Wulpet.

ELMESWORTH, *Iſle of Wight*, in Weſt-Medina, has a fair on Eaſter Monday, and July 18.

Elmeton, *Derby*, N. E. of Bolſover.

Elmham-North, *Norf.* on the S. W. ſide of Repeham, and on the N. ſide of the Hier; though a ſmall village now, was once a very conſiderable place; for, till within theſe 2 laſt centuries, it never was under any ſecular lord, and was once the ſee of a biſhop, jointly with Dunwich, before it was removed to Thetford, and thence to Norwich. Here was formerly a caſtle on a hill, from which there was a paſſage under ground to the altar of the church. Near this place, in Feb. 1710-11, a great quantity of urns was diſcovered, which had generally nothing in them but aſhes, and pieces of broken bones.

Elmham-South, *Suffolk*, S. W. of Bungay.

Elmhurſt, *Staff.* near Litchfield. Here is an echo, which returns a hum, or clap with the hands, if the weather be calm, 10 or 12 times; yet ſo thick and cloſe that it admits of nothing articulate, but a monoſyllable. In this pariſh is a Roman tumulus.

Elminton, *Glou.* a hamlet to Henbury pariſh.

Elmley-Caſtle and *Elmley-Lovel*, *Worc.* the one on Breedon-hills, the other between them and Eveſham. In the church of the former as well as the latter are ſeveral good monuments, as the former has a park and a good houſe.

Elmore, *Glouc.* on the Severn, 4 miles S. W. of Glouceſter. 'Tis called ſo from the plenty of eels taken in the moors in this pariſh. The church is a double building, ſupported by pillars in the middle, and has an embattled tower at the weſt end.

Elmſted, *Eſſex*, E. of Colcheſter.

Elmſton, *Glou.* 5 miles S. E. from Tewkeſbury, 4 N. W. from Cheltenham, and 8 N. from Glouceſter, here is a good large church.

Elmſtree, *Glou.* near Tetbury.

Elnborough, *Cumb.* at the mouth of the Elne, was anciently a Roman garriſon; and ſeveral altars, ſtatues, and other remains of antiquity, have been dug up here.

Elne, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Iriſh ſea at Elnborough.

Elrick-Road, *Linc.* a cauſey from Deeping to Spalding.

Elſborough, *Bucks*, near Wendover.

Elſdon, ſee *Elleſdon*.

Elſenham, *Eſſex*, near Bexted.

Elſfield, *Oxford*, N. E. of Oxford.

Elſhaw, *Linc.* N. E. of Glanford-Bridge.

Elſing, *Norfolk*, to the N. E. of Dereham.

Elſlake, *York*, W. Riding, near Newbiggen, S. W. of Skipton.

Elſted, *Surry*, on the W. ſide of Godalming, between the river Wey, and a brook that falls into it.

Elſted, *Suſſex*, S. W. of Midhurſt.

Elſtob, *Durham*, S. W. of Sedgfield.

Elſton, *Notting.* in the road from Bingham to Newark.

Elſton, *Glou.* between Granham and Chedworth.

Elſton, *Wilts*, N. W. of Stonehenge.

Elſton, *Leic.* near Leiceſter.

Elſton, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs.

Elſton, *Salop.* W. of Elleſmere.

Elſton's-Bridge, *Heref.* near the conflux of the Doyer and Munno.

ELSTOW, *Bedf.* near Bedford, had formerly a nunnery, and has a fair May 14, and November 25.

Elſtree, *Hertf.* ſtands on an eminence, 1 mile from Stanmore, and in the road from Watford to High-Barnet, and between Totteridge and Aldenham. 'Tis alſo called Eagle-ſtree, Illſtree and Idleſtree. The Watling-ſtreet of the Romans, which paſſed here, became in length of time ſo ruinous, that it was therefore called Ellſtree, or Illſtreet. At Penny-well, near Brockley-hill, are ſtill viſible the foundation of ſeveral walls, which, according to tradition are the remains of a city.

Elſwick, *Northumb.* oppoſite to Farne-Iſland.

Elſwick, *Northumb.* W. of Newcaſtle on Tyne.

Elſwick, *Lanc.* N. of Kirkham.

Elſeworth, *Camb.* near Papworth, 9 miles from Cambridge.

ELTHAM, *Kent*, 8 miles from London, in the road to Maidſtone, and in the midway between Bromley and the Thames. A palace was built and beſtowed upon Eleanor wife of King Edward I. King Edward II. reſided here conſtantly, and his ſon, who was born here, was therefore called John of Eltham. Poſſibly, from this circumſtance, this houſe has been, and ſtill is, improperly called King John's Palace, unleſs it ſhould have got this appellation from the ſumptuous entertainment given here by Edward the Third to his captive monarch John of France. Henry the Seventh built the front towards the moat; but this palace was ſlighted after Greenwich became the favourite country reſidence of his ſucceſſors. Our princes often celebrated their feſtivals at Eltham with great pomp. One of the laſt of theſe feaſts was held here at Whitſuntide, 1515, when Henry VIII. created Sir Edward Stanly, Baron Monteagle, for his ſervice at Flodden-field. The ſtately hall, which was the ſcene of thoſe feaſts, is ſtill in tolerable preſervation, and is uſed as a barn. The palace here was much enlarged by the kings his ſucceſſors, who, when the court was kept at Greenwich, often retired hither; and here were made thoſe called the ſtatutes of Eltham, by which the king's houſe is ſtill governed. The princeſs, afterwards Queen Elizabeth, who was born at Greenwich, was often brought hither by her nurſes for better air. Anthony Beck, Biſhop of Durham, having fraudulently ſecured the poſſeſſion of this manor, beautified the capital manſion and left it to the crown. The ſtone work of the outer gate, being caſtle-like, is a remnant of the work of his age, but the palace itſelf is in a more modern ſtyle of building. Here are alſo two charity-ſchools. Market on Mondays, and five fairs, Palm-Monday, Eaſter-Monday, Whitſun-Monday, and October 10. On a part of Shooter's-hill, in this pariſh, is an erection in the form of a caſtle, which is ſeen at a great diſtance, and which is intended by Lady James to commemorate the ſhare which her huſband, the late Sir William James, had in the reduction of the fort of the Prince of Angria, in the Eaſt-Indies, in the year 1756.

Elton, *Hunting.* with its Hall, Mill, and Park, are on the N. E. ſide of the Nen, near Fotheringhay-Caſtle. There is a charity-ſchool here.

Elton, *Glouc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Weſtbury.

Elton, *Nott.* on the E. ſide of Bingham.

Elton, *Cheſhire*, S. W. of Sandbeach.

Elton, *Cheſhire*, between Delamere Foreſt and the river Merſey.

Elton, *Derby*, N. of Aldwark.

Elton, *Durham*, S. W. of Stockton.

Elton, *Hertf.* between Wigmore and Richard's-Caſtles.

Elton, *Hunt.* near Stilton.

Eltringham, *Northumb.* S. of the Tine. near Prudhoe.

Elvaſton, *Derby.* near the fall of the Derwent into the Trent.

Elvedon, *Suffolk*, W. of Thetford.

Elvetham, *Hampſh.* near Harford-Bridge.

Elvington, *York*, E. Riding, S. E. of York.

Elwell, *Dorſet*, a hamlet N. of Upway, on Ridgeway-hill.

Elwick, *Durham*, S. W. of Hartlepool.

Elworth, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Dorſet*, about a mile from Abbotſbury, two little villages.

Elworthy, *Som.* S. W. of Stokegomer.

Elwy, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Woller.

Elwy or *Elny*, a river in Glamorganſhire, which runs into the Severn ſea at Pennarth. Another river of the ſame name in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Clwyd at St, Aſaph.

ELY, *Camb.* 69 miles from London, 17 miles N. of Cambridge, is an ancient citty, on the Ouſe and other ſtreams, is therefore unhealthy tho' it ſtands on a riſing ground. Here was anciently a monaſtery, which in 1109 was made the ſee of biſhops, who were counts palatine through the whole iſle of Ely, till the reign of Henry VIII. Its minſter, or cathedral, which is its chief ornament, has a ſtately lanthern, ſeen at a vaſt diſtance, but ſeems to totter with every blaſt of wind. It is not populous nor beautiful; but has great plenty of proviſions. It is obſerved to be the only city in England, ſubordinate to the biſhop in its civil government, and unrepreſented in parliament. Here is a free ſchool and 2 charity ſchools. It has but one good ſtreet, well paved, the reſt not being paved, and very dirty. The aſſizes are held here every 12 months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade. It is ſo encompaſſed with gardens, that it ſerves all the country round, as far as Cambridge; and St. Ives is ſupplied from hence with greens, and other garden-ſtuff; and they are particularly noted for vaſt quantities of ſtrawberries. The market here is on Saturday. Fairs, Aſcenſion-day, and October 18.

ELY, *Glamorganſh.* South Wales, with one fair on July 22.

Ember-Court, *Surry*, by Thames-Ditton.

Embhams, *Surry*, near Whitley-Park, and Shotover-Mill.

Embhams, *Cumb.* S. E. of Cockermouth, has a charity-ſchool.

Emildon, *Northumb.* near Bamborow-Caſtle.

Emington, *Oxford.* S. E. of Thame, near the river.

Emley, *Suſſex*, near the Iſle of Selſey.

Emmerton, *Bucks*, between Newport and Oulney.

Emmet, *Lanc.* near Townley.

Emmothills, *Northumb.* S. E. of Norham-Caſtle.

Emmothough, *Northumb.* near the crags in Tyndale.

Emmotland, *York*, E. Riding, on the river Hull, in Holderneſs.

Emneth, *Norfolk*, between Downham and Wiſbich.

Empingham, *Rutl.* between Burleigh on the Hill and Tickencote. Here is a charity-ſchool, and on the heath there uſed to be horſe-races.

Empſhot, *Hampſh.* near the road from Alton to Petersfield.

Eſmaugh, *Cumb.* on the S. Tyne, near Gargill.

Emſcot, *War.* which is alſo written Edmundſcot and Edelmeſcot, and is on the N. E. ſide of Warwick.

Emſey, or *Emſhaw*, *York*, W. Riding, near Skipton.

Emſtree, *Salop*, S. E. of Shrewſbury.

Emſwell, *York*, E. Riding, S. W. of Kilham.

Emſworth, *Suſſex*, near Eaſtbourne, had a market and fair.

EMMERGREEN, *Dorſetſh.* has a fair on the Tueſday before Holy Thurſday.

Emborough, *Som.* near Mendip and Benager.

Enbourn, Eaſt and *Weſt, Berks*, near Newbery, are famous for the cuſtom of the manor. On the death of a copyhold tenant, the widow is to have her free-bench in all his copyhold lands *dum ſola et caſta fuerit*; but if ſhe commit incontinency, ſhe forfeits her widow's eſtate; yet, after this, if ſhe comes into the next court held for the manor, riding backwards on a black ram, and ſay the following words, the ſteward is bound by the cuſtom to admit her to her free-bench:

"Here I am, riding upon a black ram,
"Like a whore as I am;
"And for my crincum crancum,
"Have loſt my bincum bancum;
"And for my tail's game,
"Am brought to this worldly ſhame;
"Wherefore, good Mr. Steward, let
"me have my lands again."

Enbychworth, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Barneſley.

Encomb, Dorſet, near Corfe-Caſtle, ſituated in a deep valley that opens to the Britiſh Channel on the S. and is about a mile and a half from Kingſton. Here is an elegant ſeat of the family of Pitt, built of Purlock ſtone, ſurrounded with plantations.

Endellion, Cornwall, E. of Padſtow-Haven.

Enderby, Leic. on the Stour, S. W. of Leiceſter.

Enderbye-Bagge, Lanc. N. W. of Spilſby.

Enderby-Malviſh, Linc. S. W. of Spilſby.

Enderſbury, Dorſet, near Longham and Canford.

Enedor, Cornwall, N. E. of St. Michael.

Enerdale, Cumb. between Copeland and Broadwater.

Enewood, or *Evenwood, Durham*, at the head of the river Gauntleſs.

Enewood-Weſt, Durham, S. W. of Biſhop's-Auckland.

ENFIELD, *Midd.* 12 miles from London, is called in ſome old records Enſen, or Infen, from the fenny ſoil of ſome part of its pariſh ſo drained ſince, that, except the part called Enfield-Waſh, it is now become good land. It was formerly noted for tanning of hides; had a royal palace in the reign of Henry VII. and the chace near it is a parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter. In the center almoſt of the chace, are the ruins of an old houſe, which is ſaid to have belonged to the Earls of Eſſex. Here is a moſt ſumptuous lodge for the ranger; and the ſkirts of the chace are ſtored with country-ſeats for the citizens of London and ſportſmen. This chace was full of deer, and all ſorts of game, when King James I. reſided at Theobalds; but in the civil wars it was ſtripped both of the game and timber, and let out in farms. Yet after the reſtoration it was laid open again, woods and groves were re-planted, and the whole chace ſtored with deer. The market is on Saturday, and the fair November 29. Here are ſeveral boarding-ſchools, one of which is a large old houſe, called Queen Elizabeth's, on Enfield-Green, over-againſt the church. A meeting-houſe has lately been erected by the ſide of the chace, and was conſecrated June 7, 1780. Lord Lyttelton has quoted an ancient author, who lived in the reign of Henry II. and who ſays that the citizens of London had a chace or foreſt, that extended from Houndsditch near 12 miles N. and that it was the property of the citizens. Enfield-Chace, the only part now remaining of this extenſive foreſt, is at preſent annexed to the duchy of Lancaſter. By a late act of parliament it is deprived of its beauty for ever, and the whole is incloſed.

Enfield, Hampſh. between Rumſey and Wincheſter.

Enfield, Surry, S. W. of Egham.

Enford, Wilts, W. of Everley hare-warren.

Engarſby, Leic. N. W. of Bliſdon.

Engaynes, Eſſex, between Great and Little Claxton.

Engham, Berks, near Swinford, has a ferry over the Iſis, which, with the lock adjoining, is leaſed out at 370l. a year.

Engleburn, *Devon*. near Totneſs.

Engleſield, *Berks*, 1 mile to the N. W. of Theal, is alſo called Inglefield, had its name from the Danes being routed here by King Ethelwolf.

Engleton, *Staff.* at the influx of Brewood-Water into the Penk.

Englewood-Foreſt, *Cumb.* 16 miles in length from Penrith to Carliſle, was anciently much infeſted with wild boars; but afterwards ſo well ſtocked with deer, that Edward I. is ſaid to have killed 200 bucks here in a day. It has been diſforeſted, and has now ſeveral pariſhes.

Enham, *Hampſhire*, N. W. of Andover.

Enian, a river in Cornwall, which runs into the Tamar near Brownwally.

Enis, *Cornwall*, near Penryn.

Enmore, *Som.* on a little river that runs into the Parret, near Bridgwater.

Enſham, *Oxford*, has a handſome ſtone bridge over the Iſis, not far from Blenheim-houſe, was, in the time of the Saxons, a royal village, and had an abbey, great part of the front with two towers are ſtill ſtanding, it appears to have been a noble ſtructure. One of the Saxon Kings held a general council here. In this pariſh there was an old cuſtom, whereby the town's people were allowed, upon Whitſun-Monday, to cut down and carry away, wherever the church-wardens marked it out, by giving the firſt chop, as much timber as could be drawn away by men's hands into the abbey-yard; and if they could draw it out again, in ſpite of the oppoſition of the ſervants of the abbey to prevent it, they were to keep it for the neceſſary reparations of the church. By this cuſtom, it is ſaid the people hold their right of commonage at Lammas and Michaelmas.

Enſon, *Salop*, near Monford-bridge, on the Severn.

Enſton, or *Neat-Enſton*, *Oxford.* near the river Glim, to the S. E. of Chipping-Norton.

Enſton, *Staff.* to the N. E. of Staffford, near the Trent, oppoſite to Sandon. There is a briniſh ſpring in the manor, which frets away the graſs and earth about it.

Enton, *Surry*, S. E. of Godalming.

Entwiſle, *Lanc.* near Bury.

Envilde, *Staff.* 3 miles from Stourbridge, where the Earl of Stamford has a fine ſeat.

Enworth, *Glouc.* chapel of eaſe to Haſleton.

Epald-Bay, *Kent*, W. of Margate-Bay.

Epallets, or *Pallets*, *Hertf.* 1 mile S. of Hitchin, in the road to Stevenage, is the vulgar name for Hippolet's, a ſuppoſed ſaint of which name the church was dedicated. The Pirral riſes in this pariſh, and runs by Much-Wimley to Ickleford.

Eperſton, *Notting.* 1 mile from Sherwood-Foreſt, and 2 miles from the Trent, had 2 manors.

Epiton, *Suſſex*, near Haſtings, where Harold was beat by William the Conqueror.

Epney, *Glouc.* a hamlet in Moreton-Valence pariſh.

EPPING, *Eſſex*, 17 miles from London, formerly belonging to Waltham-Abbey. The markets, which are on Thurſday for cattle, and Friday for proviſions, are kept in Epping-ſtreet, a hamlet one mile and a half from the church. The fairs are on Whitſun-Tueſday and October 13. There are other fine ſeats on the foreſt beſides that moſt noble one at Wanſted. The foreſt, which is a royal chace, and reaches from the town almoſt to London, was anciently called the Foreſt of Eſſex, and then of Waltham.

Eppleby, *York.* N. Riding, W. of Darlington.

Eppleton, *Durham*, 5 miles from Durham.

EPSOM, *Surry*, 9 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, 16 miles from London, long famous for its mineral waters, is a charming place, open to Banſted-Downs, with many handſome ſeats. Its purging waters tinctured with alum, which come from a ſpring

near Aſhted were diſcovered in 1618, and, though not in ſuch repute as formerly, yet they are not impaired in virtue, and the ſalt made from them is famous all over Europe, for gently cleanſing and cooling and purifying the body. The hall, galleries, and other public apartments, are now run to decay; and there remains only one houſe on the ſpot, which is inhabited by a countryman and his wife, who carry the waters in bottles to the adjacent places, and ſupply the demands of dealers in London. In the middle of the town is a clock at one end of a pond, railed in by the generoſity of a gentleman, who provided for the public ſervice what was greatly wanted, water being ſcarce, eſpecially in dry Summers, when many of the inhabitants are forced to buy it of perſons who get a livelihood by carrying it about for ſale. On the neighbouring downs are annually horſe-races; but the Inns, Shops, and bowling-greens are not near ſo much frequented as formerly. The market is on Friday; fair July 25. The town is about one mile and a half in ſemi-circle, from the church to the palace at Durdans, which was burnt down ſome years ſince, but has been rebuilt. It was once inhabited by his preſent Majeſty's father. In Hudſon's-Lane here was Epſom-Court, an ancient Saxon ſeat, long ſince converted into a farm. Here are ſo many fields, meadows, orchards, gardens, and the like, that a ſtranger would be at a loſs to know whether this was a town built in a wood, or a wood ſurrounded by a town.

Epwell, Oxford. W. of Banbury, in the borders of Warwickſhire.

Epworth, *Linc.* the beſt town in the Iſle of Axholm, 166 miles from London, and 8 miles from Burton. It is a long ſtraggling place, with a market on Saturday, and a charity-ſchool. Fair September 9.

Ercol Caſtle, Salop, 5 miles from Shrewſbury.

Ercol Child's, Salop, N. W. of Newport.

Erdburrow, Leic. juſt by Burrow.

Erdington, Warw. near the Tame, between Birmingham and Sutton-Colefield.

Erdley-Hall, Cheſhire, W. of Chapel-in-the-Frith.

Erdſhaw, Cheſhire, 2 miles from Middlewich.

Ereſby Hall, Linc. near Spilſby, burnt down in 1767, and belonged to the Duke of Ancaſter.

Eridge, Suſſex, 8 miles from Grinſtead.

Eridge, Suſſex, N. of Rotherbridge.

Eriholm, York. N. Riding S. E. of Darlington.

Eringham, Suſſex, between Steyning and New Shoreham.

Erington, Northumb. S. W. of Kirkheaton.

Eriſden, Northumb. near Tinmouth,

Erith, Camb. between Holtwell-Fen and Somerſham, on the Ouſe, in the pariſh of Bluntſham is a pretty large place, with 2 or 3 good inns, and a cauſeway leading from St. Ives into the Iſle of Ely. There is a piece of Antiquity near this place, called Belſar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally ſuppoſed to be the place where the people who had taken up arms againſt William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold, at the battle of Haſtings. At that Time it was ſurrounded by Marſhes and Bogs. In the Reign of Henry III. the diſcontented Barons took refuge here, till reduced to obedience.

Erith, Kent, on the Thames below Woolwich.

Erleham, Norfolk, S. W. of Norwich.

Erlez-Wood, Monm. near Strogle-Caſtle.

Erlington, Suſſex, S. W. of Hayl-ſham.

Erme, Cornwall, among the Moors, N. E. of Truro.

Erming ſtreet, Hunt. the Roman Highway near Stilton.

Ermington, *Devon.* has a fair February 3.

St. Erne, *Cornwall*, N. W. of Saltaſh.

Erneley, *Suſſex*, near the Iſle of Selſey.

Erneſborough, *Devon.* in the pariſh of Swinbridge.

Erpingham, *Norfolk*, 4 miles from Aleſham towards Cromer.

St. Eruan, *Cornwall*, among the Hills, S. W. of Padſtow.

Erwaſh, a river in Nottinghamſhire, which runs into the Trent below Attenton.

Eſby, *York*, N. Riding, in Cleveland.

Eſcomb, *Durham*, W. of Biſhop's-Aukland.

Eſcot, *Devon.* 5 miles from Honiton.

Eſcote, *Warw.* N. E. of Solihull.

Eſcourt, *Wilts.* N. of Chute-Foreſt, neat Luggerſhall.

Eſcrick-Hall, *York*, E. Riding, on the Ouſe, S. E. of York.

Eſenhull, *Warw.* W. of Cheſter-Over.

Eſgill, *Cumb.* E. of South-Tyne, near Gargill.

Eſhbury, *Surry*, near Compton.

Eſheldworth, *Northumb.* near Morpeth.

ESHER, *Surry*, near Walton upon Thames and Hampton-Court, of which it has a fine proſpect, as well as of other parts of Middleſex. It ſtands on the bank of the river Mole, where William Wainfleet, biſhop of Wincheſter erected a houſe, which cardinal Wolſey uſed to reſide in during the building of Hampton-Court. Upon his death the manor came to the crown; but was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Richard Drake, a kinſman of Sir Francis Drake, who lived in it, and made a preſent to the ſteeple of a bell which he brought from St. Domingo. The houſe has been (except the two towers in the body thereof) rebuilt, by the late Mr. Pelham, in the ſame ſtile of architecture it was before. This is a fine Summer-houſe on a hill, that has an extenſive proſpect. Fair Auguſt 1. It is 5 miles from Kingſton.

Eſher Waterville, *Surry*, is a manor in Eſher pariſh. At Sandy-Chapel, a quarter of a mile from hence, in the road to Kingſton, was formerly an hoſpital for lazars.

Eſhing, *Surry*, S. W. of Godalming, on the ſame river.

Eſhington, *Northumb.* in Longhurſt manor, E. of Morpeth.

Eſhton, *York*, W. Riding, between Skipton and Settle.

Eſinden, *Hertf.* 2 miles from Hatfield.

Eſington, *Durham*, near the ſhore, N. E. of Durham.

Eſington, *Oxford*, near Chalgrave.

Eſington, *Staff.* N. E. of Wolverhampton.

Eſington, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Bolland-Foreſt.

ESINGWOULD, *York*, N. Riding, on the N. E. ſide of Boroughbridge, 205 miles from London, has a market on Friday.

Eſk, a river on the borders of Scotland and Cumberland, and is famous for the beſt trouts in Great Britain, empties itſelf into Kirſap river below Cunnonby. Another river of the ſame name in Cumberland, that runs into the Iriſh ſea at Ravenglaſs.

Eſk, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Eſkdale, *Cumb.* the country about the river Eſk.

Eſkdale, *York*, N. Riding, in Whitby-Strand Liberty.

Eſkle, a river in Herefordſhire, which runs into the Monnow at Landtown.

Eſlaby, *Durham*, W. of Yarum.

Eſpley, *Northumb.* N. W. of Morpeth.

Eſſaſe, *Devon.* S. E. of South-Moulton.

Eſſe, or *Aſhden*, *Eſſex*, near the Stour, N. E. of Bumpited Steple.

Eſſenden, *Rutl.* on the borders of Lincolnſhire, N. of Stamford.

Eſſet, *Northumb.* a member of the manor of Eland.

* ESSEX County is bounded N. by the Stour, which ſeparates it from Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire; on the E. by the German Sea; on the W.

by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex; and on the S. by the river Thames. It extends 46 miles in length from E. to W. and about 42 in breadth from N. to S. and 200 in circuit. This county, which is in the dioceſe of London, is divided into 19 hundreds, and contains 27 market-towns, 415 pariſhes, 125 vicarages, and 1100 villages, with about 34,800 houſes, and 208,800 inhabitants. It ſends eight members to parliament, namely, 2 for the county, and 2 for Colcheſter, Harwich, and Malden. The air in the inland parts is healthy; but in the marſhes near the ſea it produces agues, particularly in the part called the Hundreds. However, the fertility of the unwholeſome part is very great, and even the higher grounds of this county are very fruitful. About Saffron Walden, the earth, after bearing ſaffron three years, it is ſaid, will produce good barley for 18 years ſucceſſively, without any manure. Its produce, which is very plentiful, conſiſts of corn, moſt excellent ſaffron, cattle, fowl, fiſh, and particularly oyſters. The chief manufactures of this county are cloth, ſtuffs, and particularly baize. The principal rivers, beſides the Thames, are the Stour, which falls into the German ſea at Harwich; the Lea, its weſtern boundary, falls into the Thames below Stratford; the Blackwater runs through the heart of the county, and paſſing by Chelmsford is joined by the Chalmer, and from thence runs into the German ſea; the Coln runs by Haliſted to Colcheſter, and ſo into the ſea. The Roding which riſes northwards, near Dunmow, runs into the Thames near Barking. All theſe rivers abound in moſt ſorts of fiſh.

Eſſcheales, *Northumb.* by Hexham.

Eſtaſton, *Salop*, N. of Wem.

Eſtbergholt, *Suffolk*, S. E. of Hadley.

Eſtby, *York*. W. Riding, N. W of Skipton.

Eſtcot, *Wilts*, near Swindon.

Eſtcot, *Wilts*, near Lavington.

Eſtcot, *Devon*. W. of Silverton.

Eſtenden Hertf. between Hertford and Hatfield.

Eſterwick, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Eſtfield, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Halifax.

Eſtington, *Glou.* between Stanley and the Severn.

Eſtington, *Norfolk*, N. E. of Buckenham.

Eſtington, *Norfolk*, in the Marſh Land.

Eſtleeh, *Glou.* on the Leck, N.E. of Fairwood.

Eſtley, *Devon.* near Biddiford.

Eſtnor, *Heref.* N. E. of Ledbury.

Eſtoft, *Linc.* in the pariſh of Crowle.

Eſton, *York*, N. Riding, N. W. of Giſborough.

Eſton, *York*, E. Riding, near Birdlington.

Eſton, or *Aſton*, *Northamp.* S. W. of Stamford.

Eſton-Neſton, *Northamp.* by Towceſter.

Eſtrop. Hampſhire, near Baſingſtoke.

Eſtwood, *Notting.* on the Erwaſh, near Greyſley-Caſtle.

Eſtyepe, *Dorſet.* near Bridport.

Etall-Caſtle, *Northumb.* on the river Till in Glendale, near Ford-Caſtle.

Etchingford, *Suſſex*, W. of Leonard's Foreſt.

Ethelbury-Hill, *York*, N. Riding, between Swaldale and Wenſdale.

Etherdwick, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderneſs, near Burton-Conſtable.

Ethorp, *Warw.* W. of Southam.

Ethrop, or *Eydrop. Bucks*, in the pariſh of Waddeſdon.

Ethy, *Cornwall*, N. E. of Fowey.

Etſoe, or *Eteſlau*, *Glouceſ.* near Awre.

Eton, *Suſſex*, a little above Stening, has the tide flowing up to it by the river Adur, every 12 hours, and a ſpring-tide at every new and full moon, which ſometimes overflows the banks. The river is navigable to it for barges, which carry timber,

&c. to Shoreham, for building ſhips, &c.

Eton, *Norfolk*, near Norwich has a charity ſchool.

Ettleſhall, *Warw.* N. E. of Coventry.

Etton, *Northamp.* juſt by Maxey-Caſtle.

Etton, *Northamp.* near Overſton.

Etwell-Hall, *Derby*, on the S. W. ſide of Derby, has an hoſpital and a charity ſchool.

St. Evall, *Cornwall*, on the N. Coaſt, S. W. of Padſtow.

Evart, *Northumb.* on the Till, S. E. of Floddon-Hill,

Evedon, *Linc.* to the N. E. of Sleaford, on a river that runs to the Witham.

Eveley, *Derby*, W. of Derby.

Evelot, *York*, N. Riding, near Stonedale and Swaldale.

Evelyn, *Salop*, near Sheffnall.

Evenall, *Staff.* S. E. of Eccleſhall.

Evendy-Farm, *Midd.* between the ſtreams of the Coln, on the N. ſide of Stanes.

Evenlode, *Worc.* N. E. of Stow in the Would, ſurrounded by Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire.

Eventon, *York*, N. Riding, not far from Pickering.

Ever-Church, or *Everich*, *Som.* W. of Bruton.

Ever-Church-Lodge, *Som.* S. W. of the village.

Everdon, *Bedf.* its church is in Cambridgeſhire.

Everdon, *Northamp.* It ſuffered the loſs of near 40 houſes by a fire, April 18, 1786, the greateſt part of which have been rebuilt.

Everend, *Glou.* in the pariſh of Woollaſton.

Evering, *Kent*, between Eltham and Dover.

Everingham, *York.* E. Riding, between Pocklington and Wighton.

Everley-Warren, *Wilts.* the country ſeat of the Saxon king Ina, between Ambreſbury and Savernake-Foreſt; and there are 2 villages here called Eaſt Everley and Weſt Everley.

Everſden, *Great* and *Little*, *Camb.* between Wimple and Granchester, 1 mile from Cambridge.

Everſham, *York*, E Riding, S. W. from Catterick.

Everſholt, *Bedf.* E. of Woburn.

EVERSHOT, *Dorſet*, 129 meaſured miles from London, 9 miles from Dorcheſter, ſtands on the borders of Somerſetſhire, had a market on Friday, and a fair, on May 12. Here is a free grammar ſchool, and a charity-ſchool. The chapel is a large ancient ſtructure, with an high tower. Here the river Frome riſes, which runs to Purbeck-Bay. The Hamlet is 6 miles in circuit.

Everſley, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Charing.

EVERSLEY, *Hamp.* at the entrance of the county in the road from London to Baſingſtoke, 8 miles from Farnham. Fairs, May 16. and October 18.

Everton, *Notting.* near the river Idle, to the E. of Bautre.

Everton, *Northamp.* on the river Auſon, S. E. of Newnham.

* EVESHAM, or EVESHOLM, *Worc.* commonly called Eſam, is 95 miles from London, 14 miles from Worceſter, has a ſtone-bridge over the Avon, and a harbour for barges. 'Tis an old borough, reckoned the 2d in the county, and had formerly an abbey with a mitred abbot, which abbey when ſtanding was one of the largeſt, and moſt ſtately of any in the kingdom. It was governed by a bailiff, till king James I. at the requeſt of his ſon Prince Henry, gave it a charter for a mayor, 7 aldermen, 12 capital burgeſſes, a recorder and chamberlain, who are all of the common council, with 24 other burgeſſes called aſſiſtants. Four of the aldermen, and the mayor for the time being, are juſtices of the peace, and of oyer and terminer, and of gaol delivery, for all offences in the corporation, except high treaſon; and the corporation has power to try and execute felons within the borough. Here are 2 pariſh churches, but the bells of both have been removed to a tower built here by one of the abbots, and

which was one of the gates of the abbey, of which it is now the only remains, beſides the two Churches, St. Lawrence, now in ruins, and All Saints, between which the Tower ſtands on an eminence, near the banks of the Avon. It is a beautiful, regular, and well-preſerved ſtructure, on a baſe of 22 feet ſquare, and 117 feet high. The entrance through it is an Elliptical Arch 17 feet high, but has been evidently much higher before the ground had been raiſed by rubbiſh from the deſtroyed buildings. On the ſides of the arch are niches with figures well executed, but much mutilated. The tower is ſituated in a Peninſula, formed by the Avon, from the banks of which the town riſes by a regular aſcent, having a ſtone bridge over that river to the village of Bengworth, and a wall yet remains from the bridge which ſhews the boundary of the abbey. Its chief manufacture is woollen ſtockings. At the bridge foot, in the pariſh of Bengworth, which is included in its juriſdiction, was a caſtle, which, in 1157, was demoliſhed. Here are corn-mills, a grammar ſchool, and a charity ſchool, the latter maintained by 100l. This town is noted for the great victory obtained near it by Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I. over Simon Montfort, the great earl of Leiceſter, who was killed in the battle. There is an open proſpect from hence of the ſpacious valley called the Vale of Eveſham or Vale of Glouceſter, which ſo abounds with the beſt of corn, as well as paſture for ſheep, that it is reckoned the granary of all theſe parts, and runs all along the banks of the Avon, from Tewkeſbury to Perſhore, and to Stratford in Warwickſhire, and the river is ſo far navigable. Its markets are Mondays, and its fairs on February 2, Monday after Low Sunday, Whitſun-Monday, and September 21. The market houſe built by Sir Edward Hobby, has its upper apartments uſed by the corporation for a ſeſſions-houſe, and formerly for the aſſizes of the county. Here are conſiderable garden grounds around it whoſe produce ſupplies the adjacent towns.

Evilſton, *Wilts*, N. W. of Saliſbury.

Evilton, *Som.* N. E. of Ilcheſter,

Evington, *Heref.* S. W. of Leominſter.

Evington, *Kent*, in Elmſtead pariſh.

Evington, *Leic.* S. E. of Leiceſter.

Euſton-Hall, *Suffolk*, near Little-Ouſe, not far from Thetford.

Euxton, or *Exton-Burgh*, *Lanc.* E. of Bank-Hall.

Ewel, *Kent*, near Feverſham, was a principal manſion of the Knights Templars.

EWEL, *Surry*, near Epſom, 14 meaſured miles from London, and 10 miles from Darking. Here is a moſt plentiful ſpring, the head of a cryſtal ſtream, that runs over Epſom-Court meadows. Here was formerly a moſt magnificent palace, built by Henry VIII. but none of its remains are now left, for King Charles II. gave it to his favourite miſtreſs, the Ducheſs of Cleveland, who pulled it down and ſold the materials. The market here is on Thurſday; fairs, May 12, and October 29.

Ewelme, vulgo *Newelme*, *Oxford*, on the S. ſide of Britwell, was ſo called from its elm-trees. In 1720, an urn was diſcovered on the common here, near the old Roman way called Ikenild-Street, that had copper coins, ſome as ancient as the arrival of Julius Cæſar in England.

Ewenny, *Glamorgan*, a ſmall village near Cowbridge.

Ewenny, a river in Glamorganſhire, which runs into the Ogmore at Ogmore-Caſtle,

Ewerby, *Linc.* N. E. of Sleaford.

Ewern-Minſter, *Dorſet*, one of the largeſt pariſhes in the county, and has the river *Ewern* riſe in it, near the parſonage houſe, and paſſing by Shroton and Steepleton falls into the Stour at Stourpain. The church is a large handſome ſtructure, with a ſpire 60 feet on a tower of 96 feet high.

EWHURST, *Suſſex*, near Burwaſh, and the river Rother. Fair Juſy 25.

EWHURST, *Surry*, near Okeley, and the borders of Suſſex, has its name from the abundance of yew-trees there formerly. It has a fair on July 25. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Ewood-Hall, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Halifax.

Ewrin-Minſter, *Dorſet*, N. E. of Sturmiſter.

Ewſhot, *Hampſh.* S. W. of Farnborough.

Ewtons, *Surry*, near Darking, has the moat of an old caſtle.

Ex, a river that riſes in a barren tract of land, called Exmore, in Somerſetſhire; and after being joined by ſeveral little ſtreams, runs by Tiverton, where there is a ſtone bridge over the river. About 9 miles below Tiverton, it is joined by a pretty large ſtream called the Colombton; and about 2 miles lower, by another ſtream formed by the junction of the Horton and Credy. With theſe additions, it waſhes the walls of Exeter. At Topſham, above 4 miles below Exeter, it receives another conſiderable addition to its ſtream; and 2 miles farther, it is joined by the Ken; and falls into the ocean at Exmouth, after a courſe of about 40 miles. Ships of great burden go up to Topſham, from whence veſſels of 150 tons are conveyed to the quay at Exeter, by means of an artificial canal. The Ex is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burden to Topſham. The paſſage, however, at the mouth of the river, is but narrow, having rocks on the E. ſide, and broad ſands on the W. nor is the water on the bar more than 6 or 7 feet deep at low water, but the tide riſes 14 or 15 feet, ſo that it is deep enough at high water. When ſhips are within the bar, they may ride afloat at a place called Starcroſs, about a mile and a half from the river's mouth; but thoſe that go to Topſham, lie a-ground on the ooze at low water.

Ex, *Upper* and *Nether*, *Devon*. between Exeter and Bradninch.

Exall, *Warw.* S. W. of Auclefter.

Exall, *Warw.* a member of Coventry, to which it lies N. E.

EXBORN, *Devon*. on the river Ock, oppoſite to Stow, has a fair on the 3d Monday in April.

Exbridge, *Devon*, has a bridge over the Ex, near Bampton.

Exbury, *Hampſhire*, in the New-Foreſt.

Execate, *Suſſex*, near Cuckmere-Haven.

* EXETER, *Devon*. It is 78 miles S. W. of Briſtol, 31 N. N. E. of Dartmouth, 49 S. S. E. of Barnſtaple, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, 88 W. S. W. of Saliſbury, and 173 meaſured miles from London; has a long bridge over the Ex, with houſes on both ſides, with a church, over a great part of it, built about 1270; and another began in 1770 from the bottom of the principal ſtreet of the city, which joins the old one at its fartheſt extremity, 'Tis the Iſca of Ptolomy and Antoninus. 'Tis the ſee of a biſhop, transferred hither from Crediton, by Edward the Confeſſor, and is one of the principal cities in the kingdom for its buildings, wealth, and number of its inhabitants. It is, with the ſuburbs, 3 miles in compaſs and had 6 gates, beſides many turrets, ſeveral of which are now pulled down. It had formerly ſo many convents, that it was called Monckton, till king Athelſtan changed its name to Exeter, about the year 940; at which time he alſo fortified the city, (which had before been only incloſed with a ditch and a fence of timber) with circular walls embattlements, towers, and turrets of ſquared ſtone, encircling the whole, except the weſtern ſide, with a deep moat; and he alſo founded a monaſtery dedicated to St. Peter. Beſides chapels and 5 large meeting-houſes, there are now 15 churches within the walls, and 4 without. St. Peter's, the cathedral, is a magnificent curious fabric, which, though near 500 years a building, looks as uniform as if it had but one architect. It has a ring of 12 bells, reckoned the largeſt ring

of the largeſt bells in England; as is alſo its organ, whoſe largeſt pipes are 15 inches in diameter; and it is common to ſee hundreds of people there, at the morning ſervice at 6 o'clock in ſummer, and 7 in winter. In 1763 the cathedral was repaired, beautified, and new paved; when, in removing the old pavement, was found the leaden coffin of biſhop Bitton, who died in 1307; the top of which, being decayed, afforded an opportunity of viewing the ſkeleton lying in its proper form; near the bones of the finger was found a ſapphire ring ſet in gold; the ſtone conſiderably large, but of no great value, on account of ſeveral great flaws in it. Near this ſtood a ſmall neat chalice and patten of ſilver gilt, but the damp had deſtroyed the greateſt part of the gilding. In the center of the patten was engraved a hand, with the two fore-fingers extended in the attitude of benediction, The top of the crozier was alſo found, but totally decayed. A moſt beautiful modern painted-glaſs window has been lately erected at the weſtern end of the cathedral, the eaſtern end having before a remarkable fine antique one. In the other windows is much fine ancient painted glaſs. The biſhop's throne is ſingularly grand for its ſtructure and antiquity, as is the altar for its deſign and execution; and many of the monuments, both ancient and modern. On the left hand ſide of the altar there yet exiſts the ſeat where Edward the Confeſſor and his Queen ſat and inſtalled Leofricus his chancellor, the firſt biſhop of Exeter; and in the ſouth croſs aiſle, is the monument of the ſame Leofricus, who died 1073, which at the time of his interment, was a part of the church-yard, but by enlarging the church by his ſucceſſors, became nearly the middle of the building. The grand weſtern end of the church is moſt magnificently adorned with the ſtatues of the patriarchs, &c. which was erected in 1369, and is well worth obſervation. The Chapter-houſe was built 1439. The beautiful throne for the biſhop was conſtructed about 1466, and ſaid to be the grandeſt of the kind in Britain. The great north tower was compleated in 1485, which contains a bell that weighs 12,500 pounds; and exceeds the great Tom of Lincoln by 2,500 pounds. The treaſurer's houſe adjoins the north tower. This city has had divers charters granted, or confirmed, by moſt of our kings, but it was made a mayor town in the reign of king John, and a county of itſelf by king Henry VIII. 'Tis governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, 4 bailiffs, a recorder, chamberlain, ſheriff, town-clerk, &c. They have a ſword-bearer, and 4 ſtewards, 4 ſerjeants at mace wearing gowns, and ſtaff bearers in liveries with ſilver badges. The magiſtrates and freemen who chuſe its members of parliament, are at leaſt 1,500. It had anciently a mint; and in the reigns of king William III. and queen Anne, many pieces of ſilver money were coined here, which have the letter E. under the buſt. Here are 12 or 13 incorporate city companies. All pleas and civil cauſes are tried by the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council; but criminal cauſes, and thoſe relating to the peace, are determined by 8 aldermen, who are juſtices of the peace. Here are 4 principal ſtreets, one whereof is a grand one, called High-ſtreet, all centring in the middle of the city, which is therefore called Carfox, from the old Norman word, *Quatre voix*, (i. e.) the 4 ways. Near it is a conduit, lately removed from the center to the ſide of the principal ſtreet, which was firſt erected by William Duke, mayor of the city, in the reign of Edward IV. and there are others well ſupplied with water, brought in pipes from the neighbourhood. There is an old caſtle in the north-eaſt part of the city, called Rougemont, from the red ſoil it ſtands on; from whence there is a pleaſant proſpect from the walls. 'Tis ſuppoſed to have been built by the Weſt Saxon kings, and that they reſided

here, as did afterwards the earls and dukes of Cornwall. This caſtle was remarkably ſtrong both by nature and art. The gate, which originally led into it, was walled up by order of William the Conqueror, in token of his having reduced it to his obedience after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, and cloſe by it an inferior gate was made in the wall, in which ſtate they both remain. The outward ſtone-facing is kept in tolerable repair, but the inſide, being but earth, is gradually crumbled down. Several dukes of Cornwall and of Exeter have had their reſidence in it; and the government of it was formerly eſteemed of the greateſt honour. Here yet remains the ancient chapel, built in 1260, and kept in good repair, where prayers are read, and a ſermon preached, in ſeſſions-weeks. The city itſelf is healthy, and pleaſantly ſituated, on the ſides of a hill, among other hills, to its N. W. and S. by which it is ſheltered from the main force of ſtorms, and a briſk ſhower or two is its natural ſcavenger. The bank which ſuſtained the ditch that in a great part ſurrounded the caſtle, is planted and gravelled, and accommodated with ſeats, it being the place of reſort for walking for the inhabitants; and the ditch, between it and the caſtle being filled up, is now thickly planted with elms, which form a delightful grove; as is the ſlope from the walk to the fields, below the whole, which renders the proſpect from thence moſt extenſive and delightful. The old palace is now entirely demoliſhed, and an elegant ſeſſions-houſe erected, where the aſſizes, quarter-ſeſſions, and county-courts are held. In the city and ſuburbs are priſons both for debtors and malefactors, a workhouſe, almſhouſes, and charity ſchools, and in 1741 an hoſpital was founded here, for the ſick and lame poor of the city and county, upon the model of the infirmaries of London and Weſtminſter; and two free grammar ſchools. It has markets on Wedneſdays and Fridays; and fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 1, December 6, but Lammas fair is the greateſt, and laſts 3 whole days and 2 half days. Great trade is carried on here for ſerges, perpetuanas, long-ells, and other woollen goods, in which it is computed, that at leaſt 600,000l. a year is traded for here; yet no markets were erected here for wool, yarn, and kerſeys, till the 30th of Henry VIII. Before that time, the merchants drove a conſiderable trade to Spain and France; and the latter were incorporated, in the reign of queen Mary I. by the name of "The governor, "conſuls, and ſociety of merchant-"adventurers, trading to France." Here is a weekly ſerge market, ſaid to be the greateſt in England, next to the Brigg market at Leeds, in Yorkſhire; and that ſome weeks as many ſerges have been ſold here as amount to 80,000l. or 100,000l. for beſides the vaſt quantities of their woollen goods ſhipped for Portugal, Spain, and Italy, the Dutch give large commiſſions for buying up ſerges, perpetuanas, &c. for Holland and Germany. 'Tis particularly remarked of this city, that it is almoſt as full of gentry as of tradeſmen; and that more of its mayors and bailiffs have deſcended from, or given riſe to good families, than in any other city of its bigneſs in the kingdom; for the great trade and flouriſhing ſtate of this city tempted gentlemen to ſettle their ſons here, contrary to the practice of many of the inland as well as northern counties, where, according to the vain and ruinous notion of the Normans, trade was deſpiſed by the gentry, as fit only for mechanicks and the vulgar. The city was under the juriſdiction of the Romans, whoſe coins have been frequently dug up in and about it. After they left England, the Saxons drove the Britons out of it into Cornwall, and encompaſſed it with a ditch, beſides bulwarks. The Danes attacked and ſpoiled it in 875; and afterwards, in revenge of the general maſſacre of the Danes by the Engliſh, Swain,

one of their kings, came hither with a great force, put the men to the ſword, raviſhed the women, maſſacred the children, burnt the city, and defaced the walls. A long time after this, juſt as it was reviving, William the Conqueror beſieged and took it; and it was again beſieged in the reigns of king Stephen and Edward IV. In the reign of Henry VII. it was again beſieged by Perkin Warbeck, and battered furiouſly; but the citizens forced him to raiſe the ſiege, which ſo pleaſed the king that he came hither, and preſented a cap of maintenance to the city, and gave the very ſword from his ſide to be borne always before the mayor. In the reign of Edward VI. in July 1544, it was ſmartly cannonaded by the rebels of Cornwall and Devon, who almoſt ſtarved it by breaking down its bridges, cutting off its water, and ſtopping up all paſſages; but it held out till the lord John Ruſſel came with a force, and raiſed the ſiege on the 6th of Auguſt, which was then appointed as an anniverſary day of thankſgiving by the city, and is ſtill obſerved as ſuch; when a ſermon is preached on the occaſion by the mayor's chaplain. King Charles I's queen, to whom this city gave ſhelter in the civil wars, was here delivered of Henrietta, afterwards ducheſs of Orleans; whoſe picture is in its Guild-Hall, as is alſo General Monk's, and George I's, with their late Recorder the uncle of the preſent judge Heath, &c. In the ſouth-eaſt quarter of the city was a houſe called Bedford-houſe, wherein the above queen was delivered of the princeſs, which building was diſſolved by Henry VIII. the whole of which has lately been taken down, and an elegant circus built on the ſpot, with a theatre adjoining it; and for the conveniency of the inhabitants, a paſſage has been made through the town wall to Southern Hay, on which green ſtands the county hoſpital, already ſpoken of, beſides a conſiderable number of modern erections. There are remains of ſeveral ancient ſtructures, which are daily giving way to modern erections; among the reſt, an old building, ſaid to have been a palace of King Athelſtan. The Guildhall is a ſpacious and convenient building, whoſe front or portico projects a great way into the ſtreet, and was firſt erected in 1330, to which its preſent front was rebuilt in 1593, and repaired in 1720. The hall is ſpacious and lofty, and ornamented with the pictures abovementioned. An arm of the ſea formerly flowed nearly up to the city's wall till 1316; when Hugh Courtenay, earl of Devon, in revenge for an affront, ruined the navigation, by conſtructing wears and dams in the river; but to remedy it, in 1539, an act of parliament paſſed for making a navigable canal, for the better conveyance of goods in barges to and from the city to Topſham, which was carried into execution in 1581, but not compleated till 1675, which was found inſufficient till the preſent haven was conſtructed in 1697, when it was rendered capable of bringing ſhips of 150 tons quite home to the quay, conſtructed near the walls of the city. There belongs to the city an extenſive workhouſe, where the poor are well provided for. In ſhort, Exeter, by a conſtant adherence to its motto, *Semper fidelis*, has been applauded by all hiſtorians, for its inviolable fidelity to its ſovereigns, whether they held their crown by hereditary or parliamentary right. The liſt of members returned for this city to parliament, begins at the 23d of Edward I.

Exford, *Som.* S. W. of Dunſter, on the borders of Devonſhire.

Exley, *York*, W. Riding, S. of Halifax.

Exminſter, *Devon*. on the river Ex, 3 miles from Exeter, towards the coaſt, lies ſo low that it is much ſubjected to agues.

Exmore, where riſes the river Ex, is a moiſt barren ground, near the Severn, part in Devonſhire, but more of

it in Somerſet. Here are ſome very high hills; and on the top of one of the higheſt is a plain, near 1 mile in diameter, full of little ſprings. In this moor are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, viz. ſtones in triangles and in circles, and of late years ſeveral urns, with Roman coins in them, and ſome Greek, have been found in digging the barrows.

Exmouth, *Devon.* anciently called Exanmouth, ſtands at the influx of the Ex, into the ſea; where are ſeveral genteel houſes, which have a chapel for their uſe, in the pariſh of Littleham; and though, as Hollingſhed ſays it once had a caſtle, yet it has now no other defence than a barred haven.

Exte, or *Oete*, *Suffolk*, near Hoxne, on the borders of Norfolk.

Exton, *Hamp.* N. E. of Biſhop's-Waltham.

Exton, *Som.* near Brumpton Regis.

Exton or *Oxton*, *Notting.* near Sherwood-Foreſt; in which the inhabitants in the reign of Edward III. agreed to pay 5s. a year, for a licence to common with all manner of cattle, their claim to it being ſet aſide, becauſe they had no lands within its bounds. Here are two prebends, the fee of the archbiſhop of York.

Exwick-Cleve, *Devon.* near Exeter.

Eya, *Northamp*, N. of Peterborough.

Eyam, *Derby.* in the High-Peak.

Eydon, *Northamp.* E. of Chipping-Warden.

Eybridge, *Kent*, near Chart and Sutton-Valence.

* EYE, *Suff.* 22 miles from Ipſwich, 91 from London. It may be called an iſland, becauſe it is ſurrounded by a brook, near the borders of Norfolk, in the road between Ipſwich and Norwich. 'Twas incorporated by king John, has 2 bailiffs, 10 principal burgeſſes, 24 common council, a recorder, and town-clerk. It is a mean-built place, with narrow ſtreets. The chief manufacture is bone-lace and ſpinning. Here is a large handſome church, and near it the ruinous walls of an ancient caſtle and monaſtery. The market is on Saturday, the fair on Whit-Monday. It has only ſent members to parliament ſince the reign of Edward IV.

Eye, *Heref.* N. W. of Leominſter.

Eyeford, *Glou.* 5 miles from Stow, 12 from Burford, and 22 from Glouceſter. It is extraparochial, having no church, but maintains its own poor.

Eyfort, *Oxford*, near Woodſtock.

Eye-Hall, *Camb.* in the pariſh of Horningſey.

Eyke, *Suffolk*, S. of Rendleſham.

Eykering, *Nott.* N. W. of Newark.

Eyleſworth, *Northamp.* near Caſtor.

EYMINGE, *Kent*, has a fair on July 5.

Eymolt, a river in Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, and runs into the Eden at Hornby.

Eyne, *Bedf.* in the pariſh of Gravenhurſt.

Eyneſbury, *Hunt.* a hamlet of St. Neot's

Eynesford, *Kent*, N. W. of Aſh.

Eythorne, *Kent*, near Walderſhare.

Eythorp, *Bucks*, near Quarendon.

Eyton, *Salop*, W. of Kingſwood.

Eyton, *Salop*, near Shrawerden-Caſtle.

Eyewood, *Surry*, S. E. of Darking.

Eyewood, *Herefordſh.* 1 mile S. of Titley.

Eyeworth, *Bedf.* near Potton.

F

FACEBY, *York*, N. Riding, S. W. of Stokeſley.

Fackham, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Whitchurch.

Faddeley, *Cheſhire*, W. of Nantwich.

Failſworth, *Lanc.* near Bolton.

FAIRBACH, *Caermarthenſh*, South Wales, fair November 22.

Fairfield, *Kent*, near Appledore.

Fairfield, *Som.* on the W. ſide of the Parret, near Stoke Gurſey and Bridgewater.

Fairfield, *Derby*, in the High-Peak.

FAIRFORD, *Glou.* 22 miles from Glouceſter, and 81 from London, has its name from its old ford over the Coln (a little above its influx into the Thames) on which it has now 2 neat bridges. The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs, and diſtinguiſhed by the Borough Eaſt-End and Mill-Town-End. Medals and urns are often dug up; and there are ſeveral barrows in it, ſuppoſed to have been raiſed over men that were ſlain in battle. There are 28 large windows in its ſpacious and beautiful church, curiouſly painted with ſcripture hiſtory, deſigned by Albert Durer, in 1495; and the colours are ſo lively, eſpecially in the drapery, and ſome of the figures are ſo well drawn, that Sir Anthony Vandyke affirmed the pencil could not exceed them. Mrs. Lamb has a very beautiful ſeat here, ſurrounded by a fine park well ſtocked with deer. Here is a market on Thurſday, which Mr. Andrew Barker obtained a grant of, in 1672, as well as of two fairs, on May 14, and November 12.

Fairlee, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Eaſt-Medina.

Fairleigh, *Suſſex*, between Haſtings and Winchelſea.

Fairſtead, *Eſſex*, 4 miles from Witham.

Fairward, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of S. Parrot, in the W. part of the county, on the borders of Somerſet.

Fairwell, *Stafford*. near Lichfield.

Fairy-Hill, *Kent*, near Eltham, a ſeat of Earl Bathurſt.

ST. FAITH'S, *Norfolk*, near Taverham, lies in the road from Norwich through Aleſham to Cromer. Here is a good fair October 20, for lean beaſts, which are brought in great droves out of the north of England and Scotland, and bought up by the Norfolk graziers, inſomuch, that it has been ſaid 40,000 of theſe runts are fed every year in this county, and moſt of them in the marſhes between Norwich, Beccles, and Yarmouth, where they fatten, by the rich paſture, till winter, when they are removed to drier ſandy land, where they conſtantly have large crops of turneps; and their dung is ſo good manure for corn, that, ſince the graziers have made uſe of it for their lands, thoſe which were lett under 5s an acre have riſen to 20s.

FAKENHAM, *Norfolk*, 110 miles from London. Here were anciently ſalt pits, though 6 miles from the ſea. On a neighbouring hill is kept the ſheriff's tourn and court for the whole county. Here is a market on Tueſday, and a cattle market on Thurſday; fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday and November 11. Several coins of King Henry VI. and VII. were found here in 1741. It was greatly damaged Auguſt 4, 1738, when it had 26 houſes deſtroyed by fire.

Fakenham, *Great* and *Little*, *Suffolk*, S. of Euſton.

Fakenhurſt, *Kent*, was united to Bonington in 1583.

Faldo, *Bedf.* between Hitchin and Ampthill.

Fale, a river in Cornwall. It riſes about 2 miles W. of Roche Hills, and running about 8 miles in a ſouthern direction, becomes a conſiderable river at the borough of Grampond, or Grampont, where it paſſes under a ſtone bridge. About a mile below this bridge the river was formerly navigable, at leaſt for boats; but the country has for ſome time been deprived of that advantage; about 3 miles farther, it reaches the borough and bridge of Tregony. A mile below Tregony bridge the waters, aſſiſted by the many little brooks, form a creek about three miles long, called Lamoran creek. Here it is joined by Truro creek, a noble body of water; and meeting at the borough of Truro, forms with the tide

a navigable canal for ſhips of 100 tons burthen to come up to the town quay. Two miles below Truro it joins St. Clement's creek, which is navigable for barges, as far as Treſillien bridge. About 3 miles below the Fale falls into Carreg Rode, the principal branch of Falmouth harbour.

Faleſield, *Glou.* in Thornbury pariſh.

Falkborn, *Eſſex*, near Witham.

FALKENHAM, *Lincolnſh.* 18 miles from Boſton, 104 from London. Market on Thurſday; fairs, Aſh-Wedneſday, Palm-Monday, May 12, June 16, July 3, Nov. 10 and 22.

Falkenham, *Suffolk*, on the river Deben, near Baudſey-Haven.

Falkeſley-Bridge, *Staff.* under which the Tame runs from Drayton-Baſſet, as did over it the old Roman way, called Watling-ſtreet, which paſſed weſtward through the county to Shropſhire.

Falkam, *Kent*, W. of Cobham.

Falladon, *Northumb.* in the pariſh of Embledon.

Fallibroome, *Cheſh.* N. of Macclesfield.

Falloſield, *Northumb.* between Hexham and the Picts-wall.

Falmer, *Suſſex*, S. W. of Lewes.

* FALMOUTH, *Cornwall*, 284 miles from London, where the river Fale runs into the Engliſh Channel, is by much the richeſt and moſt trading town of the county, and larger than any three of its boroughs that ſend members to parliament. It is ſo commodious a harbour, that ſhips of the greateſt burden come up to its quay. It is guarded by the caſtle of St. Mawes and Pendennis, on a high rock at the entrance, and there is ſuch ſhelter in the many creeks belonging to it, that the whole royal navy may ride ſafe here in any wind, it being next to Milford-Haven, the beſt road for ſhipping in Great Britain. It is well-built, and its trade is conſiderably increaſed, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the packet-boats here for Spain and Portugal, and the Weſt-Indies, which not only bring vaſt quantities of gold in ſpecie and in bars, on account of the merchants in London; but the Falmouth merchants trade with the Portugueſe in ſhips of their own; and they have a great ſhare alſo in the gainful pilchard trade. The cuſtom-houſe for moſt of the Corniſh-towns, as well as the head collector, is ſettled here, where the duties, including thoſe of the other ports, are very conſiderable. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here is a market on Thurſday, and fairs July 27, and October 30.

Fambridge, *North* and *South*, *Eſſex*, on each ſide of the Crouch river, near Crickſey.

Fangy, *Eſſex*, near Canvey-Iſle.

Fanham-Hall, *Hertf.* N. E. of Ware.

Fanthorp, *Linc.* near Louth.

Fant-le-Roy-Marſh, *Dorſet.* near Candle-Biſhops and Candlemarſh.

FAREHAM, *Hamp.* 12 miles from Southampton, and 74 miles from London, is a pleaſant town, with a market on Tueſday, and fair on June 29. It has a well endowed charity-ſchool, where children are inſtructed to read and write, ſo as to qualify them for uſeful employments in life; and near it is Biſhop's Waltham.

Fareſby, *Linc.* near Spilſby.

Faret, *Suſſex*, on the borders of Kent, near Grombridge.

Farforth, *Linc.* S. W. of Burwell.

FARINGDON, *Berks*, 71 miles from London, ſtands not far from the Thames, on a hill, where was a caſtle, which king Stephen demoliſhed. Here is a large handſome church, the eaſt end of which is very remarkable for its antiquity; the windows thereof being of the ſame form as thoſe of the Temple church in London. In it are ſeveral fine ancient and modern monuments, and on the ſouth ſide, that of the unknown founder. Part of the ſteeple was deſtroyed in the civil wars, the remaining part is not much higher than the church. Auguſt 3, 1771, as ſome labourers were digging

ſtones in a field called the Lamb-cloſe, they diſcovered ſix human ſkeletons lying three, in a row. Under the heads of two of them were found ſome pieces of ſilver coins of James I. and Charles I. and one of the ſkulls appeared to have had a bullet gone quite through it. By the ſize of the bones and the ſoundneſs of the teeth, they were moſt probably young men, and ſoldiers, that had been ſlain in the troubleſome reign of Charles I. A market on Tueſday, and fairs on February 2, Whit-ſun-Tueſday, and October 18. It is governed by a Bailiff, &c.

Faringdon, *Devon.* between Exeter and Topſham.

Faringdon, *Dorſet.* 2 miles N. W. of Shrowton. Here is a medical ſpring.

Faringdon, *Hamp.* S. of Alton.

Faringdon, *Notting.* W. of Newark.

Farleigh, *Dorſet*, 2 miles N. W. of Netterly, near Beminſter.

Farleſthorp, *Linc.* near Alford.

Farley, *Hampſhire*, not far from Baſingſtoke, is uſually called Farley Wallop. Here is an hoſpital founded by Sir Stephen Fox, for 12 aged perſons of both ſexes, with a free ſchool, the maſter of which is obliged to be in orders, that he may officiate in the church. The ſame gentleman pulled down the old chapel, and erected a new church in its ſtead.

Farley, *Hamp.* W. of Wincheſter.

Farley, *Northumb.* near Shotley-Bridge, over the Derwent.

FARLEY, *Staff.* E. of Cheadle, 6 miles from Uttoxeter. Fairs on March 21 and October 10.

Farley, *Surry*, near Chelſham.

Farley, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Kent*, 4 miles from Maidſtone.

Farley-Hill, *Wilts*, near Bradford.

Farley-Park, *Som.* ſtands near Philip's-Norton, on the Frome-Water. Not many years ago here was dug up a Roman pavement of chequer-work. It had a caſtle, which ſtood on a hill, long ſince demoliſhed. It lies 4 miles S. from Farley-Monkton.

Farlington, *York*, N. Riding, by Sheriff Hutton.

Farlington, *Hampſh.* S. E. of Fareham.

Farlton, *Lanc.* in Loynſdale.

Farlton, *Weſtmor.* near Kirkby-Lonſdale

Farmcot, *Glou.* near Winchcomb.

Farmcot, *Glou.* a hamlet in Guiting-Power, 3 miles from the church. Here is a chapel of eaſe, where ſervice is performed every kalendar month, by the miniſter of Guiting-Power.

Farme, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Weſt-Medina.

Farningham, *Kent*, between Eltham and Troſeby, 18 miles from London.

Farmington, *Glou.* 8 miles from Burford, in Oxfordſhire, and 21 from Glouceſter, oppoſite almoſt to North-Leche, on the other ſide of the river Leche. The pariſh is 7 miles in compaſs, in which a ſmall brook riſes that runs into the Windruſh, below Sherborn.

Farnborough, *Hampſh.* 5 miles from Bagſhot, in the road to Wincheſter.

Farnborough, *Warw.* near Edgehill.

Farnborough, *Berks*, near Eaſt and Weſt Ilſley.

Farnborough, *Kent*, between Bromley and Sevenoke.

Farnborough, *Som.* S. E. of Penſford, has a charity ſchool.

Farncomb, *Surry*, a tything in Godalming pariſh.

Farndale, *York*, N. Ridg, N. of Kirkby-Moreſide.

Farndiſh, *Bedf.* N. W. of Odehill.

Farndon, *Cheſhire*, near the Dee, N. W. of Malpas.

Farndon, *Northamp.* 1 mile S. of Market-Harborough, where on a hill, are 2 trenches, the remains of a fort erected here againſt the Danes, who often made incurſions this way, from Leiceſterſhire and Northumberland.

Farnesfield, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Southwell.

FARNHAM, *Dorſet.* near Cranborn-Chace, 10 miles from Shaftsbury, has a fair Auguſt 21. It is near Chettle, on the borders of Wiltſhire.

Farnham, Suffolk, S. W. of Saxmundham.

Farnham, York, W. Riding, E. of Ripley.

Farnham, Eſſex, on the river Stort, to the N. W. of Biſhop's Stortford.

* FARNHAM, *Surry*, 12 miles from Guilford, and 41 miles from London, in the Wincheſter road, is a large populous town on the Wey, ſuppoſed to have its name from the fern which abounded here, and is the capital of the hamlet of its own name. It was given by the Weſt-Saxon king Ethelbald, to the ſee of Wincheſter, whoſe biſhops have generally reſided in the caſtle here, in the ſummer time, ever ſince the reign of king Stephen, whoſe brother, its then biſhop, firſt built it. It was a magnificent ſtructure, with deep moats, ſtrong walls and towers at proper diſtances, and a fine park; but it is much decayed. The town, which has many handſome houſes, and well paved ſtreets, is governed by 12 maſters or burgeſſes, of whom 2 are bailiffs, (choſen annually) who act under the biſhop of Wincheſter, have the profit of the fairs and markets, and the aſſize of bread and beer, and hold a court every three weeks, which has power of trying and determining all actions under 40s. From Michaelmas to Chriſtmas here is a good market for oats; and one of the greateſt wheat markets in England, eſpecially between All-Saints day and Midſummer, when 250 load, one day with another, nay, ſometimes 400 loads have been ſold in a day. The Hampſhire white wheat which is ſold here is counted beſt for meal, but Suſſex for weight and ſpending. The toll-diſh here was once reckoned worth 200l. a year; but it is much diminiſhed, ſince the people about Chicheſter and Southampton began to ſend their meal to to London by ſea. But this loſs is amply made up by the vaſt growth of hops here, of which there are 300 or 400 acres of plantations about this town, as fruitful as any where, and they are ſaid to outdo the Kentiſh hop-yards, both in quantity and quality. On the other hand, it is obſerved, that this nurſery has quite ſupplanted the clothing trade, and thrown numbers of the poor upon the pariſh, who uſed to be employed in ſpinning, weaving, &c. The church here was formerly but a chapel of eaſe to Waverly-Abbey. This town ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward II. but never ſince. The magiſtrates have their privileges from the biſhop of Wincheſter, to whom they pay an acknowledgment of 12d. a year. The market is on Thurſday: fairs Holy Thurſday, June 24, and November 2. Here are a free ſchool and a charity ſchool, and a great market for Welſh hoſe.

Farnham-Royal, Bucks, 1 mile below Cliſden, is a manor which the owner held formerly for this ſervice, viz. to fit the king's right hand with a glove on the coronation-day, and to ſupport his left arm while he held the ſceptre.

Farnhurſt, Suſſex, between Godalming and Midhurſt,

Farning-Wood, Northamp, S. of Rockingham-Foreſt.

Farn-Iſland, Northumb. 2 miles off of Bamburgh caſtle, is about 1 mile in compaſs, has a fort and a lighthouſe; and near it, on the N. ſide, are ſeveral leſſer iſlands. It contains about 6 or 7 acres of rich paſture. The ſhore abounds with good coals which are dug at the ebb of tide. St. Cuthbert built an Hermitage, here where he reſided, and died, and his coffin is ſtill preſerved within the lighthouſe, which was part of a Benedictine monaſtery, built about 680, by that religious man, who held a council of monks here, and his oratory is now converted to a dwelling-houſe, for thoſe who attend the feeding of ſheep here.

Farnlaw, *Northumb.* N. of Kirk-Whelpinton.

Farnley, *York*, W. Riding, on the S. W. ſide of Leeds.

Farnley-Tyes, *York*, W. Riding, S. E. of Huthersfield.

Farnton, *Notting.* N. of Balderton.

Farnton-Hall, *Durham*, between Lumley and Weremouth.

Farnworth, *Lanc.* near Preſcot.

Farnworth, *Lanc.* S. E. of Bolton.

Farrenton, *Som.* between Mendip and Dunkerton.

Farrington, *Dorſet*, near Dorcheſter.

Farſet, *Hunt.* S. E. of Peterborough, has a charity ſchool.

Farthingdown, *Surry*, S. W. of Carſhalton.

Farthinghoe, *Linc.* near Grantham.

Farthingſton, *Northamp.* 3 miles from Brackley.

Farthingſton, *Northamp.* near Caſtle-Dike and Weedon-in-the-Street.

Farton, *Salop.* S. of Bridgenorth.

Farway, *Devon.* W. of Culliton.

Farwell, *Staff.* N. W. of Litchfield, whoſe church formerly was a chapel to a nunnery founded 1142, and from its ruinous condition was taken down in 1770, when there were diſcovered three ranges of coarſe earthen veſſels, of different ſizes, unglazed, ſuppoſed of very great antiquity.

Farworth, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Norworth.

Faſeley, *Warw.* S. of Tamworth.

Faſtan-Ferme, *Hamp.* near Portſmouth.

Faſtbury, *Wilts*, N. of Chute Foreſt.

Faſton, *Hamp.* S. W. of Aſhmanſworth.

Faſton, *Lanc.* N. W. of Grantham.

Faſton, *Linc.* between Witham and Baſingthorp.

Faſton, *Wilts*, S. of Savernake-Foreſt.

Fattersfield, *Derby.* in the High-Peak.

Faukfoſſe, or *Fangfoſſe*, *York*, E. Riding, N. W. of Pocklington.

Fauld, *Staff.* near Tutbury and borders of Derbyſhire.

Faulick, *Northumb.* between Ogle-caſtle and Catchburn.

Fauller, *Oxford.* N. W of Woodſtock-Park.

Fauntleroy's-Marſh, *Dorſet.* near Folke.

Fauſhot, *Hamp.* near Alderſhot and Bramſhot

Fauſeley, *Northamp.* near Daventry.

Fauſton-Hall, *Northumb.* on the oppoſite ſide of the Town to Yarrow.

Fauterley, *Northumb.* between the Tyne and Shotley-Bridge on the Derwent.

Fawbridge, *Eſſex*, on a river that runs to Gunfleet.

Fawbridge, *Lanc.* N. W. of Colne.

Fawburn, *Eſſex*, 1 mile from Witham, formerly a villa or country-houſe of ſome noble Roman; a ſilver coin of Domitian was not long ago diſcovered under the foundation of an old wall, built partly of Roman brick.

Fawcet-Houſe, *Northamp.* E. of Farthinghoe.

Fawhurſt, *Suſſex*, E. of Rotherbridge-Abbey.

Fawburſt, *Suſſex*, near Worth-Foreſt.

Fawhurſt, *Suſſex*, near W. Grinſted.

Fawley Bucks, to the W. of Great-Marlow.

Fawley, *Hamp.* in the New Foreſt.

Fawley, *Northumb.* by Simonſburn

Fawley-Chapel, *Heref.* on the Wye, N. W. of Roſs.

Fawley-Great, *Berks.* near Lambourn.

Fawley-Little, *Berks.* S. E. of Great Fawley.

Fawſet-Wood, *Weſtmor.* in the centre near Whinfield.

Faxfleet, *York*, E. Riding, on the Humber 10 miles W. from Hull.

Faxton, *Northamp.* W. of Kettering.

Fayerbourn, *York*, W. Riding, between Pontefract and Sherborne, is noted for quarries of alabaſter.

Fayerlaw-Chapel, *Salop*, between N. and S. Chebury.

Fayfield-Head, *Staff.* N. W. of Sheene.

Fayland, *Som.* between Bedminſter and Portbury.

Fawey, or *Fowey*. a river in Cornwall, riſes in Fawey-moor, not far from Brownwilly, one of the higheſt mountains in Cornwall. In its courſe it waſhes the borough of Loſtwithiel, where it paſſes under a ſtone bridge of nine arches. Formerly the ſea ebbed and flowed above this town, and, according to Camden, brought up veſſels of good burden. At preſent, however, loaded barges can ſcarce come within a mile of it. About 3 miles below, the Fawey, having been increaſed in its paſſage by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, becomes a deep and wide haven. In 2 miles more it reaches the town and borough of Fawey or Fowey, built on its weſtern bank; and a little below falls into the ſea between 2 old towers, built in the reign of Edward IV. a more particular account of which will be given when we come to deſcribe the borough of Fowey. This is thought to be the largeſt body of freſh water, except the Tamar, in the county of Cornwall.

FAZELY, *Stafford.* near Tamworth, it has two fairs for cattle, March 21, and October 10.

Feage, or *Feock*, *Cornwall*, at the head of Falmouth-haven.

Fearnbill, *York.* W. Riding, S. E. of Skipton.

FECKENHAM, *Worc.* 7 miles from Bromſgrove, on the W. ſide of its foreſt, between Aulceſter and Bromſgrove, its foreſt has beeen very much thinned by the wood conſumed in the ſalt-works. Fairs, March 26, and September 30. Here is a charity-ſchool founded, and endowed with 50l. a year, and a neat church.

Feddington, *Cumb.* W. of Brampton.

Feene's-Houſe, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of White Waltham.

Felbrig, *Norfolk*, N. W. of Greſham.

Feldon, *Warw.* a champain country on the S. ſide of the Avon, of whoſe fertile corn-fields, and verdant paſtures, there is a delightful proſpect from Edgehill. There are a few traces of the old Roman way, called the Foſſe.

Felding, *Norfolk*, in the pariſh of Hempſted.

Felhampton, *Salop*, between Biſhop's-Caſtle and Corſham-Caſtle.

Felix-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Coggeſhall,

Felixkirk, *York*, N. Riding, near Thruſk.

Felixton, *Suffolk*, on the coaſt between Landguard-Fort and Bawdſey-Haven, has on its cliff the ruins of a caſtle, at leaſt the foundation of one ſide of the wall, the reſt having been devoured by the ſea. The many Roman bricks ſtill to be ſeen, together with the Roman coins, that have been diſcovered here, are a ſtrong proof that it was once a Roman colony.

Felkinton, *Northumb.* S. E. of Norham-Caſtle.

Felkirk, *York*, W. Riding, N. E. of Barneſley.

Felley, *Notting.* near Codnor-Caſtle in Derbyſhire.

Fellin, *Durham* S. of the Tyne, by Newcaſtle.

Fells, *Weſtmor.* are the mountains next to Cumberland and Lancaſter.

Felmingham, *Norfolk*, N. W. of Wurſted.

Felpham, *Suſſex*, on the channel W. of Arundel.

Felſham. *Suffolk*, S. of Walpet.

Felſted, *Eſſex*, on the Chelmer, not far from Dunmow; has a charity ſchool for 80 children of this county, and an almſhouſe for 6 poor people, with handſome weekly allowances of malt, meat, and money, fewel, paſture for 6 cows, &c. every year ſuch poor of this pariſh, as received not collection have 6 bar-

els of White herrings, beſides ſome cades of red. The ſchool here has produced ſeveral eminent ſcholars, and is in a flouriſhing ſtate.

Feltham, *Midd.* near Hanworth and Hounſlow.

Feltham-Hill, *Midd.* near Sunbury and Belſont.

Feltborp, *Norf.* 9 miles from Norwich.

Felton, *Heref.* between Bromyard and Hereford.

Felton, *Northumb.* by Rothbury.

Felton, *Som.* N. W. of Penſford.

Felton-Butter, *Salop*, near Mitton.

Felton-Welch, or *Weſt*, *Salop*, between Ryton and Oſweſtry.

Feltwell, *Norf.* on the borders of Suffolk, towards Brandon. A fire broke out here Auguſt 22, 1782, burnt one dwelling houſe and a great deal of corn, to the amount of 2,000l

Femingho, *Northamp.* N. W. of Brackley.

Fencotes, *York*, N. Riding, near Hornby-Caſtle.

Fencotes, *Oxford.* E. of Charlton.

Fenham, *Northumberland*, near Holy Iſland.

Fenlake, *Bedf.* in the pariſh of Cardington.

Fen, *Eaſt.* *Linc.* S. W. of Waynfleet.

Fen, *Weſt*, *Linc.* S. E. of Tatterſhall.

Fennam, *Northumb.* in Newcaſtle pariſh, has coal-pits.

Fennick-Chapel, *York*, W. Riding, S. E. of Pontefract.

Fenny-Lodge, *Staff.* W. of Burton on Trent.

Fen-Ottery, *Devon.* on the N. W. ſide of Sidmouth, has its name from its low dirty ſituation.

Fenton, *Devon.* near Plymtree.

Fenton, *Notting.* on the E. ſide of Redgrave.

Fenton, *Hunting.* in the pariſh of Somerſham.

Fenton, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Woller.

Fenton, *Linc.* S. of Beckingham.

Fenton, *York*, W. Riding, between Aberford and Cawood.

Fenton, *Staff.* in the pariſh of Stoke upon Trent.

Fenton-Gallen, *Cornwall*, near a branch of Falmouth-Haven.

Fenwick-Hall, *Northumb.* between Kirkheadon, and Newcaſtle, near the river Pont, which from hence runs ſome miles, parallel with the Picts-Wall, to Pont-Eland.

Fereby, *North* and *South*, *Linc.* near Barton on the Humber.

Fering, *Eſſ.* S. E. of Coggeſhall.

Fernden, *Suſſex*, near Blackdown, on the borders of Surry.

Fern-Down, *Dorſetſh.* near Winſord-Eagle, in the road to Bridport, where not long ago were dug up urns full of bones.

Fernham-St.-Genevieve, *Suff.* on the N. ſide of St. Edmundſbury, where, in 1173, Richard Lacy, chief juſtice of England, in a pitched battle with Robert earl of Leiceſter, ſlew 10,000 Flemings, whom he had invited over for the deſtruction of his country.

Fernham-St.-Martin, *Suff.* N. of St. Edmundſbury.

Fernhill, *Salop.* between Oſweſtry and Chirk.

Fernhouſes, *Derby*, in the High-Peak.

Ferniſham, *Berks*, near Faringdon.

Ferny-Lee, *Derby.* in the High-Peak.

Ferny-Hall, *Salop*, N. W. of Ludlow.

Ferriby, *York*, E. Riding, near Hull, had a priory.

Ferring, *Suſſex*, on the coaſt, S. E. of Augmering.

Ferring-Ferry, *Kent*, over-againſt the Iſle of Sheppey.

Ferry, *York*, W. Riding, over the Dun, near Bramby.

Ferry, *Cheſhire*, W. of Liverpool-Haven.

Ferrybridge, *York*, W. Riding, on the Are, 1 mile from Pontefract.

Ferry-Eaſt, *Linc.* on the Trent, to the W. of Kirton.

Ferry-Hill, *Durham*, N. E. of Biſhop's Aukland.

Ferſfield, *Norf.* between Diſs and Beckenham.

Feſdike, Linc. S. E. of Dunnington.

Fetcham, Surry, near Leatherhead, 3 miles from Epſom.

Fetcham, Surry, near Leatherhead, a ſeat of Sir G. Warren, on which no coſt hath been ſpared.

Fetherſton, Staff. in the pariſh of Brewood.

Fetherſton, York, W. Riding, W. of Pontefract.

Fetherſton-Hough, Northumb. on the S. W. ſide of Beltingham and Haltweſel, by South-Tyne.

FEVERSHAM, *Kent*, 9 miles from the city of Canterbury, 49 miles from London, a member of the Cinque Port of Dover, was a royal demeſne *A. D.* 811, and called in Kenulf's charter, the King's little Town, though it is now a large one. It was inhabited by the Britons long before the invaſion of Cæſar. In 903, king Athelſtan held a great council here. King Stephen erected a ſtately abbey, 1147, whoſe abbots ſat in parliament, and he was buried in it, together with Maud his queen, and Euſtace his ſon; but 2 mean gate-houſes are all that now remain of it. The town was firſt incorporated by the name of the Barons of Feverſham, afterwards by Henry VIII. with the title of the mayor and commonalty, and laſtly by that of the mayor, and jurats, and commonalty. 'Tis a populous flouriſhing place, ſituate as it were, in the very garden of Kent, with the conveniency of a creek from the Thames, or that branch of it called the Swale, which is navigable by hoys. It conſiſts chiefly of two long broad ſtreets, with a market-houſe in the centre, built 1574, and 2 charity-ſchools. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday, fairs February 25, and Auguſt 12. A free grammar ſchool built and endowed by Queen Elizabeth 1582. The London markets are ſupplied from hence with abundance of apples, and cherries, and the beſt oyſters for ſtewing, which are alſo fetched away in ſuch quantities by the Dutch, that a prodigious number of men and boats are employed here in the winter, to dredge for them; and it is ſaid alſo they carry home as many as amount to 2000 or 2500l. a year. The fiſhermen will admit none to take up their freedom but married men. King James II. was ſtopped here, on board a ſmack, as he was eſcaping for France, and detained till the Prince of Orange ſent coaches and a guard to attend him to London. It has a manufacture of gunpowder. Near it are the ruins of Davington nunnery, and in Oſpringe-ſtreet are ſome remains of Maiſon Dieu, founded by Henry III. Near this place, as well as in other parts of the country there are 4 pits, narrow at top but wide at bottom, which whether dug by the ancient Britons, for extracting chalk to manure their grounds as Camden thinks, or whether dug by the Saxons, after the manner of the ancient Germans, to lay up their corn in, to preſerve it from the extreme cold weather, or from any ſurprize of their enemies, has not yet been clearly determined. Its ancient church was rebuilt in 1754, at the expence of 2300l. but was originally built in Edward II. reign.

Fewſton, York, W. Riding, W. of Knareſborough, only 2 miles, and takes its name from a Druidical monument called a Fire Circle. On the higheſt part of the rocks is a ſmooth, regular, well-wrought baſon, formed out of the ſolid ſtone, two feet in depth, and three and a half in diameter, on each ſide of which are two others formed, each on the prominent point of the rock, and a few yards from them is a rocking-ſtone, ſuppoſed to weigh 20 tons, and ſo equally poized as to be moved with eaſe with one hand.

Fidan, a river in Monmouthſh. which runs into the Uſk againſt Penvawell Hill.

Fiddington, Som. S. E. of Stokegurſey.

Fiddington, Glou. near Tewkeſbury

Fidlers, Eſſ. W. of Chelmsford.

Field, Staffordſh. on the river

Blythe, near Gratwich; a witch elm was here felled in 1680, ſo big, that 2 able workmen were 5 days in cutting it down. It was 40 yards in length, and at the butt-end, 17 in circumference; it was 25 feet and a half in the middle, by girth meaſure; 14 load of fire-wood, as much as 6 oxen could draw, broke off in the fall, and 47 as large loads were afterwards cut off from the top. Two ſaws were joined together, and 3 men put to each end, to ſaw the body aſunder. There were 80 pair of nathes for wheels cut out of it firſt; and out of the remainder 8000 feet of ſawn timber, in boards and planks, at 6 ſcore to the hundred, which came to 12l. for ſawing only.

Fieldawling, *Norfolk*, near Holt.

Fieldham, *York*, N. Riding, N. W. of Richmond.

Field-Place, *Surry*, in Compton-pariſh.

Fifehead, *Dorſet*, near Stalbridge.

Fifehead, *Dorſet*, S. W. of Sturminſter.

Fifehead, *Som.* W. of Lidiard-Biſhops.

Fifehead, *Som.* S. W. of Langport.

Fifehide Nevil, *Dorſet*, N. W. of Durweſton.

Fifehide-Magdalen, *Dorſet*, one mile from Marnhull.

Fifield, *Berks*, in the pariſh of Bray.

Fifield, *Oxford*, near Benſon.

Fifield, *Wilts*, between Enford and Nether-Haven.

Fifield, *Glou.* a hamlet in Eaſtleach-Martin pariſh.

Fighelden, *Wilts*, N. of Buckminſter.

Filby, *Norfolk*, between Hickling and Yarmouth.

Filey, *Bay* and *Bridge*, *York*, E. Riding, N. W. of Flamborough-Head.

Filgrace, *Bucks*, between Newport and Oulney.

Filkins, *Oxford.* near Lechdale, in the road from Burford.

Filley, *Devon.* 3 miles from South-Moulton.

Fillingham, *Linc.* near Glentworth, has a charity-ſchool.

Fillingley Old, *Warw.* S. of the New.

Fillongley-New, *Warw.* on the S. E. ſide of Coleſhill.

Fillwood-Foreſt, *Som.* W. of Keynſham, was a royal demeſne.

Filton, *Glou.* 4 miles from Briſtol, 8 from Thornbury, and 30 from Glouceſter; the turnpike road from Glouceſter to Briſtol runs through it, one of the heads of the river Trim or Trin, riſes in it, and runs to Weſtbury. The church is ſmall, with a little aiſle on each ſide of the nave, and a low tower at the weſt end, the the ſpire was blown down about 100 years ſince.

Finbarrow, *Suffolk*, near Stow.

Finborough, *Cheſhire*, in Delamere-Foreſt.

Finchale Priory, *Durham*, by the Were and Houghton-le-ſpring, 2 miles and a half from the city of Durham. It was formerly of note, as a Synod was held here in 788. The only part remaining of the ancient priory is a farm-houſe. Beneath a window in this monaſtery is ſhewn a ſeat that they formerly pretended could remove barrenneſs from women, and was called a Wiſhing-Chair, and though of ſtone appears to be much worn by the frequent uſe of it; but ſince the removal of the Monks it has loſt its efficacy.

FINCHAM, *Norfolk*, S. W. of Swaffham, has a fair on March 3.

FINCHAMSTED, *Berks*, between Swallowfield and Sandhurſt, has a fair on April 23.

Finchcolts, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Goudhurſt.

Finchend, *Hertf.* N. E. of Stevenage.

Finching-field, *Eſſex*, on the E. ſide of Thaxted, ſtands on the river Freſhwell or Pant. There is an almſhouſe here, and a charity ſchool.

Finchley, *Midd.* between Hendon and Coneyhatch, is 7 miles N. of London, and has a charity-ſchool for 15 boys, all cloathed.

Findern, *Derby*, between Derby, and Burton-on-Trent,

FINDON, *Suſſex*, near Stening and Cæſar's-Hill, has a fair on Holy Thurſday.

Findon, *Northamp.* 2 miles from Wellingborough.

Fingall, *York*, N. Riding, near Conſtable-Burton.

Fingerſt, *Bucks*, on the W. ſide of High-Wiccomb.

Fingland, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Aketon.

Fingleſham, *Kent*, N. W. of Deal.

Fingrinhoe, *Eſſex*, near Colcheſter.

Finingham, *Suffolk*, N. W. of Mendleſham.

Finkley-Durham, on the Were, S. of Lumley-Caſtle.

Finmere, *Oxford.* N. E. of Caverſfield, on the borders of Bucks.

Finningley, *Nott.* on the S. E. ſide of Doncaſter. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Finſham, or *Fynham*, *War.* a member of Stonely.

Finſhved, *Northamp.* 1 mile from Bletherwic, had a priory.

Finſtock, or *Finſcott*, *Oxford.* not far from Banbury.

Fippenny-Aukford, *Dorſet*, on the S. ſide of Sturminſter.

Firbank, *Weſtmor.* N. E. of Kendal.

Firby, *York*, E Riding, S. W. of New-Malton.

Firby, *York*, N. Riding, S. E. of Bedal.

FIRMINGHAM, *Suſſex*, with one fair, on September 4.

Firſby, *Linc.* S. E. of Spilſby.

Fiſhborn, *Durham*, between Stockton and Durham.

Fiſhborn, *Suſſex*, near Beachy-Head.

Fiſher-on-Anger, *Wilts*, on the Avon, near Saliſbury.

Fiſher-on-Delamere, *Wilts*, near the Willey, N. W. of the Langfords.

Fiſhers-Hall, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Hadlow.

Fiſherwick, *Staff.* E. of Litchfield.

* FISHGARD, or FISGARD, *Pemb.* ſituated on a ſteep cliff on the ſea-ſhore, 254 miles from London; at the influx of the river Gwaine, into the ſea, which here forms a ſpacious bay. It is governed by a mayor, a bailiff, and other officers; and here veſſels may lie ſafely in five or ſix fathoms water. The inhabitants have a good trade in herrings, and annually cure, between Fiſcard and Newport, above a thouſand barrels of them. The town ſends one member to parliament, has a weekly market on Fridays, but no fairs.

Fiſhlake, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Thorn,

Fiſhley, *Norf.* N. W. of Yarmouth.

Fiſhouſe, *Iſle of Wight*, in the E. Medina.

Fiſhtoft, *Linc.* near Boſton, at the mouth of the Witham, in Holland Fen, where is a church in point of excellence that far exceeds expectation, and is ſaid to have been built by ſome of the Abbots of Croyland, where there is the figure of St. Guthlac. It has lately been repaired.

Fiſhwick, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs.

Fiſherton, *Nott.* on the Trent, near Southwell.

Fiſterton, *Linc.* on the Witham, E. of Lincoln.

Fittleworth, *Suſſex*, E. of Petworth.

Fitling, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Fits, *Salop*, N. W. of Shrewſbury.

Fittleford, *Dorſet*, N. of Sturminſter.

Fittleton, *Wilts*, near Ambreſbury.

Fitzford, *Devon.* near Taviſtock. At the W. end of it is an hoſpital.

Fitzhead, *Som.* E. of Wiveliſcomb.

Fitzroy-Farm, *Midd.* near Highgate, the villa of Lord Southampton.

Five-Mile-Croſs, *Rutlandſh.* between Stamford and Grantham.

Fixby, *York*, W. Riding, near Huthersfield.

Flackleton, *Northamp.* S. E. of Northampton.

Fladbury, *Worc.* 2 miles on the N. W. ſide of Eveſham, in the way

to Worceſter; and in its pariſh were formerly four chapels, now but three. Its ſituation is on the banks of the Avon, which Mr. Sandys rendered navigable in 1635, at the expence of 20,000l of his private fortune. In the church are ſeveral antient monuments.

Fladmore, *York*, N. Riding, N. of Kirkby-Moreſide.

Flaghouſes, *Derby*, in the High-Peak,

Flamberds, *Eſſex*, S. of Malden.

Flamberds, *Midd.* in the pariſh of Harrow on the Hill.

Flamborough Head, a cape or promontory on the eaſtern coaſt of Yorkſhire, 5 miles E. of Burlington, and 216 miles from London.

Flamborough, *York*, E. Riding, ſtands on the promontory, which forms Bridlington-Bay; and has its name, as ſome think, from the word Flame, becauſe of a watch-tower here with lights for the ſailors. It is 214 miles from London.

Flamborough Nott. in the pariſhes of Orſton and Staunton, was, in old writings, called Flamborough de le Hon.

Flamſted, *Hertf.* 2 miles from Market-Street, and 5 from St. Albans and Dunſtable, ſtands on the river Verlam, and was of old called Verlamſtede. The land hereabouts is a clay mixed with flints, ſo thick ſpread, that, after a ſhower, nothing appears but a heap of ſtones; and yet it bears very good corn, even in dry ſummers; which fertility is imputed to a warmth in the flint, which preſerves it from cold in the winter, and to its cloſeneſs, which keeps it from the ſcorching rays of the ſun in the ſummer; Edward VI. when an infant, was brought hither for his health; and, it is ſaid, the bedſtead he lay on, which is curiouſly wrought, is ſtill preſerved in the manor-houſe juſt by. Flamſted-Hill is near Redbourn.

Flamſton, *Wilts*, between Wardour Caſtle and Sarum.

Flanchford, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Reygate.

Flanders-Hall. Warw. near Athelſtone.

Flanſham, *Suſſex*, near Felpham.

Flaſby, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Skipton.

Flaſhy, *York*, W. Riding, between Wetherby and Boroughbridge.

Flaſk, *Durham*, W. of Durham.

Flaunden, *Hertf.* between Rickmanſworth and Berkhamſted.

Flavell-Flivord, *Worceſt.* the midway between Alceſter and Worceſter.

Flawford, *Nott.* whoſe church has a chapel; where was formerly a chantry, which is now only a burial-place to Ruddington, there being a large chapel in the town to which the people reſort for divine ſervice, rather than to the Church, which though a handſome ſtructure is much neglected.

Flaxfleet, *York*, E. Riding, on the Humber, near South-Cave.

Flaxley, *Glouceſt.* 2 miles from Mitchel-Dean, 3 from Newnham, and 10 from Glouceſter, where was a magnificent abbey, built in the reign of Henry I. and accidentally deſtroyed by fire April 1, 1771, to the loſs of 70000l.

Flaxton, *York*, N. Riding, 5 miles from York, to the N. E.

Flaxyards, *Cheſhire*, N. E. of Beeſton-Caſtle.

Fleckney, *Leic.* 5 miles W. of Hallaton.

Fledborough, *Notting.* E. of Tuxford.

Fleet, *Devon.* near Modburry.

Fleet, a river in Nottinghamſhire, which runs into the Trent at Girtow.

Fleet, *Linc.* in the Fens, near Gedney; where in an earthen pot were found, 3 pecks of Roman copper coins, of Galienus. The ſteeple ſtands at a conſiderable diſtance from the church.

Fleet, *Dorſet.* near Melcomb-Regis, one mile S. W. from W. Chickerel, and is divided into E. and W. It had a market granted it by Henry III. now diſuſed. The church is ſmall and ancient.

Flegg, *Norfolk.* a peninſula, near

Acle, containing 13 villages, whoſe names terminate in *by*.

Flekenhoe, *Warw.* in the pariſh of Wolphamcote.

Flemdyke, *Camb.* runs 5 miles from Hinkeſton towards Horſeheath.

Fleming-Place, *Eſſex*, N. E. of Billericay.

Flempton, *Suff.* S. E. of Lackford.

Fleſhland, *Iſle of Wight*, in the E. Medina.

Fletcham, *York*, N. Riding, N. E. of Hornby-Caſtle.

Fletchamſted, *Warw.* 2 miles from Coventry, now divided into Upper and Lower.

FLETCHING, *Suſſ.* between Lewes and Eaſt Grinſtead, has a fair, on Monday before Whitſunday.

Fletton, *Hunt.* near Peterborough.

Fliford, *Worc.* N. E. of Worceſter, near Grafton.

Flimby, *Cumb.* N. of Derwentfoot-Haven.

Flimwell, *Kent*, S. W. of Cranbrook.

Flintham, *Nottingh.* 4 miles from Bingham.

Flinthouſe, *Eſſex*, N. of Billericay.

Flinton, *York*, E. R. in Holderneſs.

* FLINTSHIRE, *North Wales*, is bounded on the N. E. and E. by an arm of the ſea, which is properly the mouth of the river Dee; on the N. W, by the Iriſh ſea; and on the S. S. W. and W. by Denbighſhire. It is 33 miles in length, and nine in breadth, and is divided into five hundreds, in which are two market-towns, and 28 pariſhes. The greateſt part of this county lies in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and the reſt belongs to that of Cheſter. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Flint,

The air is cold but healthful, it is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful, producing ſome wheat, and great plenty of rye, The cows though ſmall, yield a great quantity of milk, in proportion to their ſize and are excellent beef. The mountains are well ſtored with lead, coal, and mill-ſtones. This county alſo produces good butter, cheeſe, and honey, of which laſt the natives make metheglin, a wholeſome liquor, much uſed in theſe parts.

The principal rivers are the Clwyd, the Wheeler, the Dee, the Sevion, the Elwy, and the Alen, which furniſh great quantities of fiſh.

* FLINT, the chief town of Flintſhire, in N. Wales, It has no market, but has 4 fairs, viz. on February, 15, June 24, Auguſt 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Dee, and is but a ſmall place, though it ſends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its caſtle, where Richard II. took ſhelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken priſoner by the Duke of Lancaſter. The caſtle now is in a ruinous condition. This caſtle ſtands cloſe to the ſea on a rock, which in various parts forms ſeveral feet of its foundation. It covers about three quarters of an acre. The aſſizes are ſtill held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Cheſter, 5 N. E. of Holywell, and 195 N. W. of London.

Flintſtone, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of St. Perrot, in the weſtern part of the county, on the borders of Somerſetſhire.

Flitcham, *Norf.* on the E. ſide of Caſtle-Riſing, was alſo called Felixham, or the village of Felix, and St. Mary de Fontibus, becauſe of its ſituation near ſprings; in the fields here is a plain, encompaſſed with a ſhallow ditch, called Flitcham-burgh; where the freeholders of this, and other hundreds uſed to meet to determine controverſies among the inhabitants, and to chuſe the governor of this hundred, and it is ſtill a cuſtom for the inhabitants of this hundred to come, and pay ſuit and ſervice to the Lord of it every year.

Flittes-Felt, *Northumb.* on the Scots borders, near the head of the Tyne.

Flitton, *Bedf.* S. E. of Ampthill.

Flitwick, *Bedf.* between Ampthill and Tuddington.

Flixborough, *Linc.* has a ferry over the Trent to Axholm-Iſle.

Flixthorp, *Nott.* between Worksſop and Blith.

Flixton, *York*, E. Riding, to the N. W. of Hunanby; where an hoſpital was built, in the time of Athelſtan, to ſhelter travellers from wolves, by which this county was then very much infeſted.

Flixton, *Lanc.* S. W. of Mancheſter.

Flixton, *Suff.* near Leoſtoff, had a nunnery.

Flixton, *Suffolk*, on the Waveney, near Bungay.

Floddon, *Northumb.* on the river Till, betwixt the Glen and Tweed; noted for hills, near which the famous victory was gained, Sept. 9, 1513, by the Engliſh. *&c.* over the Scots, that invaded the kingdom in the abſence of Henry VIII. at Tournay, under their king Jam. IV. who was killed in the battle.

Flokeſborrow, *Lanc.* S. W. of Cartmel.

Flordon, *Norf.* S. E. of Wyndham.

Flower, *Surry*, near Godſtone.

Flower, *Northamp.* 3 miles from Daventry.

Flowfare, *Nott.* in the pariſh of Barneby in the Willows.

Flowton, *Suffolk*, S. E. of Bilſto.

Fluſhing, *Corn.* in Falmouth-Harbour.

Foal, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Staff.* on each ſide of Tayne-brook, near Checkley.

Fobbing, *Eſſ.* near Canvey-Iſland.

Fogthorp, *York*, E. Riding, W. of Spalding-Moor.

Fokerbie, *York*, W. Riding, by the Trent, N. W. of Burton.

Fokeſhill, *Warw.* 2 miles from Coventry.

FOXINGHAM, *Linc.* 107 miles from London. It ſtands on a riſing hill in a very pleaſant air, with abundance of good wholſome ſprings about it; but has no great trade, and but a little market, which is on Thurſday, and the fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday, May-day, June 16, July 3, and Nov. 10 and 22. It formerly had a caſtle, but there are no traces of it left.

Fokington, *Suff.* W. of Pevenſey.

Fold, *Midd.* between High-Barnet and Kicks-End.

Foldingworth, *Linc.* S. W. of Market-Raiſin.

Foletborp, *Linc.* S. E. of Alford.

FOLKESTONE, *Kent*, between Dover and Hythe, a member of the Cinque-Port of Dover, 72 miles from London, appears to have been a very ancient place, from the Roman coins and Britiſh bricks often found in it. Here was formerly a nunnery, but ſo near the coaſt, that it was often pillaged by the Danes, and at laſt ſwallowed up by the ſea. Here is a charity-ſchool for 20 boys, to be nominated by the mayor and jurats, who, with the commonalty conſtitute the corp. A copious ſpring runs through the town, but it is of moſt note for the multitude of fiſhing-boats that belong to its harbour, which are employed in the ſeaſon in catching mackerel for London; to which they are carried by the mackerel-boats of London and Barking. About Michaelmas, the Folkeſtone-barks, with others from Suſſex, go away to the Suffolk and Norfolk coaſts, to catch herrings for the merchants of Yarmouth and Leoſtoff. There is a ridge of chalky rocks, all the way from hence to Dover; and it has been obſerved of ſome of them, that they have viſibly ſunk and grown lower, within the memory of man. There are yet viſible ſome ruins of a fort in the S. part of the town, built 700 years ago, by one of the governors of Dover-Caſtle; and upon a hill in this town yet called Caſtle-Hill, was a watch-tower. The market is on Thurſday, and a fair on June 28.

Folkeſworth, *Hunt.* near Stilton, a charity-ſchool.

Folke, *Dorſet*, is a mile W. from Candal Marſh.

Folkingham, ſee *Fokingham*.

Follifoot, *York*, W. Riding, in the pariſh of Spoſorth.

Follonſby, *Durham*, between Newcaſtle and Hilton-Caſtle.

Follow, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Font, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean below Newbiggen.

Fontains-Abbey, *York*, W. Riding, in the Pariſh of Rippon.

Fonthill, *Wilts*, 5 miles from Hindon, the elegant ſeat of Mr. W. Beckford. It was deſtroyed by an accidental fire, in 1775, and rebuilt at the expence of 35,000l.

Fonthill-Gifford, *Wilts*. near Biſhop's Fonthill.

Fonthill-Biſhops, *Wilts*. E. of Hindon.

Fontmell Parva, *Dorſet*, one mile from Child Ocford.

Fontmell Great, *Dorſet*, a large pariſh one mile and a half from Evern Minſter.

Foots-Cray, *Kent*, 12 miles from London. The houſe was built after a deſign of Palladio, of the Ionic order.

Forbridge, or *Forſbrook*, *Staff.* near Cheadle, had a monaſtery.

Ford, *Devon*. in Muſbury pariſh, a ſeat of Lord Courteney's.

Ford, *Devon*. near Chard in Somerſet, the ſeat of Mr. Gwynn, built in 1133, but by the judicious repairs is now quite perfect.

Ford, *Durham*, near Lancaſter.

Ford, *Kent*, in Wrotham pariſh.

Ford, *Kent*, in Godmerſham pariſh.

Ford, *Midd.* near Aſhford.

Ford, *Salop*, W. of Shrewſbury.

Ford, *Suſſ.* on the river between Arundel and its haven,

Ford, *Staff.* near Grindon.

Ford, *Glou.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Guiting Temple.

Ford-Caſtle, *Northumb.* a member of the Lordſhip of Woller.

Ford-Green, *Staff.* between Newcaſtle under Line and Leek.

Ford-Hall, *Warw.* in the preinct of Aſpley.

Fordham, *Camb.* on the N. W. ſide of Newmarket, has a charity-ſchool, and is 16 miles from Cambridge.

Fordham, *Eſſ.* N. W. ſide of Colcheſter.

Fordham, *Norfolk*, S. of Downham, near the river Stoke.

Fordhook, *Midd.* between Acton and Ealing,

FORDINGBRIDGE, *Hampſh.* 92 miles from London, ſtands on the Avon, has a market on Saturday, and fair September 19. It was once much larger than now, it having often ſuffered by fire.

Fordington, *Dorſet*. a large village near Dorcheſter. Here is a church with a handſome tower. A cauſey was made over the moor here, to the E. end of Dorcheſter, with a bridge over the Froome in 1747, for the more convenient and leſs dangerous road to Dorcheſter, to which it was formerly a ſuburb, and had a market on Tueſdays, and a fair. Here is an officer choſen yearly called a Reeve. This pariſh abounds with antiquities, and Roman coins are frequently dug up here. In 1747, on digging chalk to make the new road, above 200 ſkeletons were diſcovered four or five foot deep. The pariſh church is large and ancient, ſtanding on a riſing ground, with a tower 80 feet high.

Fordley, *Staff.* S. W. of Dunwich.

Fordmore, *Devon*. in the pariſh of Plympton.

Fordon, *York*, E. Riding, N. W. of Bridlington.

Fords-Water, *Eſſ.* near Hadleigh.

Fordwich, *Kent*, N. E. of Canterbury, called in Doomſday-Book the little Borough of Fordwich, is a member of the port of Sandwich, and was anciently incorporated by the ſtile of the Barons of the town of Fordwich, but more lately by the name of the mayor, jurats and commonalty, who enjoy the ſame privileges as the cinque-ports. The mayor uſed heretofore to be choſen on the Monday after St. Andrew's-day.

This place is famous for excellent trouts in its river Stour.

Foreland-North, *Kent*, in the Iſle of Thanet, of which it is the N. E. point, is the promontory by act of parliament aſcertained to be the moſt Southern part of the port of London, which is thereby extended N. in a right line to the point called the Naſe, on the coaſt of Eſſex, and forms that properly called the Mouth of the Thames. A ſea-mark was erected here by the Trinity-Houſe corporation at the publick expence, which is a round brick-tower, near 80 feet high. The ſea gains ſo much upon the land here, by the winds at S. W. that within the memory of ſome that are living, above 30 acres of land have been loſt in one place. All veſſels that paſs on the S. ſide of this head-land are ſaid to enter the Channel, which is the name for the narrow ſea between England and France; and all the towns or harbours between London and this place, whether on the Kentiſh or Eſſex ſhore, are called members of the port of London.

Foreland-South, *Kent*, a head of land forming the E. point of the Kentiſh ſhore, and called South, in reſpect to its bearing from the other Foreland, which is about 6 miles to the N. Its ſituation is of great ſecurity to the Downs, the road between both, which would be a very wild and dangerous road for ſhips, did not this point break the ſea off, which would otherwiſe come rolling up from the W. to the Flats, or bank of ſands, which, for three leagues together, and at about a league or a league and a half from the ſhore, run parallel with it, and are dry at low water; ſo that theſe two capes breaking all the force of the ſea on the E. S. and S. W. make the Downs accounted a good road, except when the wind blows exceſſive hard from S. E. E. by N. or E. N. E. when ſhips in the Downs are drove from their anchors, and often run a-ſhore, or are forced on the ſands, or into Sandwich bay, or Ramſgate pier.

Forgland, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Weſt Medina.

Forlam, *Cumb.* E. of Bampton.

Forland-Eaſt, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Eaſt-Medina.

Formark-Hall, *Derby*, near Swarſton on the Trent.

Formby, *Lanc.* on the ſea, near Altmouth, among marſhy grounds, where they dig excellent turf, that ſerves the people both for fire and candle. Theſe grounds extend N. beyond Eccleſton, and almoſt as far as Preſton.

Forncet, *Norfolk*, S. E. of Windham.

Fornham-All-Saints, *Suffolk*, near St. Edmundſbury.

Fornham-Geneſis, *Suffolk*, N. E. of St. Edmundſbury.

Fornham-St. Martin's, *Suffolk*, S. the above.

Fornſide, *Cumb.* S. E. of Keſwick.

Forreſt-Hill, *Oxf.* N. E. of Oxford.

Forrest-Row, *Suſſ.* has fairs on June 25, Oct. 28, and Nov. 8.

Forſet, *York*, N. Riding, S. E. of Barnard's-Caſtle.

Forſten, *Dorſet*, N. W. of Charminſter, where was a chapel, now converted to a barn.

Forſten, *Northumb.* not far from Cheſter in the Wall.

Forten, *Salop*, a member of the barony of Cauſe-Caſtle.

Forthampton, *Gloc.* 3 miles W. from Tewkeſbury, and 8 N. from Gloceſter, it is bounded on the N. by Worceſterſhire. The church is a large building, and ſtands on a riſing ground, with a ſtrong tower at the W. end.

Forton, a river in Devon, which runs into the Credy near Crediton.

Forton, *Staff.* near Newport in Shropſhire.

Fortoy, *Gloc.* in Nibley pariſh.

Forty-Feet-Way, *Northamp.* in the Roman way from Caſtor to Stamford being thus broad.

Forty-Hill, *Midd.* is the pariſh of Enfield.

Forwood, *Warw.* near Whitley.

Forybery, *Cornwall*, near Botreaux-Caſtle, is, ſays Mr. Norden, a mayor town of only two or three houſes. though it appears, by the ruins, to have been of more importance before the fall of Tintagell, and Botreaux proved the overthrow of this and many others on the coaſt.

Foſcot, *Bucks*, N. of Buckingham.

Foſcot, *Som.* W. of Philips-Norton.

Foſhaw, *Warw.* anciently a member of Solihull.

Foſſe (the Roman Military-Way) begins at Totneſs, and paſſes through Exeter, Ivelcheſter, Shepton-Mallet, Bath, Cirenceſter, Leiceſter, the Vale of Belvoir, Newark, Lincoln, to Barton upon the Humber, being ſtill viſible in ſeveral parts, though of 1400 years ſtanding. It had the name from the foſſes or ditchos made by the ſides of it.

Foſs or *Foſſe*, a river in Yorkſhire which runs into the Ouſe near York.

Foſs-Dike, *Linc.* parts Lindſey and Keſteven, is 7 miles in length, and was cut by Henry I. between the Witham and the Trent, for the convenience of carriage.

Foſſe or *Leven*, a river in Lancaſhire which runs into the Iriſh Sea at Leven Sands.

Foſton, *Leic.* between the Soar and a rivulet near Kilby and Great Glen.

Foſton, *York*, E. Riding, near Knareſborough.

Fotherby, *Linc.* S. W. of Saltfleet.

FOTHERINGHAY-CASTLE, *Northamp.* in which Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded, is on the S. E. ſide of King's-Cliff, near the river Avon or Nen. The caſtle is very ancient. Has fairs on the third Monday after Old Midſummer, and on July 5. Edward Duke of York, in the reign of Henry V. founded and endowed a fine collegiate church here, in which he was interred. King Richard III. was born in this caſtle.

Fothog, *Heref.* on the borders of Brecknockſhire.

Fovant, *Wilts*, between Hindon and Downton.

Foulbridge, *York*, N. Riding, S. of Pickering-Foreſt.

Foulby, *York*, W. Riding, S. E. of Wakefield.

Foulderby, *Staff.* N. E. of Walſall.

Fouldrey-Pile, *Lanc.* a rock near Foulney-Iſle.

Foulkton, *York*, E. Riding, near Flixton.

Foulmere, *Camb.* 9 miles from Cambridge; S. E. of Royſton.

Foulney-Iſle, *Lanc.* in Loynſdale, S. W. of the Sands.

FOULSHAM, *Norf.* 111 miles from London, has a market on Tueſday, and a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday.

Foulthorp, *Durham*, near Stockton, in the road to Durham.

Foundington, *Suff.* near Chicheſter.

Fountain-Abbey, *York*, W. Riding, near Burrowbridge.

Four-Feet-Iſland, *Kent*, not far from Margate-Road.

Fourneſs, *Lanc.* in Loynſdale, a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden-Sands, where were formerly numerous furnaces, as appears from the rents and ſervices paid for them. Here are mountains called Fourneſs-Fells. Here are ſtately ruins of an old abbey. This tract runs N. parallel with the W. ſides of Cumberland and Weſtmorland, and on the S. it runs out into the ſea as a promontory, to which there is no paſſage over the dangerous ſands above-mentioned, without guides, who are kept here for the purpoſe, at the expence of the government.

Four-Shire-Stones, *Oxford*, near Caſtleton.

Fowberry, *Northumb.* near Ogle.

Fowchurch, *Heref.* S. E. of the Golden-Vale.

* FOWEY, FAWEY, or FOY, *Cornw.* 240 miles from London, has a commodious haven in the Channel, is a populous place, extending above 1 mile

on the E. ſide of a river of its own name, has a great ſhare in the fiſhing trade, eſpecially pilchards. It roſe ſo much formerly by naval wars and pyracies, that, in the reign of Edw. III. its ſhips, refuſing to ſtrike when required, as they ſailed by Rye and Winchelſea; and were attacked by the ſhips of thoſe ports, but defeated them; whereupon they bore their arms, mixed with the arms of thoſe two Cinque-Ports, which gave riſe to the name of the Gallants of Fowey. And we learn from Camden, that this town quartered a part of the arms of every one of the Cinque-Ports with their own, intimating, that they had at times triumphed over them all; and indeed once they were ſo powerful, that they took ſeveral of the French men of war. In the reign of Edw. III. they reſcued certain ſhips of Rye from diſtreſs, for which this town was made a member of the Cinque-Ports. Edward IV. favoured this town ſo much, that when the French threatened to come up the river to burn it, he cauſed two towers, the ruins of which are yet viſible, to be built at the public charge for its ſecurity: but he was afterwards ſo diſguſted with the inhabitants for falling upon the French, after a truce proclaimed with Lewis XI. that he took away all their ſhips and naval ſtores, together with a chain drawn croſs the river between the two forts above-mentioned. which was carried to Dartmouth. It is ſaid they were ſo inſolent, that they cut off the ears of the king's purſuivants; for which ſome lives were forfeited, as well as eſtates. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, a town-clerk, and 2 aſſiſtants. The Trefryes have long had a manſion here. The market is Saturday; the fairs May-day and Sept. 10. Here are a fine old church, a free-ſchool, and an hoſpital. The toll of the market and fairs, and keyage of the harbour, were veſted in the corporation on the payment of a fee-farm rent of about 40s. It does not appear to have ſent members to parliament before the 13th of Queen Elizabeth. Here is a coinage for the tin; of which a great quantity is dug in the country to the N. and W. of it. The river Foy, or Foath, is very broad and deep here, and was formerly navigable as high Leſtwithiel.

Fowlneſs, *Norfolk*, N. E. of Oxborough.

FOWLNESS, *Eſſex*, an iſland to the E. of Walfleet, which was formerly ſubject to frequent inundations, till by the Dutch art of draining, it is become good land. At low water it may be come at on horſe-back. Here is a fair on July 10. Formerly here was only a chapel, and it was inhabited by the pariſhioners of Rochford, Sutton, &c. but about the time of the Reformation it was made a parochial church.

Foul-Sutton, *York*, E. Rid. S. E. of York.

Fowmind, *Herefordſh.* W. of the Golden-Vale.

Fowmind-Chapel, *Heref.* S. E. of the former.

Fownhope, *Heref.* on the Wye, S. E. of Hereford.

Foxall, *Suffolk*, S. E. of Ipſwich.

Foxbrook, *Staff.* N. W. of Draycot.

Foxcoat, *Northamp.* 2 miles from Towceſter pariſh church.

Foxcoat, *Warw.* a member of Ilmington.

Foxdenton, *Lanc.* N. E. of Manchester.

Foxhall or *Vauxhall*, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Lambeth, on the S. W. ſide of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury's palace, in the road to Batterſea and Clapham. This is the place, where are thoſe called Spring Gardens, or Vauxhall, laid out in ſo grand a taſte, that they are frequented in the 3 ſummer months, by moſt of the nibility and gentry, and are often honoured with ſome of the royal family, who are here entertained with the beſt band of muſick in England. Here are fine pavilions, ſhady groves, and moſt delightful walks, illuminated by above 3000 lamps. Here are, among others, 2 curious ſtatues of Apollo the god,

and Mr. Handel the maſter of muſic; and in the center of the area, where the walks terminate, is erected the temple for the muſicians, which is encompaſſed all round with handſome ſeats, decorated with pleaſant paintings, on ſubjects moſt happily adapted to the ſeaſon, place, and company. Near the turnpike, where the road turns off from this place to Newington, are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a baſtion, and of ſome lines caſt up by the Romans. By the direction of theſe lines, which ſeem to have been thrown up from Lambeth (to which the Roman military way croſſed the Thames from the horſe-ferry) quite round through St. George's-Fields, Kent-Street, &c. to the Thames at Deptford, it is hardly to be doubted, that they were caſt up to prevent the incurſions of the Britons into Kent.

Foxham, *Wilts*, N. W. of Calne.

Foxheard, *Suffolk*, between Clare and Sudbury.

Foxholes, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Foxholes, *York*, E. Riding, W. of Bridlington.

Foxley, *Norf.* S. W. of Repeham.

Foxley, *Wilts*, near Malmſbury.

Foxton, *Camb.* 8 miles from Cambridge, near Harlſton.

Foxton, *Durham*, W. of Foulthorp.

Foxton, *Leic.* 2 miles from Market-Harborough.

Foye, *Heref.* N. of Roſſe.

Foye-Well, *Cornw.* S. E. of Camelford.

Foynton, *Suſſ.* W. of Pevenſey.

Foyſton, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Knareſborough.

Frameſden, *Suffolk*, near Debenham, in the road from Woodbridge.

Framfield, *Suſſ.* between Aſhdown-Foreſt and Hayliſham.

Framilodge, *Gloc.* paſſage over the Severn to Newnham.

Framingham, *Norf.* S. E. of Norwich.

FRAMLINGHAM, *Suff.* 88 miles from London, is a large old town with a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome of the firſt kings of the East-Angles; the walls, yet ſtanding, are 44 feet high, 8 thick, with 13 towers 14 feet above them, 2 of which are watch-towers. To this caſtle the princeſs, afterwards Q. Mary I. retired, when the Lady Jane Grey was her competitor for the crown. The town ſtands pleaſantly, though but indifferently built, upon a clay hill, in a fruitful ſoil and a healthy air, near the ſource of the river Ore, by ſome called Wincknel, which runs through it to Orford. It has a ſpacious place for the market on Saturday, and a large ſtately church built all of black flint, with a ſteeple 100 feet high. Here are 2 good almſhouſes, and a free-ſchool. Its market on Saturday. Fairs Whit-Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, and Sept. 29.

Framlington, *Northumb.* a member of the manor of Felton.

FRAMPTON or FROMETON, *Dorſetſh.* 130 miles from London, and ſtands on the Frome river which abounds with excellent trout, 5 miles N. W. of Dorcheſter, where was a priory, on the ſite of which the Brownes have an elegant ſeat. Here is a charity-ſchool. The church is on the N. ſide of the river, with a handſome lofty tower built in 1695, and the chancel was rebuilt in 1746. Market on Thurſday, almoſt diſuſed. Fairs March 4, Aug. 1, and Sept. 4.

Frampton, *Gloc.* between Stroud and the head of Iſis.

Frampton, *Linc.* S. of Boſton.

Frampton, *Berks*, in Eaſt-Hendred pariſh.

Frampton-Cotterel, *Gloc.* 5 miles S. W. from Sodbury, 7 S. from Thornbury, and 30 S. from Gloceſter, here is a manufacture for felt hats.

FRAMPTON UPON SEVERN, *Gloc.* between Berkley and Newnham, is a pariſh, 8 miles in compaſs, bounded with the Severn on the W. the Stroud on the N. and Berkley river on the S. The tide comes up in a ſtraight line, for 4 miles in length Weſtward, with ſuch rapidity, that, on its reaching the foot of a hill on the left ſide of the Foreſt of Dean, and turning round to the N. it gathers into a head, that

looks like a high weir acroſs the river bearing every thing before it, till it comes to Newnham's Nob, a natural bulwark; which turns the torrent ſo to the E. that when it reaches the N. of Frampton, the land between the 2 parts of the river, is but a mile broad. The Earl of Berkley has lately finiſhed a great bulwark near this place, called Hock-Crib, which is to enforce the Severn by Art's-Point, into its former channel. Here is that called Frying-Pan Fair on Feb. 14. At Froombridge, in this pariſh, is erected one of the largeſt and completeſt works in the kingdom, for making of iron and ſteel wire, uſed in this and ſome of the neighbouring countries, more eſpecially in the manufacture of cards for the clothing buſineſs; the Newfoundland fiſhery is partly ſupplied here with ſteel wire for making their fiſh-hooks: there are ſome braſs-works erected at this place.

Franchis, *Suſſ.* N. W. of Burwaſh, and N. E. of the beacon.

Francks, *Kent*, E. of the Crays.

Franckton, *Warw.* on the Foſs, near Dunſmore-Heath.

Franckton-Engliſh, *Salop*, S. E. of Elleſmere.

Franckton-Welſh, *Salop*, S. W. of Elleſmere.

FRANFIELD, *Suſſex*, has a fair on June 24.

Frankby, *Cheſhire*, between the Dee and the Merſey.

Frankham, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Ryme-Intrinſeca.

Frankley, *Worc.* between Bromſgrove and Birmingham. It is in extent about 6 miles. The river Stour takes its riſe in this pariſh, which is on the borders of Shropſhire. Its chapel was repaired in 1751, and a new tower built.

FRANSDEN, *Suff.* has a fair on Holy-Thurſday.

Franſham, *Great* and *Little*, *Norf.* N. E. of Swaffham.

Frantone, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Winchcombe.

Fraſtenby, *York*, N. Riding, near Scarborough.

Fratborp, *York*, E. Riding, S. of Bridlington, near the ſea.

Frating, *Eſſex*, E. of Wivenhoe.

Fraw, a river in the Iſle of Angleſey, which runs into the Iriſh ſea at Aberſraw.

Freaby, *Leic.* near Waltham on the Would.

Freaſley, *Warw.* between Wheatley and Poleſworth.

Freckleton, *Lanc.* on the Ribble, S. of Kirkham.

Freeburg, *York*, N. Riding, in Cleveland.

Freethorp, *Norfolk*, by the Yare, S. W. of Yarmouth.

Fregthorp, *Rutl.* between Welland and Chater, N. of Colliweſton.

Frekenham, *Suff.* near Mildenhall, has a charity-ſchool.

Frekenham, *Norfolk*, on the Bure, over-againſt Cows-Hill.

Frekingham, *Leic.* N. E. of Fokingham.

Freemanton, *Hampſhire*, S. E. of Kings-Clere.

Fremington, *York*, N. Riding, near Richmond.

Fremington, *Devon*, on the W. ſide of Barnſtaple, gives name to its hundreds and ſent members to parliament once or twice in the reign of Edward III.

Frenchay, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Winterbourn.

Frendſbury, *Kent*, near Chatham.

Frendvile, *Kent*, S. of Betſhanger.

Frennall, *Eſſex*, between N. and S. Benfleet.

Frenſe, *Norfolk*, N. of Diſſe.

Frenſham, *Surry*, 3 miles S. of Farnham, noted for a pond near 3 miles in compaſs, well known to the fiſhmongers of London for its excellent carp. Near this is alſo Abbot's-Pond.

Frenſted, *Kent*, near Sittingbourn.

Frent, *Suſſex*, near Tunbridge-Wells.

Freſden, *Herif.* on the N. ſide of Berkhamſtead.

FRESHFORD, *Som.* S. E. of Bath, has a fair on Sept. 16.

Freſhwater-Bay and *Cliffs*, *Iſle of Wight*, S. E. of the Needles.

Freſhwater-Bay and *Iſle*, *Iſle of Wight*, W. of the Needles, has a charity-ſchool.

Freſingfield, *Suff.* between Framlingham and Harleſton.

Freſley, *Warw.* a member of Poleſworth.

Freſton, *Linc.* near Boſton.

Freſton, *Suff.* S. of Ipſwich.

Freſwic, *York*, N. Riding, N. E. of York.

Frethorn, *Gloc.* N. E. of Frampton upon Severn, 3 miles from Newnham, 6 from Durſley, and 9 from Gloceſter. Fair Roſamond, miſtreſs to Henry II. was born in a large houſe in this pariſh, which ſtood on the bank of the Severn.

Freton, *Norf.* S. W. of Saxlingham.

FRETTENHAM, *Norfolk*, between Repeham and Hickling, has a fair on the firſt Monday in April.

FREWEN, *Cornw.* with fairs on Eaſter-Tueſday and Sept. 29.

Friar-Main, *Dorſet.* See *Main.*

Friarn-Barnet, *Midd.* near Conyhatch.

Fridathorp, *York*, E. Riding, E. of Kirkby under Dale.

Frierning, *Eſſex*, near Ingateſtone and Writtle.

Friers, *Hertf.* near Kings-Langley.

Friers, *Hertf.* E. of Standon.

Friers, *Kent*, N. E. of Aylsford.

Friery, *Som.* E. of Bruton.

Frikelton, *Northumb.* a member of the Lordſhip of Woller.

Frikley, *York*, W. Riding, N. E. of Barneſley.

Frilford, *Berks*, near Wantage.

Frilſham, *Berks*, N. of Winchcomb.

Frimley, *Surry*, on the S. W. ſide of Bagſhot, near Blackwater, is in the pariſh of Aſhe, to which it has a chapel of eaſe.

Frinden, *York*, W. Riding, S. W. of Haliſax.

FRINGE, *Norfolk*, N. E. of Spelſham, has fairs on May 10 and September 30.

Fringford, *Oxf.* on the N. W. ſide of Biceſter.

Frinton, *Eſſex*, near Gunfleet.

Frioppbill, *York*, N. Rid. S. E. of Cleveland.

Frippſbury, *Wilts*, a noted intrenchment, N. of Farley.

Friſbie, *Leic.* N. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Friſbie on Wreak, *Leic.* S. E. of Billeſdon.

Friſey, *Cornw.* between the Naze-Point and Lizard-Point.

Friſknay, *Linc.* in the E. Fen, S. of Waynfleet.

Friſthorp, *Linc.* between Lincoln and Market-Raiſin.

Friſton, *Suffolk*, between Snape-Bridge and Haſilwood.

Friſton, *Suſſ.* near Eaſtbourn.

Frith, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Betherſden.

Frith or *New-Hall*, *Midd.* on the N. E. ſide of Mill-Hill, near Hendon.

Frith-Dike, *Camb.* S. E. of the Iſle of Ely.

Frith-Hall, *Lanc.* W. of Cartmel.

Fritham, *Hampſhire*, in the New-Foreſt.

Frithelſtoke, *Devon*, oppoſite to Torrington, and had once a priory.

Frithley, *Derby*, between Wirkſworth and Alfreton.

Frithwood, *Rutl.* N. of Caſterton.

Friton, *York*, N. Riding, near Hovingham.

FRITTENDEN, *Kent*, S. E. of Staplehurſt, has a fair on Sept. 8.

Fritton, *Suff.* on the Yare, S. W. of Yarmouth.

Fritwell, *Oxf.* near Somerton.

Froceſter, *Gloc.* 4 miles N. E. from Durſley, 5 W. from Stroud, and 11 S. W. from Gloceſter. The church is ſmall; divine ſervice is performed at a chapel, and not in the church, except at funerals. The chapel is built on Lord Warwick's land.

Frodeſley, *Salop*, near Acton-Burnel-Caſtle.

Frodingham, *Linc.* between Axholm-Iſle and Manby.

Frodley, *Staff.* N. E. of Litchfield.

FRODLINGHAM, *York*, E. Rid. on

the Hull river, 197 miles from London, has a market on Thurſday, fairs July 10 and October 2.

Frodsham, *Cheſhire*, 162 miles from London, is noted for its ancient caſtle. It has a ſtone bridge over the river Weaver, near its conflux with the Merſey, and a harbour for ſhips of good burden, with a market on Wedneſday; and fairs May 10 and Auguſt 21. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Frodſwall, *Staff.* S. E. of Stone.

Frogathheath, *Surry*, has a fair on July 16.

Frogfurle, *Suſſex*, N. W. of Weſt Dean.

Frog-Hall, *Staff.* N. E. of Chedle.

Frogmore, *Berks*, near Windſor, the ſeat of Mrs. Egerton.

Frogmore-End, *Hertf.* N. E. of Datchworth.

Frognal, *Kent*, in Chiſlehurſt pariſh.

Frolſworth, *Leic.* near Sharnford.

Frome, a river that riſes from ſeveral ſprings in the Weſtern parts of Dorſetſhire; the principal of which is near Everſhot, and directs its courſe almoſt due-Weſt, paſſes under Framton-Bridge, waſhes the town of Dorcheſter, and falls into a bay of the Engliſh channel, called Poolhaven, near Wareham.

Frome-Belet, *Dorſet*, on the S. ſide of the river Frome, half a mile N. of Stafford, was formerly a pariſh, and ruins of its church are often found.

Frome-Biſhops, *Heref.* S. E. of Bromyard.

Frome-Caſtle, *Heref.* S. of Biſhops-Frome.

Frome-Quintin, *Dorſetſh.* 2 miles S. E. of Everſhot. It has two fairs.

Frome-Selwood, *Som.* 12 miles from Bath, 20 from Briſtol, and 105 from London. It is the chief town of this part of the country, which was anciently one great foreſt, called Selwood-ſhire; and in the latter end of the laſt century, in thoſe called Frome-Woodlands, there was a conſiderable gang of money coiners or clippers, of whom many were taken and executed, and their covert laid open. Though the town is bigger than ſome cities, yet it has only one church, a large handſome one indeed; but here are ſix or ſeven meeting-houſes of Proteſtant Diſſenters, two of which, viz. one of the Preſbyterians, and one of the Baptiſts, both built of white free-ſtone, are as handſome perhaps as any in England, and there are few more ſpacious. Here is an almſhouſe or rather workhouſe, and a chapel to it, and a free-ſchool, but the ſtreets are very irregular and uneven. The inhabitants are reckoned about 13000, whoſe chief manufactory is broad-cloth, in which it employed ſo many hands about the beginning of this century, that 7 waggons uſed to be ſent hence weekly with cloth, for Blackwell-Hall, London, &c. Indeed all of it was not made here; for the clothiers of Whatley, Mells, and other neighbouring villages, brought their goods hither for carriage to London, and each of theſe waggons uſed to carry 140 pieces, which being valued at 14l. a cloth, one with another, made the value of the whole amount to above 700,000l. a year; and, 50 years ago, more wire cards for carding the wool for the ſpinners were made here, than in all England beſides, which was for the moſt part ſupplied with them from hence; for here were no leſs than 20 maſter card-makers, one of whom employed 400 men, women, and children in that manufactory at one time; ſo that even children of 7 or 8 years of age could earn half a crown a week. The cloths made here for the moſt part, are medleys of 7 or 8s. a yard. The river here, which abounds with trout, eels, &c. riſes in the woodlands, and runs under its ſtone bridge towards Bath on the E. ſide of which it falls into

the Avon. This town has been a long time noted for its fine beer, which they keep to a great age, and is generally preferred by the gentry to the wines of France and Portugal. It was governed formerly by a bailiff, and now by 2 conſtables of the hundreds of Frome, choſe at the court-leet of the lord of the manor. The inhabitants of this town who had ſhewn their zeal for the glorious Revolution, endeavoured in the reign of King William to obtain a charter of incorporation but in vain. Here were formerly three chantries. The markets here are Wedneſday and Sunday; and the fairs on Feb. 24, July 22, Sept. 14, and Nov. 25.

Frome-Vanchurch, *Dorſet*, 2 miles N. W. of Frampton, with a ſmall ancient church.

Frome-Whitefield, *Dorſet*, about half a mile N. of Dorcheſter, where are the ruins of ſeveral buildings, which ſhew it to have been much larger formerly.

Frome-Whitwell, *Dorſet*, near the former, and 1 mile W. of Dorcheſter.

Froom, a river in Herefordſhire, which runs into the Lug near Hereford.

Froom, a river in Gloceſterſhire, which runs into the Severn below Berkeley.

Froom, a river in Gloceſterſhire, which runs into the Avon at Briſtol.

Froſtenby, *York*, N. Riding, near Scarborough.

Froſterden, *Suff.* S. W. of Benaker.

Froſterley, *Durham*, on the Were, between Wolſingham and Stanhope.

Froxfield, *Wilts*, in the Bath road, 2 miles from Hungerford, where is an almſhouſe well endowed, which was founded by Sarah, Ducheſs Dowager of Somerſet, relict of the laſt Duke of the elder branch of the noble family of Seymour, for 30 widows not having 20l. a year to ſubſiſt on, one half the widows of clergymen, the other half laymen's widows, for whoſe maintenance ſhe deviſed ſeveral manors, meſſuages, and farms, beſides above 2000l. that ſhe left by her will, for the building and furniture of this almſhouſe, which contains 30 ground rooms, and as many chambers, one of each ſort being allowed to every widow, with a little plat for a garden. Here is a chapel for them, wherein the chaplain, whoſe ſtipend is 30l. a year, is to read prayers every day, and to preach on Sunday. Beſides the yearly penſion in money, which is now about 8 guineas, the widows are allowed a cloth-gown, with a certain quantity of wood every winter; and when the eſtates ſhe has given to the almſhouſe ſhall produce a clear income of more than 400l. a year, ſhe appointed additional lodgings to be built for 20 more widows.

Froxfield, *Hampſh.* N. of Petersfield.

Froyle, *Hampſh.* between Alton and Farnham.

Fryarne-Manor, *Midd.* near Fryarne-Barnet.

Fryars-Place, *Midd.* between Acton and the Wells.

Fryſalk, *Hamtſhire*, near Whitchurch.

Fryth, *Midd.* between Mill-Hill and Barnet.

Fulbeck, *Linc.* between Sleaford and Beckingham.

Fulbrook, *Bucks*, S. E. of Middle-Claydon.

Fulbrook, *Linc.* near Normanton.

Fulbrook, *Oxford*, N. of Burford.

Fulbrook, *Warw.* on Avon, not far from Warwick.

Fulburn, *Great* and *Little*, *Cambs* N. E. of Cambridge, from whence it is diſtant 5 miles.

Fulford, *Staff.* on the N. E. ſide of Stone, near the Blythe. Here is a quarry of good building ſtone, purely white and of a fine grain.

Fulford, *Devon*, in the pariſhes of Shebrook and Crediton.

Fulford, *Devon*, in Dunsford pariſh, N. E. of Chagford, 9 miles from Exeter, where the Fulford family have a ſtately ſeat, built in 1580, and made a garriſon of in 1647, but was totally repaired in

1696. It is ſurrounded with a park and fine gardens.

Fulford-Gate, *York*, E. Riding, near the Ouſe, S. E. of York.

Fulford-Water, *York*, E. Riding, near the Ouſe, S. E. of York.

Fulham, *Midd.* 4 miles from London, was in the Conqueror's time held of the king by the canons of St. Paul's; and there is an ancient houſe here, which is moated about, and belongs to the See of London, whoſe biſhop has a palace here, and the demeſne has belonged to that dioceſe from 1067. King Hen. III. often lay in it. From this place to Putney there is a wooden bridge over the Thames, where not only horſes, coaches, and all carriages, but even foot-paſſengers pay toll. The church here is both a rectory and a vicarage.

Full-Brook, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Wheelock, at Maulbon.

Fullerby, *Linc.* N. E. of Horncaſtle.

Fullingrove, *Devon*, near Barnſtaple.

Fullington, *Hampſhire*, S. of the river, oppoſite to Bullington.

Fullſutton, *York*, E. Riding, W. of Wilton.

Fulmere, *Camb.* the next pariſh to Triplow and Meldrith by Brent-Dike, has quarries in which are found great quantities of fire-ſtones, that produce plenty of vitriol.

Fulmerſton, *Norf.* N. E. of Fakenham.

Fulridge, *Warwickſh.* in Nether-Eatendon pariſh.

Fulſton, *Linc.* near Granthorp.

Fulwell, *Oxfordſh.* on the borders of Northamptonſhire and Bucks.

Fulwell, *Durham*, near the ſea, N. of Sunderland.

Fulwood, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Eaſtwood.

Fulwood, *Lanc.* has a foreſt near Preſton.

Fundenhall, *Norf.* S. E. of Windham, has a charity-ſchool.

Funtley, *Great* and *Little*, *Hamp.* N. W. of Fareham.

Funtmel, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Dorſet*, N. E. of Eaſt and Weſt Orchard.

Funtolier, *Northumb.* part of the lordſhip of Bothall.

Furbeck, *York*, W. Riding, near Blith in Nottinghamſhire.

Furbie, *Linc.* S. W. of Market-Raiſin.

Furlerland-Hall, *Derby*, near Cheſterfield.

Furle, *Suſſex*, near Lewes.

Furley, *Suſſex*, between Petworth and Farnhurſt.

Furneſs-Abbey, *Lanc.* a magnificent ruin, founded in 1127, remarkable for having been the landing-place of Lambert Simnel from Ireland, in the reign of Henry VII. to which building an extenſive liberty is annexed. See *Fourneſs*.

Furſey-Iſle, *Dorſet*, which conſiſts of about 30 acres, and is ſituated S. of Brownſey-Iſle in Pool-Harbour.

Fuſcot, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Withington.

Fuſworth, *Linc.* near the Iſle of Axholm.

Futgarth, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderneſs, near the ſea.

Fyfield, *Hamp.* in a fine ſporting country, 1 mile from Weyhill, and 3 from Andover, is a manor of 300 acres, let by leaſe at 140l. a year, and 61 acres of coppice and wood ground.

Fyfield, *Berks*, on the N. W. ſide of Abingdon.

Fyfield, *Eſſex*, near Ongar.

Fyfield, *Wilts*, W. of Marlborough, in the Bath road.

Fyling, *York*, N. Riding, 4 miles from Whitby.

Fylingdale, *York*, N. Riding, W. of Robin-Hood's Bay.

Fynonvayer, *Salop*, between Clun and Radnorſhire.

END OF VOL. I.


G. R. III.